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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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MR. PLATT VERY ANXIOUS

His Albany Visit Yields Him But Small Consolation.

GOV. MORTON RESERVES DECISION

A Combination of New-York Assemblymen Made to Support Mayor Strong in His Official Work.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Gov. Morton has taken the papers in the case of Strong versus Platt, and will render his decision in the morning. The situation to-night remains in statu quo.

Every one who has called upon Mr. Platt this afternoon or evening has dwelt upon the fact that the Republican chieftain not only looked worried, but was worried. And he was worried. He had every reason to be. Before he left New-York at 1 o'clock to-day he was informed by pipe line from the Mayor's office that Cornelius Van Cott was slated for Fire Commissioner in place of John Scannell. This worried Mr. Platt. For yesterday the intimation had been conveyed that if he only bided his time and was patient, Mayor Strong would satisfy him in the dispensation of patronage.

The nomination of Van Cott was not regarded in the light of oil thrown on troubled waters. Mr. Platt had expressed no preference in Van Cott's favor. He had another candidate, and his name was not Van Cott.

But more vexations greeted Mr. Platt when he arrived in Albany. He at once repaired to the Executive Mansion, and was with the Governor from 5 until 7 o'clock, when Mr. Morton had to dress for a dinner at Mrs. Schuyler Crosby's, given in his and Mrs. Morton's honor. The Governor, acting upon the suggestions he had received from members of the Legislature, extracted under the secrecy of his closet, advised Mr. Platt "to go slow."

This likewise worried the Republican leader. He had looked for "the glad hand," and, in the words of an Erie County member, had been given "the marble heart."

But still another complication distressed Mr. Platt. Notice of an unofficial character had been brought to him that should he attempt any reprisals against Mayor Strong in the Legislature, the heads of Police Commissioners Murray and Kerwin would drop instanter into the basket. It is unnecessary to add that this gave him additional worriment. Taken all in all, his coming to Albany was not the triumphant march of a conqueror, but rather that of an humble suppliant, who merely wanted a fair show for his life.

Mr. Platt was accompanied by a faithful body guard, consisting of Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg, who has branched out as a full-fledged editor, and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, who, with Albert Boardman, appeared against the Telephone bill this afternoon. In another car sat one of Mr. Platt's former lieutenants, John E. Milholland, whose State organization was dissolved last week, after the appointment of William Brookfield, confident in its expectation of swallowing the Platt-Lauterbach County Committee before another year rolls around. Mr. Platt and Mr. Milholland had nothing to say to each other.

Upon arriving in Albany, Mr. Platt obtained his first cold douche, on learning that Congressman James J. Belden had dropped off this morning, on his way from Syracuse to New-York, had seen Gov. Morton, counseled conservatism, discussed the situation with legislators, pointed out the dangers to the Republican Presidential candidate next year should a factional fight break out now, and closed by suggesting that Mayor Strong should be supported.

When Mr. Platt returned from the Governor's mansion, whither he had been accompanied by Gen. Benjamin Tracy and Congressman Quigg, he learned more facts; namely, that the Erie County Senators and the Erie County members of Assembly had declared against him, and in favor of Mayor Strong. He at once summoned George W. Aldridge, the new Superintendent of Public Works. The latter promptly announced that not a dollar's worth of patronage from his department would be given to any Erie County man who failed to take the oath of allegiance to Mr. Platt. This may have the effect of compelling the impulsive and independently disposed Buffalonians to change their tune and warble a Platt madrigal, instead of a Platt dirge.

Then Mr. Platt was notified that another combination had been formed in the Senate that would prevent the passage of any bill he asked for, and insure the passage of any one he opposed, because the Brooklyn Senators, Owens and Reynolds, had joined the anti-Platt contingent. But Mr. Platt had a new club to work against this argument. The Governor contemplates appointing State Committeeman Robert M. Johnson of Brooklyn a Port Warden and John A. Nichols, also of Brooklyn, as Emigration Commissioner. These lumps of patronage were sufficient to hold the two Kings County Senators to the Platt column.

Only one other Senator now was left that the anti-Platt people could claim—Charles W. Stapleton of Madison, who was nominated by Congressman Belden and elected by the grace of his constituents.

Mr. Platt himself assured the correspondent of The New-York Times that nothing in the Albany end would be decided until morning, but what was weighing in the balance or under consideration, he refused to say. Mr. Platt did say, however, that the Senate was loyal and firm.

From other sources it was learned that the Governor would give his answer in the morning to two propositions: First, as to whether he would consent to the passage of a Police Commission bill for New-York, with the Commissioners named in it; second, as to what he thought of a State power of removal bill. The Governor himself was in doubt as to the constitutionality of a bill with the Commissioners named, and desired to submit the question to a legal and constitutional expert before committing himself.

Three weeks ago the Governor was known to favor a State Power of Removal bill. Since then he has been advised that popular sentiment would reprobate the passage of such a measure.

Again it is given out that Mr. Platt, since he has been in Albany and learned the temper of the people, would accept a compromise, providing it could be obtained on honorable terms, but here again he is frustrated, because Mayor Strong not only refuses to enter into any understanding, but to receive any names for any office that Mr. Platt or his friends may submit to him. It is argued here that the Mayor, confident of the support of the public sentiment of the State, will not only reject all overtures for peace, but will continue his policy of driving Platt to the wall.

This disturbance in the Republican Party could not have happened more opportunely to enable the politicians to mask their real operations. Under cover of attending the

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MURDERER GENTRY ARRESTED

He Was Found in Philadelphia, and Previous to Capture Had Evidently Attempted to Take His Own Life.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—James B. Gentry, the actor who shot and killed Madge Yorke, the actress, in this city Sunday evening, was arrested by a policeman to-night at Thirty-third Street and Columbia Avenue.

He was suffering from a fractured skull, and was cut over the heart, where he had tried to commit suicide by cutting himself with a penknife.

He was taken to the German Hospital, and is now confined in that institution.

CHARGED WITH SWINDLING

Arrest of President George B. Townsen and Other Officers of the United Commercial Company.

President George B. Townsen, Secretary Benjamin Dean, and Treasurer Samuel J. Allscach of the United Commercial Company, which has offices at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-first Street and advertises as doing a stock, real estate, and general brokerage business, were arrested last night on warrants issued by Justice Simms of the Jefferson Market Police Court, on the complaint of William B. McLachlin of 40 Gramercy Park and George F. Sildera of 139 Washington Street.

Townsen lives at 526 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Dean at 381 Washington Street, and Allscach at 328 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

McLachlin says that the company swindled him out of $100. He answered one of the company's advertisements and was informed that to secure employment he would have to deposit $100 for the faithful performance of his duty. For this money, he was informed, he would receive some stock in the company. McLachlin deposited the $100, and during the first twenty-four hours he worked for the concern, he was sent out to see people who had advertised business places for sale. He concluded then that all was not right, and a few days later he demanded the $100. The officers of the concern refused to give it to him, and also refused to give him $50, which he was willing to take.

After leaving the place McLachlin made inquiries, and says that he learned that about fifty other men were employed in a capacity similar to his, and that all had put up from $25 to $100 deposit for their situations.

When arrested at their office the men appeared to be greatly surprised at the charge made against them. They were locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

A RACE WAR IS THREATENED

White Citizens of Harris County, Ga., Alarmed at the Attitude Assumed Recently by the Negroes.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 19.—A race war is imminent in Waverly Hall District, in Harris County. The negroes of that section have aroused the suspicians of the white people by secret gatherings late at night, and later by making open threats.

Gov. Atkinson to-day received a letter from T. H. Kimbrough, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fourth Congressional District. In this letter Mr. Kimbrough states that the only thing which has seemed to deter the negroes so far has been the fear of the military company of Harris, "the Gordon Troop."

That a preconcerted arrangement was made to destroy the effectiveness of this military company, he says, is evidenced by the fact that in the early morning hours of Feb. 14, the house of Capt. J. S. Clark, the commander of the Gordon Troop, the place where the arms, sabres, and ammunition of this company were stored, was set on fire, and, together with its entire contents, was destroyed. To bring the incendiaries to justice, the Governor is appealed to to offer rewards for their capture.

The situation at the present does not warrant of sending of another troop to the scene, but further developments are awaited with considerable uneasiness in the Governor's office.

Chicago Papers May Consolidate.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The Herald will announce to-morrow that James W. Scott, its publisher, has purchased from John R. Walsh the controlling interest in that paper, which he has owned for twelve years, also Mr. Walsh's controlling interest in The Evening Post. The transfer includes the purchase by Mr. Scott of the buildings in which the newspapers are published. Negotiations are pending between Mr. Scott and the owners of The Chicago Times for the consolidation of The Herald and The Times, with the probability of a successful termination of the deal within a few days.

President for Only a Year.

When Messrs. Roosevelt, Haven, and Juilliard were appointed Park Commissioners, it was understood that they would accept no offices with salaries attached, but that they would select a fourth Commissioner who would be President at a salary of $5,000 per year, as provided by law. They selected David H. King, Jr.

It was the general impression that it was the purpose to have Mr. King serve as President during the full terms of the Commissioners.

Mr. King, however, announced yesterday that he would serve as President but one year, as most of his predecessors had done. This indicates that probably the old method of electing a President from their number every year will be followed by the Commissioners. The President is the only salaried Park Commissioner.

Fireman Mulhare Is Dead.

William J. Mulhare, the fireman of Engine Company No. 7, in East Twenty-eighth Street, who was run over by a Second Avenue car at Seventeenth Street Feb. 16, died in Bellevue Hospital last night. Mulhare's right leg was run over while boarding a moving car. He refused until last night to submit to amputation.

The surgeons then removed the leg, but too late to save the man's life. He was thirty-three years old and married.

The Drayton Divorce Case.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 19.—Vice Chancellor Emery was this morning appointed as advisory master to take testimony in the Coleman-Drayton divorce. Chancellor McGill dismissed the rule to show cause why the defendant should not be permitted to amend her answer. Her counsel, R. V. Lindabury, moved for the appointment of the advisory master.

MR. GAY'S CASE A SURPRISE

School Commissioners Not Aware of a Violation of Law.

AN INQUIRY TO BE MADE AT ONCE

He Must Vacate His Position as Trustee of the Fourth Ward if He Lives in Brooklyn—Politics of His Colleagues.

Further investigation into the case of William Gay, a School Trustee for the Fourth Ward, which was made known in The New-York Times yesterday, showed that no one of the members of the Board of Education had been acquainted with the facts before they were printed in The Times.

Complaint has been made to the Board of Education, as has been told, that Mr. Gay, who is a lithographer at 22 New-Chambers Street, is violating Section 1,049 of the Consolidation act of 1882 by serving as a School Trustee in the Fourth Ward, and at the same time residing in Brooklyn. Mr. Gay said on Monday that he did not know of this provision of the law.

When appointed two years ago, Mr. Gay gave his address as 22 New-Chambers Street, and in the Directory of the Board of Education that address is given, both as his place of business and his residence. For three years, as was stated yesterday, his name has not appeared in The City Record's list of registered voters, but the registry of voters in the Twenty-fourth Ward of Brooklyn for 1894 states that William Gay of 130 Stockton Street, that city, has lived in the district two years. The Brooklyn Directory gives "William Gay, lithographer, 130 Stockton Street." Trustee Gay's term expires in 1897.

The members of the Board of Education who constitute the Committee of Nomination of Trustees expressed great surprise yesterday when asked about the matter and all declared that an investigation would be begun at once.

The Chairman of this committee is James W. Gerard, and the other members are Randolph Guggenheimer, Thaddeus Moriarty, Charles B. Hubbell, James M. McBarron, Henry A. Rogers, Miles M. O'Brien, Robert Maclay, and William J. Van Arsdale. It is this committee which, acting in conjunction with the Ward Trustees, nominates new Trustees.

Commissioner Hubbell, when asked yesterday what action would be taken in the case of Mr. Gay, said:

"I assure you that we shall investigate the matter immediately, and if the facts are as you have stated, Mr. Gay will have to vacate his position."

When asked who was to blame for the fact that this violation of the law had never come to light before, Mr. Hubbell said:

"I am unable to say upon whom the responsibility rests. It certainly does not rest on the committee. When a man is sworn in as a School Trustee, he is supposed to give us his correct address. I do not know anything about Mr. Gay's case, and therefore cannot say who is responsible. Certainly, if he gave his address as 22 New Chambers Street when he was sworn in, and at the same time lived in Brooklyn, he imposed on us. We always take it for granted that a man gives us the address of his residence, and not of his business place."

The oldest School Commissioner in office is Thaddeus Moriarty, who is quoted as stating at the last meeting of the Board of Education, when pending school legislation was discussed, that in twenty years not a single School Trustee had been guilty of malfeasance in office. The Commissioner, who had probably forgotten the case of Trustee Soullard, who was removed from office several years ago, talked yesterday as though the good record of twenty years would soon be broken.

"I read the article in The New-York Times," he said, "regarding the case of Trustee Gay of the Fourth Ward, and you may be sure that it will be investigated. I was surprised to learn that any School Trustee was so unfamiliar with his School Manual as not to know it to be a violation of the law to live out of the ward in which he serves as Trustee. When Mr. Gay was sworn in, he gave his residence as 22 New Chambers Street, and if, since that time, he has moved to Brooklyn, he never informed us of the fact. Every Trustee, when he is sworn in, is presented with an indexed manual which he is supposed to master thoroughly. The only thing to do in this case is to declare Mr. Gay's place vacant as soon as we prove that he is violating the residence law."

"Is it not the duty of the Chairman of the Ward Trustees to inform the Board of Education when a law is being violated?" the reporter asked.

"Yes, it is," replied Commissioner Moriarty, "if the Chairman is cognizant of the fact."

Upon being asked whether, in that case, Judge Bolte, who is Chairman of the Fourth Ward Trustees, could be held responsible for the case of Mr. Gay, the Commissioner replied that it was likely that Judge Bolte did not know where Mr. Gay lived. He said, however, that this was rather improbable, considering the fact that Judge Bolte and Mr. Gay are on such intimate terms.

Arthur McMullin, clerk of the Board of Education, said that he would rather put the blame on Mr. Gay himself than on Chairman Bolte. Ignorance of the law, he said, would not excuse any one. Regarding Mr. Gay's qualifications as School Trustee and Fourth Ward school matters in general, he had nothing to say, but intimated that action would be taken in those matters at the meeting of the board this afternoon.

One reason given by various members of the board for not having before examined into these matters was that no specific charges had been brought against any of the Trustees. The board, however, has the power to inquire into the qualities of any Trustee or set of Trustees to hold office. The board does not have to wait until charges are made. But no action was taken when various newspapers a few months ago charged that Police Justice Divver completely controlled Fourth Ward school matters.

The very composition of the Fourth Ward Board of Trustees is suggestive of political wirepulling. William Gay is on Divver's General Committee, John F. Fiske received a Tammany election clerkship, James O'Connor is an officer in the Divver Club, and John B. Shea is a "Tammany Republican," connected with defeats of the Republican Party in Divver's Assembly district.

Chairman Bolte is an intimate friend of Divver. Indeed, it has lately leaked out that he was one of those subpoenaed in the first inquiry of the Grand Jury in the election frauds in the district. It is said that Chairman Bolte disclaimed any knowledge that Divver had suggested corrupt election methods to his followers, or that prizes were offered to election district Captains. It was not established at the recent Divver trial whether or not any such offers were made.

It was publicly stated last November that Bolte had twice applied secretly to the Evening School Committee to have Evening School No. 1, at 30 Vandewater Street, closed up. This was explained by the Fourth Ward Trustees by the fact that the attendance was so small that it did not warrant keeping the school open. On the other hand, it was asserted that the application was part of a political scheme to keep the foreign population of that district ignorant of English in order that their votes might be easily controlled.

KILLED AT THE PROVING GROUNDS

Lieutenant Peck of the Ordnance Corps Loses His Life While Testing a Hotchkiss Gun at Sandy Hook.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Feb. 19.—Fremont P. Peck, First Lieutenant of the Ordnance Corps, was almost instantly killed on the proving grounds here this afternoon by the bursting of the breech of a Hotchkiss gun.

The test of a 4 7-10-inch Hotchkiss rapid-firing gun was under way, and two rounds, with fixed ammunition, had been successfully fired by Lieut. Peck. When the third round was fired, the breech of the gun burst, and fragments from it struck Lieut. Peck on the face and back, causing injuries which resulted in his death in a few minutes.

Sergt. John Thorp was slightly injured in the leg, but the others present, among whom were Capt. Frank Heath, the commanding officer of the proving grounds, and Major Frank H. Phipps, the President of the Ordnance Board, escaped unhurt. Many had narrow escapes from serious injury, however, as fragments of the breech were sent in all directions, and the breech block, after striking several obstructions, landed about 100 yards away to the rear.

This is the first serious accident that has occurred on the proving grounds here since 1886. On Oct. 21, of that year, First Lieut. William M. Metcalfe and Private Joseph King were killed in nearly the same place by the explosion of a twelve-inch shell which was being filled for a test. Several other soldiers were injured in that explosion.

First Lieut. Fremont P. Peck was a native of New-York, and entered the Military Academy at West Point Sept. 8, 1884, being graduated June 12, 1887. He was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Second Artillery March 9, 1891, but was subsequently transferred to the Ordnance Corps as First Lieutenant, and was detailed to duty at the United States Proving Grounds at Sandy Hook.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Feb. 19.—Lafayette Cummings of Company B, Fourth Light Artillery, United States Army, was killed by the cars here this morning. He was walking on the tracks, and in avoiding a freight train stepped in front of an express. From papers in his pockets, his identity was established. His home was in Sidney, Iowa, and his parents live in Eaton, Ind.

STAGE REALISM IN EARNEST

Capt. Charles Walsh Receives a Severe Scalp Wound in the Duel on Horseback in "Humanity."

There was an accident on the stage of the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night, which may result in the disablement for some time of Capt. Charles Walsh, the well-known swordsman. There is a duel on horseback in "Humanity," which is now being played at that house, and its apparent realism has been one of the great features of the melodrama. Last night the realism was too pronounced to be comfortable to one of the combatants, and a very severe scalp wound placed Capt. Walsh under the care of physicians.

Joseph Grismer, who plays the leading part in "Humanity," is the man who fights the horseback duel with Capt. Walsh. The contest was arousing the enthusiasm of the audience last night by its apparent fierceness, when Walsh's horse suddenly shied. One of his shoes was loose, and it is supposed that he in some way hurt his foot. The result of his sudden movement was that Capt. Walsh was thrown off his guard, and Mr. Grismer's sabre came crashing down on his head. The blow was so powerful that the blade cut through the scalp and the Captain was thrown from his horse.

The curtain was rung down, and the wounded man was borne from the stage to his dressing room. Two physicians were summoned, who decided that, although the wound was a serious one, Capt. Walsh might possibly be in a condition to play again to-night.

Capt. Walsh is the sword expert who fought with Duncan Ross in San Francisco in 1886, and afterward with Capt. Daly in Richmond, Va. He was one of the features of the military tournament in the Madison Square Garden two years ago. He was engaged by Manager Brady especially to appear in the duel scene in "Humanity."

Secretary Carlisle in Town.

Secretary Carlisle reached the city yesterday from Washington, accompanied by Mrs. Carlisle and their son, W. K. Carlisle, and wife. The son has suffered from ill health, and is about to go abroad, by direction by his physician.

Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle came with the young couple to this city to see them start abroad to-day. They expect to return to Washington to-morrow. Meanwhile, should Secretary Carlisle visit the financial district it will not be on official business. Assistant Secretary Hamlin is in charge at the Treasury Department.

Mr. Granger Retires from the Pulpit.

HAMILTON, Ohio, Feb. 19.—The Rev. Robert Granger, pastor of Trinity Episcopal Church of this city, has resigned his rectorship. Last week the reverend gentleman was arrested in New-York City, charged with drunkenness. In the Harlem Police Court the charge was dismissed. At the time Mr. Granger was the guest of this brother, a New-York brewer. Mr. Granger announces that he will leave the ministry altogether.

Amelie Rives-Chanler Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—Amélie Rives-Chanler is ill at a hotel here, due to fatigue from traveling and a slight touch of grip. No serious results are apprehended. Mrs. Chanler intends to go to Mexico, where it is understood she expects to obtain material for a novel.

Will Have United Press News.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The Buffalo Democrat, one of the leading German dailies of the country, has secured a full membership in the New-York State Associated Press, entitling it to all the rights and privileges of that organization, including the service of the United Press.

Judge for the Ninth Judicial Circuit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The President to-day nominated Erskine M. Ross of California to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Judicial Circuit, provided for by act approved Feb. 18, 1895.

MARTIN'S MACHINE WINS

Its Man Warwick Elected Mayor of Philadelphia Yesterday.

THE REFORM ELEMENT BADLY BEATEN

Ex-Gov. Pattison Defeated by a Majority of About 40,000—The Republicans Polled a Full Vote.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—The effort to elect a reform administration in Philadelphia has failed. Charles F. Warwick, the candidate of the Republicans for Mayor, whose nomination was brought about through the influence of "Boss" David Martin and Contractor Charles A. Porter, is elected Mayor by a majority of not less than 40,000, and William J. Roney, the candidate for Receiver of Taxes, is elected by a majority of about 30,000.

The last election held in this city was that which made Gen. Hastings Governor,

Charles F. Warwick,
Mayor-elect of Philadelphia.

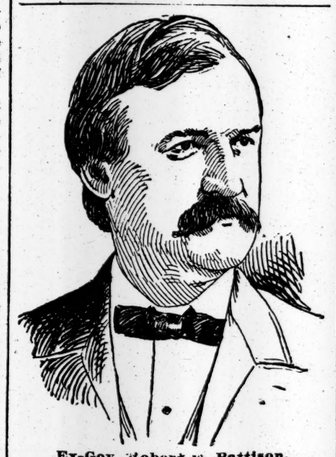
and he received a majority of 87,000. Returns are not complete at this hour, but everything indicates that the Republicans have polled very nearly their normal vote in a municipal contest. The decent Democrats turned out solid for ex-Gov. Pattison, and they were aided by a number of Republicans, but Martin was able to bring out the regulation vote of his party, and to command the support of McMillin and his trading Democrats.

The result shows the largest vote cast in this city in many years. The friends of Senator Penrose, who was treacherously defeated for the Mayoralty nomination by Martin and Porter, were whipped in, and voted for Warwick.

At to-day's election nineteen magistrates were chosen, seven of whom are Democrats. The reform element played a very prominent part in the election of members of the Select and Common Councils of the city, and the result shows an increase of Democrats in both branches of the city legislature. The reformers indorsed Democrats in most of the wards.

The election passed off quietly, and although there were some fights at the polls and a few arrests were made, nothing of a sensational character occurred anywhere.

Col. McClure, in speaking of the result of the election, said to-night that it was almost entirely the result of national political prejudice, and that the Democratic Congress



Ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison,
Democratic Candidate for Mayor.

had influenced a great many votes against the Democratic candidates. The local issue was forgotten in this general feeling against the Democracy, and even so good a candidate as ex-Gov. Pattison stood no show against it. Nearly all the well-known Democratic leaders share in this belief.

Elections were held in every city, borough, and township in Pennsylvania to-day, and returns received to-night indicate that the Republicans in every case have either held their own or increased their majority.

Philadelphia's New Mayor-elect.

Charles Franklin Warwick was born in Philadelphia Feb. 14, 1850. His education was received in the public schools of that city and his legal education in the office of E. Spencer Miller, at that time a distinguished member of the bar, and in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1872. After his admission to the bar Mr. Warwick became the assistant of Mr. Miller for a year.

He early showed on inclination for public life. In 1875, when Gen. Hartranft was for the second time a candidate for Governor, he was requested by the Republican State Committee to take the stump. This was his introduction as a public political speaker, and since that time he has participated actively in every important canvass, and has spoken in almost every county of Pennsylvania and in many of the States of the Union. He was for three years Second Assistant District Attorney, and is said to have discharged the duties of his office with credit.

On Jan. 9, 1884, Mr. Warwick was made the Republican candidate for City Solicitor, and was elected by a majority of nearly 14,000. He was re-elected in 1887, 1890, and again in 1893.

Mr. Warwick married Miss Ella K. Griessemer in 1873. He has five children, two daughters and three sons. He is a member of the Union League, Union Republican, and Young Republican Clubs of Philadelphia.

Armor Plate Accepted.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Feb. 19.—At the proving grounds of the Bethlehem Iron Company this afternoon an armor plate was tested, resulting in the acceptance of 700 tons of Harveyized turrets for the battleships Indiana and Massachusetts. Commodore Sampson of the navy pronounced the test the best he ever witnessed. The plate resisted a five-hundred-pound projectile with a velocity of 1,940 feet per second, fired from a ten-inch gun.

PREFERRED DEATH TO THE GRIP

Crier Strong of New-Brunswick, N. J., After Opening Court Shot Himself—Is Sixty Years Old—May Live.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 19.—The morning session of the Orphans' Court was brought to a hasty close to-day by the attempt at suicide of John Oscar Strong, the court crier, who has been connected with the court for more than a generation.

Leaving court during an argument of lawyers, he went to an adjoining room, seated himself in a chair, and, putting a pistol to his head, pulled the trigger.

The report of the pistol sounded in the courtroom, and a sound like the fall of a heavy body was heard in the lobby. Justice Rice was about to order a constable to investigate, when Court Constable James Short, who was on duty in the lobby, rushed in and announced that Strong had shot himself.

Frank Bradley, Court Clerk Ten Broeck, and Constables Holman and Short went to the room where the deed was committed. In a corner was the old crier, seated in an armchair. His head had fallen forward and his arms were hanging limply at his side. In the right hand was held the revolver.

His coat was open, and in the flap of the vest was thrust a piece of paper—a note he had been seen writing in the courtroom. Court Clerk Ten Broeck read it. The note was very brief, but it told the whole story. It said:

"I cannot stand this pain from grip in my head any longer; send for Undertaker Lane."

The note was unsigned, but was in Strong's handwriting. Justice Rice ordered that the note be sealed and placed in charge of the clerk.

Deputy Surrogate Daly hurried for a physician, and returned with Dr. Smith, who was followed by Dr. Williamson. The injured man was still alive and conscious. The bullet had lodged in the bone at the left temple.

The physicians then gave it as their opinion that the man could not live over a few hours.

An ante-mortem statement was taken in the presence of Justice Rice. Strong stated that he had shot himself.

An ambulance then took him to Wells Hospital, where he was operated upon by the surgeons. Through the whole operation he seemed to retain consciousness, and suffered great pain.

There is a slight hope that Strong may live. He rallied somewhat after the removal of the bullet. Dr. Baldwin thinks the lead did not pierce the brain, but glanced around the skull underneath the scalp without injuring the brain.

Another physician, however, is of the opinion that the brain is so badly injured that only a miracle can save his life.

Mr. Strong is more than sixty years old and has lived in this city all his life, most of the time in the First Ward. He has been connected with the courts for nearly thirty years and was known to every lawyer in the State who ever argued a case in Middlesex County.

When he opened court to-day his voice was so feeble as to attract notice. He has been suffering for several days from a severe cold.

After the lawyers began their argument Strong went over to the reporters' table and wrote a note upon legal foolscap. This was something unusual for him to do, but it attracted no special attention. In a few moments he left the room, going directly to the place where he tried to kill himself.

FOR EXCISE COMMISSIONERS

Charles H. Woodman and Julius Harburger May Be Named.

It seemed to be generally accepted on all sides last night that two of the Excise Commissioners to be appointed within a day or two by Mayor Strong will be Charles H. Woodman and Julius Harburger. There is some doubt as to who the third man will be.

Mr. Woodman was a Civil Service Commissioner under Mayor Edson, and an Excise Commissioner under Mayor Grace. He is a brother of Father Woodman of the Paulist Fathers, and is recommended for the appointment by Bishop Potter, the Paulist Fathers, and many others.

Julius Harburger is President of the Free Sons of Israel, and is identified with many Hebrew charitable and social organizations. He is widely known among the politicians of the city and is a man of excellent reputation. In politics he has always been identified with the Steckler brothers, and much of the strength of their organization in the last election came from Mr. Harburger's friends. He is at present Clerk of Civil Justice Roesch's District Court.

The friends of Major William Plimley of the Twenty-third Assembly District were confident last night that he would be made Commissioner of Jurors.

Delaware's Senatorial Dead-Lock.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 19.—The Senatorial dead-lock, which began over five weeks ago, remains unbroken. Two ballots (the fifty-first and fifty-second) were taken at noon to-day, and show no material change from former ballots. Both ballots resulted as follows: Higgins, (Rep.,) 9; Addicks, (Rep.,) 6; Massey, (Rep.,) 3; Wolcott, (Dem.,) 9; Tunnell, (Dem.,) 1; absent, 2. Sixteen votes are necessary to a choice.

The Democratic members of the Legislature will hold a conference to-morrow afternoon, when the Senatorial situation will be discussed and an effort made to unite on a candidate.

For Atlanta Exposition Buildings.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 19.—The Chief of Construction to-day submitted the design of an administration and auditorium building at the exposition, and advertisements were ordered for bids to be opened March 5. The auditorium will seat 5,000 people and will accommodate the various congresses to be held here. It is intended to make the building a permanent feature of Piedmont Park, which will probably pass into the hands of the city after the exposition.

Jersey City's New Armory.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 19.—The New-Jersey State Military Board, consisting of Gov. Werts, and Gen. William J. Sewall, William S. Stryker, Joseph W. Plume, and P. F. Wanser, met here this afternoon to inspect the new Fourth Regiment Armory, at Bergen Avenue and Church Street.

The building was subsequently accepted from the contractor. It will be formally opened on Washington's Birthday, when the Fourth will parade under command of Col. H. H. Abernethy.

The ball will take place on Monday.

The General Meigs Gets Through.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Feb. 19.—The Government steamer General Meigs, which brings supplies to the United States Engineer Corps, plowed through the ice from the channel in the East River to the Long Dock at Willet's Point to-day.

The ice around the dock had been broken up by dynamite.

SILVER SENATORS BEATEN

They Give Up Their Attempt to Pass the Jones Bill.

FORCED TO ACCEPT A COMPROMISE

All They Get Is an Agreement for a Vote on a Free-Coinage Resolution with a Qualifying Clause.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—After all the boasting the free-coinage men of the Senate were to-night forced to accept a compromise which is a confession of their inability to make good their boasts and threats. They went to the Capitol this morning determined to force the passage of the Jones Free-Coinage bill before permitting an adjournment of the Senate; to-night at 9 o'clock a motion to adjourn made by Mr. Jones of Arkansas, the leader of the free-coinage movement, was the signal that the bill was doomed. The compromise agreed upon is that the Senate shall be allowed to vote upon a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that free coinage would best relieve the country from its financial distress, but that, owing to the short time remaining to the session and the need of passing the appropriation bills, it would be inadvisable to press the free-coinage measure.

Such a compromise might be considered a distinct gain by a minority which had been striving against odds, but a majority, which only a few hours before had thrown down the gauntlet of defiance, hardly can regard it as anything but a surrender. The Republican Senators were largely responsible for the outcome of the movement to place the Senate on record for free coinage. The hope of the free-silver men was based largely on the assumption that after a debate lasting a few hours the Republicans would not object to a final vote. Mr. Aldrich was on record as saying that the Republicans would permit a vote in a reasonable time, and other Republicans had made statements of like tenor. Sober second thought appears to have convinced the Republicans that they would have no excuse to offer for permitting such a pernicious bill to pass at a time when the finances of the country are at a low ebb and public confidence is shaken.

Another obstacle to the advancement of the bill was found in the fact that the Republicans from the silver States saw no particular merit in the measure, which was constructed hastily by the Finance Committee and forced upon the consideration of the Senate without explanation of its provisions. It has been known for some time that Mr. Teller and one or two other silver Republicans were indifferent to the fate of the bill, coming to its support only when requested to do so by the rabid free-silver men on the Democratic side of the chamber. There was no doubt of the result of the contest from the moment that objection to the naming of an hour for the final vote to be taken was made. Mr. Jones, the leader, forced to explain his intentions, acknowledged that the silver men did not care to jeopardize the appropriation bills, and had no intention of forcing an extra session. This statement gave the cue to the opponents of the bill.

Although Mr. Jones said publicly that he would ask the Senate to remain steadily in session until the bill should be passed, he acknowledged in private that he did not expect to hold his forces after it should become apparent that filibustering would be resorted to. At the same time that the Republicans declared in the most solemn manner that the idea of filibustering did not enter into their calculations, they adopted it when the meeting had been prolonged to an unusual length, and Mr. Jones saw that he could gain nothing by keeping up the contest. The compromise was the result of a consultation on the part of the opposing leaders, and it was presented by Mr. Wolcott, one of the soupporters of the bill.

The free-coinage bill itself was the subject of only one speech, that of Mr. Platt, which was begun late in the day, and interruptions were so frequent that the Connecticut Senator hardly will derive any satisfaction from a perusal of the speech to-morrow in The Record. At all hours of the day the free-coinage men had a majority, but the elastic rules operated against them, and, finally, the lack of a quorum completed their discouragement. The Jones bill will be suffered to remain on the calendar and die with the close of the session. The compromise resolution probably will be voted upon to-morrow. It undoubtedly will be adopted.

The absurdity of the arguments against the action of the Administration in dealing with the foreign bond syndicate, was thoroughly demonstrated to-day in the course of an exhaustive speech in the Senate by Mr. Vilas. The critics of the Administration have refused persistently to recognize the fact, plain enough to financiers that the repeated refusals of Congress to heed the requests of the President for aid had caused a run upon the Treasury. Mr. Vilas to-day emphasized this fact with a statement similar to the one published this morning by The New-York Times, showing that at one time while the Administration was casting about for relief, the Treasury was in a most perilous condition. The people of the country had, to all appearances, lost faith in the ability of the Government to pay gold for notes. In this period of danger no proffers of aid came from American bankers. The Administration as the result of private inquiries, became convinced that anything approximating a popular loan would be unsuccessful, and it then opened negotiations with the representatives of the foreign bankers with results now known to the country.

Mr. Vilas had complete data bearing on the transaction, and he demonstrated to every person, not a partisan, that the Administration had made the best possible bargain in the circumstances. In the latter part of his argument he frequently was interrupted by Mr. Aldrich, one of the partisan critics of the foreign loan, and by the Colorado Senators, who see in the loan the postponement and possible prevention of a financial crash, but he had ready replies for each, and in one instance caused a laugh at the expense of the Rhode Island man. The galleries were crowded during the entire time Mr. Vilas was on

the floor, attesting to the popular interest in the subject. His speech was easily the most effective he has delivered on the subject of the finances.

A LONG DAY IN THE SENATE.

Jones Insists on a Vote on His Bill, but Does Not Get It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The struggle on the Free Coinage bill began about 1 o'clock, when Mr. Jones of Arkansas moved that the consideration of the bill be proceeded with. The vote which followed is regarded as a fair test of the strength of the silver men. Here it is:

YEAS.

Allen, (Pop., Neb.)	Martin, (Dem., Kan.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Mitchell, (Rep., Ore.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.)	Pasco, (Dem., Fla.)
Blanchard, (Dem., La.)	Peffer, (Pop., Kan.)
Butler, (Dem., S. C.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Call, (Dem., Fla.)	Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.)
Cameron, (Rep., Penn.)	Power, (Rep., Mont.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyoming.)	Pugh, (Dem., Ala.)
Dubois, (Rep., Idaho.)	Roach, (Dem., N. D.)
Faulkner, (D., W. Va.)	Stewart, (Pop., Nevada.)
George, (Dem., Miss.)	Teller, (Rep., Col.)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N.D.)	Vest, (Dem., Mo.)
Harris, (Dem., Tenn.)	Voorhees, (Dem., Ind.)
Hunton, (Dem., Va.)	Walsh, (Dem., Ga.)
Jones, (Dem., Ark.)	White, (Dem., Cal.)
Kyle, (Pop., S. D.)	Wilson, (Rep., Wash.)
McLaurin, (Dem., Miss.)	Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)

NAYS.

Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)	Hill, (Dem., N. Y.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)
Caffery, (Dem., La.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Camden, (Dem., W. Va.)	McPherson, (Dem., N. J.)
Carey, (Rep., Wyoming.)	Manderson, (Rep., Neb.)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)	Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.)
Dixon, (Rep., R. I.)	Morrill, (Rep., Vt.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Palmer, (Dem., Ill.)
Higgins, (Rep., Del.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Gray, (Dem., Del.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Hale, (Rep., Me.)	Ransom, (Dem., N. C.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Vilas, (Dem., Wis.)
Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)	Washburn, (R., Minn.)
Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)	

RECAPITULATION.

Yeas—Democrats, 21; Republicans, 11; Populists, 4—36.
Nays—Republicans, 17; Democrats, 10—27.

Wants a Time Set.

Following the announcement of the vote Mr. Jones suggested that an hour be fixed for taking the sense of the Senate on the measure.

This brought an objection from Mr. Hale, who informed Mr. Jones that it was not good public policy to bring forward at this time a bill which would lead necessarily to a long debate, and might result in an extra session through the failure of necessary appropriation bills.

Mr. Jones replied that no matter how much debate might be had upon the measure, it certainly would not result in changing a single vote.

"Every member of this body," he declared, "knows how he will vote, and nothing that any opponent or friend of the bill may say will swerve a single individual. So far as the friends of the bill are concerned, they are willing to let the matter be tested now. They will not take up any time of the Senate in debate. Of course, if the opponents of the bill see fit to resist its passage, its friends cannot, under the rules, prevent such action, and they will make an earnest effort to get a vote. So far as I personally am concerned, I do not propose to jeopardize any appropriation bill. There will be plenty of time to pass all the bills if there is no delay on this measure."

Mr. Harris sought to get from Mr. Hale an idea of the time which would be required by the opponents of the bill for debate, but Mr. Hale evaded the question on the ground that it was not a pertinent one. The readiness of the majority to assert that the minority was willing to resort to desultory tactics led to considerable talk between Messrs. Jones and Hale, which developed nothing interesting.

Never Will Become a Law.

Mr. Aldrich took the ground, in a short speech, that, inasmuch as no Senator expected the bill to become a law, it would be a waste of time to press it. It would have to be discussed, he declared, and undoubtedly many amendments would be offered to it. It would be unprecedented, he added, to press such a bill in the short time requested by its friends.

Mr. Gray said that while he agreed with Mr. Jones that debate probably would not change a single vote, the country expected and would demand that such an important measure should not be passed without an opportunity being given its opponents to register their objections.

"It will be necessary, before this bill passes," said Mr. Gray, "to ask why it was that after spending long weeks in the Summer of 1893 in the attempt, which finally was successful, to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, the same Congress now should be asked to restore that purchasing clause in an intensified form."

Mr. Jones continued for some time his effort to secure an agreement as to the time for taking the vote on the bill, but without success, and then he gave notice that he would ask the Senate to sit without intermission until a vote should be reached.

Mr. Vilas Starts the Debate.

When this ultimatum was announced, Mr. Vilas took the floor and proceeded with his defense of the Administration's course with regard to the bond issue.

Mr. Vilas reviewed the situation up to the time when the bond contract was made. Many would recall in that situation, he said, the prototype of history which had followed the decline of the national credit during the civil war. It would remind many of the commercial ruin, of the general financial devastation of the time. The people of the United States, he said, should never be called upon to sustain such an evil, except in order to meet such a great contingency as was then imposed upon them to save their country.

Mr. Vilas reminded Senators how, in 1893, when the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act was under consideration, the country had been driven to the edge of the abyss, and the eye of the country had looked over the precipice into which it might be about to fall. Mr. Vilas then came down to the President's message to Congress last December, from which he read some extracts.

"There was," said Mr. Vilas, "an invitation to Congress to exercise the functions which the Constitution devolved upon it and to provide against the peril which then beset the National Treasury and the happiness of our people. But what followed? Nothing. Nothing but the fruitless distractions of factions and factional cries. We have had only as a result the manifestation of the importance of Congress to meet the condition of peril in which the Nation was placed."

Proceeding with his argument, Mr. Vilas came down to the point of the President's second appeal to Congress, on Jan. 28.

"The President again," said Mr. Vilas, "solicited action which should preserve the country from the peril before it. He appealed to the patriotism and to the high sense of public duty of Congress. He pointed out that in the year preceding his message $172,000,000 of gold had been drawn from the Treasury, of which over $69,000,000 had been taken within two months, and he fairly proffered again, with an experience he had had, his own candid opinions of the course which ought to be taken. Again he submitted the subject to Congress, and again invoked its action."

Here Mr. Vilas quoted a passage from the President's communication to Congress expressing his determination, if Congress did not act, to leave nothing undone that would furnish an opportunity of improving the situation on changing the suspicion of the disinclination or disability of the United States to meet with the strictest honor every national obligation.

"Mr. President," exclaimed Mr. Vilas, "I invoke the candid judgment of all upright men as to whether the President of the United States in that communication has not only delivered to the legislative body a complete understanding of the circumstances in which the National Treasury and the national honor were placed, has not only tendered his own advice and opinions freely, has not only proffered his willingness to co-operate in any reasonable measure, but has plainly, openly, honestly, manfully advised this Congress and the people of the United States that he should execute all the powers that were given him by law to carry forward the honor of the country, and to preserve the Treasury from reproach. But the hopes of the country for action by Congress were cast to earth, and there remained to the Executive, in order to avert the impending calamity of gold suspension, nothing but to proceed to exert the authority which remained to him by the statutes."

It Was a Perilous Time.

Mr. Vilas, in order to show the imminence of the peril when the President began to negotiate the sale of bonds, gave the figures as to the amount of gold in the control of the Treasury on Feb. 2. The total amount of the coin and bullion on that morning in the Treasury, the nine Sub-Treasuries and five mints, and the five assay offices was but $79,509,881, against which there was outstanding of demand gold certificates $86,896,949—leaving in the Treasury only $42,612,432 net gold.

Mr. Vilas also read a dispatch from the American Minister at Buenos Ayres to Secretary Gresham, dated Feb. 4, stating that the London and River Plate Bank of that city—the largest bank in South America—had received orders from London that day to refuse all classes of United States exchanges.

"The time had come," Mr. Vilas proceeded, "when the prudent financiers of the world were driven to the necessity of discounting all classes of United States securities. We should have heard from London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna in a few days more.

"Here was a situation which demanded from the American Executive instant action—action adequate to the danger which confronted the country. The President of the United States took it. And how? First, by the announcement of the entrance on negotiations with a probability of success, whereby gold was to be transported immediately from Europe to meet our condition, and, second, by the completion of the contract. On the next day after it was known that negotiations were entered on only $67,000 of gold was withdrawn from all the Sub-Treasuries of the United States. Afterward, when it was said that a hitch had occurred, the run on gold began again moderately. But on the completion of the arrangement the run dropped, and but the nominal amount of $27,000 was taken out on the 12th of February and $36,000 on the 13th. It was a sympathetic response of public trust—a measure of honor to the Executive."

In discussing Mr. Sherman's suggestion as to a popular loan, Mr. Vilas asserted that if a popular loan had been resorted to the Treasury would have had to suspend gold payment, because every dollar of gold paid for the loan would have been drawn from the Treasury. A popular loan, Mr. Vilas asserted, would, therefore, have precipitated the calamity.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio,) remarked that in all the propositions which he made for a popular loan, such a loan was intended only to meet deficiencies in the revenue—not to aid in keeping up the resumption fund. It was the fault of both political parties, he admitted, that that proposition had not been carried out, and particularly the fault of the Democratic Party. The onus of the condition of affairs rested with the majority in Congress, not with the minority.

Deprecates Partisanship.

"Mr. President," Mr. Vilas replied, with a show of indignation, "it is one of the pitiful things about all discussions in regard to finance that we cannot for a moment talk on the subject without somebody saying: 'It is your fault, and not ours.' Whose fault it was I do not care to discuss. But I think if we should enter on that discussion, the whole consequences of which the nation has endured could be charged directly to the vicious legislation of the Republican Party, with which we have had to struggle for the last two or three years. I do not care to discuss that question. I do not care to enter upon that line of controversy."

Coming to the criticism as to the price to be received from the bonds, Mr. Vilas said that bonds had never been issued by the United States without a like criticism being made. It was almost inevitable, he said, that the contract would be followed by an improvement in the price of the securities. The Government of the United States was not to be expected to obtain money at a loss to the lenders.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) presented a dispatch, stating that the new bonds were being sold to-day in London at 113½, plus commission.

Mr. Vilas said that an explanation had been given in the newspaper article, read in the Senate yesterday, to the effect that 112½ in London was equivalent to 109½ in New-York.

"Do I understand the Senator from Wisconsin to contend," Mr. Aldrich asked, "that it is an advantage to the Government and to the people to have its bonds sold 8, or 9, or 10 per cent. less than the market price?"

"The Senator from Rhode Island assumes that the market price was higher than the bonds were sold for. The market price was just what they were sold for."

"I believe," Mr. Aldrich asserted, with much positiveness of manner, "that $1,000,000 in United States bonds could be sold at 10 per cent. more than these bonds were sold for."

A Bit of Sarcasm.

"If the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island," said Mr. Vilas, sarcastically, "had only happened to be in the position of Secretary of the Treasury, perhaps his belief would not be so buoyant as it is when formed under the influence of partisan criticism. There is no justification for the proposition that the market price was a particle above that which was obtained."

"Do you think," Mr. Aldrich asked, "that it was necessary to pay a premium of $16,000,000, on $62,000,000 of bonds?"

"Not the slightest doubt of it," Mr. Vilas promptly answered. "And if the Senator from Rhode Island, instead of standing here to carp at a transaction already accomplished and finished, had put himself at one end of the Atlantic cable, (as the Secretary of the Treasury did,) and, with the aid of the greatest bankers of New-York, had cabled (as the Secretary did) to every money market of the world, trying in every way possible to get a reduction of the rate of interest, he would have had a different opinion as to the possibility of getting gold at such a price as he wanted."

"If, as a business man," Mr. Aldrich remarked, "I had $86,000,000 of Treasury notes in my treasury, and, if I desired to buy $62,000,000 of gold in Europe, and could not secure that gold at less than 1 per cent. discount, I should feel like retiring from business."

"It is always a misfortune," said Mr. Vilas, ironically, "that the ablest men in the world are not employed to discharge its great transactions." [Laughter.]

After some further colloquy between the two Senators in the same vein, Mr. Aldrich said that the Secretary of the Treasury could, with United States Treasury notes, have obtained gold at less than 1 per cent. premium from the Bank of France, the Imperial Bank of Germany, or the Bank of England.

Mr. Vilas said that, in the circumstances under which the bargain was made—admitting of not a day's delay—the Secretary of the Treasury was not to be expected to see whether he could have saved a fraction of 1 per cent.

"There are times," he said, "in the history of nations, in peace no less than in war, when great consequences to a people depend on instant, prompt action, and he whose arm is palsied or whose judgment flinches under such circumstances is not to be intrusted with high power. I am one of those who believe that we owe a debt to the Secretary of the Treasury, to the President of the United States, and to his Cabinet for assuming—under the conditions in which they were placed—to take the action which they did, aware, as they must have been, that they would be held up afterward to every criticism and carping which partisanship can aim against them."

In further defense of the contract, Mr. Vilas said that 3¾ was the lowest rate of interest at which the bonds would be accepted for gold. There was no lower bid than that. Three and five-eighths had been offered and had been refused.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.,) asked Mr. Vilas whether the bonds were not worth 112 now.

Mr. Vilas said he would soon come to that point. There was no man, he said, engaged in the transaction who did not desire to help the United States, and the whole nature of the transaction—its element of chiefest value—was that the Treasury of the United States was to enjoy, by the nature of the contract, the aid of the great financiers of Europe in the support of the credit of the United States.

The Government had been obliged, he said, to go to those great bankers, the Rothschilds of London and Morgan & Co. of New-York, to buy gold, and it had had to deal with them according to the exigency of the situation. Mr. Morgan, he said, was a Republican, who always subscribed generously to Republican campaign funds, but there was no politics in this matter—nothing but business. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Vilas continued, had been dealing with men as honorable, as just, as upright, as trustworthy men of finance as the world contained. But it was business that had to be conducted. It was a necessity that had to be met. And the only available means to meet it had been taken.

Mr. Vilas criticised Congress for its failure to authorize a 3 per cent. gold bond, and thus to save $16,000,000 to the country. As to the remarks made by Mr. Teller the other day in reference to the Government of Egypt being able to sell 3 per cent. bonds at par, Mr. Vilas ascribed that to the fact that "Egypt gave no uncertain sound as to her promise to pay." And so the Government of the United States had to say, Mr. Vilas continued, that it intended to pay its bonds, dollar for dollar, in the recognized money of the world.

Mr. Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)—If it be true that other Governments can borrow at 3 per cent. by agreeing to pay in gold, and if we saw fit to borrow in another manner and to pay higher for the loan, would we not be entirely justified in paying those bonds in silver or any other coin cheaper than gold?

Mr. Vilas—Oh, no! I am astounded that the Senator from Colorado would even ask a question which he would not himself answer in the affirmative.

Mr. Wolcott—Then what did we pay this enormous premium for?

Mr. Vilas—We paid it because we had discredited, to some degree, our own promises.

A Word About Mr. Stetson.

Proceeding to notice the criticism as to Mr. Stetson being employed as counsel for the syndicate, Mr. Vilas explained that Mr. Stetson was a member of the law firm which was the regular legal adviser of the banking house of Morgan & Co., and that his first connection with the contract was when he was called upon to overlook the legal sufficiency of the contract and to see that it was in accordance with the law.

"The people of the United States," Mr. Vilas declared, in concluding his speech, "love their honor as they prize their liberty; and their sober judgment never has tolerated and never will tolerate the national reproach of the least equivocation in dealing with its creditors. That gentleman never lived, however high-bred, honorable, and chivalrous, whose sense of honor was keener, higher, or more sensitive than the public opinion of the free men of America."

Mr. Vilas spoke for nearly four hours, and commanded close attention all through his speech. When he took his seat Mr. Squire (Rep., Washington,) sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the Act of June 25, 1878, expressly declaring that all United States bonds payable in coin should be paid in gold or silver coin at the option of the Government. That act, he said, was a full and complete answer to the entire argument of the Senator from Wisconsin.

The debate was continued by Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) who said that he should not enter into the "controversy over the wounded body of our national credit." He should not inquire who was responsible for the wounds inflicted on the national credit. He only desired to make some remarks on the pending bill. He regarded it as an indefensible measure, and did not believe that it met the approval of any Senator who earnestly desired the use of silver in the currency of the country. Nobody believed in it. It was not a practical measure.

Voted Not to Adjourn.

Mr. Platt yielded at 6:15 P. M. to a motion by Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) to adjourn. The motion was defeated—Yeas, 15; nays, 32.

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) asked Mr. Jones whether, in view of the vote just taken—showing that there was barely a quorum present—he intended to try and keep Senators in session to-night.

Mr. Jones said that he would be glad to have a vote on the bill, and hoped to have a vote on it to-night. Certain Senators were temporarily absent who would be present in a few minutes, and he thought that there would be no difficulty in having a quorum. He proposed to have a vote at 10 o'clock.

"At 10 o'clock on what day?" Mr. Aldrich asked.

"To-night," Mr. Jones answered.

"Does the Senator expect us," Mr. Frye asked, "to stay here till 10 o'clock to-night to vote on this bill?"

Mr. Jones replied that, as it was the duty of Senators to attend the sessions of the body, he assumed that every Senator would be in his place.

In the course of a dialogue on this matter Mr. Jones asked unanimous consent that the vote be taken at 3 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) objected. He referred to Mr. Vilas's speech to-day as one that was very interesting, but that had no relation whatever to the pending bill. It was hardly to be expected, he said, that such an important bill would be voted on without some debate. He wanted to hear briefly from the Senator from Arkansas as to what the bill meant, and he certainly hoped that the good-natured Chairman of the Finance Committee, (Mr. Voorhees,) who had been on both sides of the question, would kindly tell the Senate himself what it all meant.

Another proposition to have the vote taken at 3 o'clock to-morrow was made by Mr. Jones and objected to by Mr. Aldrich, who said that when the bill was first introduced by Mr. Jones it contained nine sections, including one for the issue of $500,000,000 in bonds and one for the retirement of greenbacks, and he thought that the Senate was entitled to an explanation as to why those eight sections had been abandoned.

Platt Continues His Speech.

As all attempts to have an hour fixed for taking the vote met with objection, Mr. Platt went on with his speech. He gave it as his belief, in which he knew many of his Republican associates would not agree with him, that the vice of the whole financial situation in this country lay in the paper currency issued by the Government.

That paper money, he said, was responsible for the growth of paternalism in this country. People who had once believed that the only function of the Government in regard to money was to coin gold and silver now believed that, in some way or other, it was the function of the Government to furnish paper money to the people, and thus regulate the business of the country. There never was a more fatal heresy than that of believing that public benefit followed the Government issue of paper money. The end of such policy was sure to be disaster, financial distress, and ruin; and his greatest objection to the use of silver was in the issue of paper money upon it. There was where the danger lay.

Mr. Platt said that he might suggest a use of silver, but at this late hour he would not attempt to do so. But he would say that of all the foolish, illogical, impracticable methods proposed for the use of silver, none had ever surpassed or equaled that which was being now pressed by the Senator from Arkansas as the deliberate judgment of the majority of the Finance Committee of the Senate.

At this point—7:40 P. M.—Mr. Quay suggested the absence of a quorum. The roll was called and fifty Senators responded.

Obstruction and Compromise.

The Republican opponents of the bill began at 8 o'clock a system of obstructive tactics under the lead of Mr. Aldrich. He moved that the Senate proceed to executive business, and all but six of the Republican Senators withheld their votes. This necessitated a call of the roll, to which fifty-two Senators—seven more than a quorum—responded. Again the vote was taken, again no quorum responded, and again the roll call was resorted to. This rotation went on until finally, at 8:40, only twenty-nine Senators answered to the roll call. The Sergeant at Arms then received an order to request the attendance of absent members, and a list of their names was furnished him.

While the Senate was waiting for the appearance of a quorum, negotiations were being carried on for a way out of the difficulty, and the success of these negotiations, of which Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) was the principal manager, was apparent when, at 9 o'clock, the quorum was completed and the motion for an executive session was withdrawn by Mr. Aldrich, and the following resolution was offered by Mr. Wolcott, being the one agreed upon among the negotiators:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the welfare and prosperity of the United States require the enactment of a law for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Resolved, That in view of the fact that this Congress will expire by law on the 4th of March, and that there are important appropriation bills requiring the attention of the Senate, it is the sense of the Senate that consideration of such a law be not entered upon at this session of Congress.

"Let that resolution lie over till to-morrow and be printed," said Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.)

The resolution went over, and the Senate, at 9 P. M., on motion of Mr. Jones, adjourned until to-morrow at 11 A. M.

BONDS OFFERED FOR SALE.

Circulars Issued Simultaneously Here and in London.

Formal offerings of the new Government bonds were issued yesterday in this city and London by the purchasing syndicate.

Spend Washington's Birthday in His Native State

And enjoy a delightful, restful trip in doing so. Leave New-York Thursday afternoon 3 P. M., 21st, on beautiful new Steamer "Yorktown," arriving at Old Point Comfort or Virginia Beach, Va., following morning. On return trip arrive in New-York Sunday afternoon. Meals and berth while en route and hotel accommodations at either place included in ticket. Total cost $16.00 to $17.00.

Old Dominion S. S. Company, Pier 26 North River. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice President and Traffic Manager.

Hood's

Sarsaparilla is prepared by experienced pharmacists, and, by reason of its peculiar combination, proportion, and process, it possesses peculiar curative powers. It purifies, enriches, and vitalizes the blood, tones the stomach and digestive organs, and builds up the system. Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Has the largest sale in the world, and the laboratory in which it is prepared is the largest building on the face of the earth devoted exclusively to the proprietary medicine business. This tells, more convincingly than volumes of written arguments could do, that Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. 25c.

In "Strong" Language.

Our new Mayor declares he's going to run this town on business principles. So he rolls up his sleeves, knocks out the "boss" in the first round, and proceeds to "remove" all who stand in the way of "reform"—as quickly and effectually as RIKER'S EXPECTORANT will "remove" every trace of a COUGH or COLD, GRIPPE, PNEUMONIA, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, or other disease of Throat or Lungs.

Only 99 cts. a bottle for this SWIFT, PLEASANT, and CERTAIN CURE. And your money back—as usual—of your druggist—or at

RIKER'S,

6th Ave., Cor. 22d St.

The upset price here is 112¼, and in London 113.5, which is equivalent to 110.83 in New-York with exchange at $4.88¼.

News of the offerings reached the financial district by way of London. The home circular came out at the close of the market. It monopolized banking interest and was most favorably received. Plans for subscriptions were quickly perfected. It was certain late in the afternoon that the issue would be subscribed at this rate several times over. It offers an investment on a basis of about 3⅝ per cent.

Differences of quotations between London and New-York are explained by the fact that on deliveries in London, coupons for the first two quarters will be withheld. London investors will accordingly draw their first interest in November. May and August coupons will be retained here. This provision was made in the expectation that bonds for foreign account might not be taken from the Treasury for several months.

The following is the home circular:

$62,315,000 UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT. BONDS

In Coupon Form of $50, $100, $1,000, and Registered Form of $50, $100, $1,000, and $10,000 Each.

Bonds Dated Feb. 1, 1895. Payable at the Pleasure of the United States After Feb. 1, 1925.

Interest Payable Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1, and Nov. 1. New-York, Feb. 19, 1895.

On behalf of the syndicate, we offer for sale the above-described $62,315,000 United States 4 per cent. bonds, bearing interest from Feb. 1, 1895, and maturing Feb. 1, 1925. The price is 112¼ per cent., of which 12¼ per cent. will be payable on allotment and the remaining 100 per cent. on or before March 1, or upon delivery of the bonds as provided below, with interest at 4 per cent. per annum from March 1. The bonds will be delivered as soon as they are prepared and executed by the Treasury Department. Purchasers desiring to complete their payments before delivery of the bonds will be given negotiable receipts.

The subscription list will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Feb. 20, and will be closed without notice. Bids will be received by either of the undersigned, and payments must be made to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., in cash or by certified checks on New-York banks.

The right is reserved by us to reject any applications, to allot smaller amounts than applied for, and to apportion allotments between American and European applicants in any way we may deem best. At least one-half of the bonds will be allotted in London, on such terms and conditions as may be provided for in the London circular.

Our allotments will be made within four days from date, by notice mailed to applicants.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
23 Nassau Street, New-York.

It will be observed that the syndicate intends to make short work of allotments. The desirability of the bonds at the price offered makes certain not only large subscriptions, but it furnishes an inducement to syndicate subscribers to hold what they have, since the open market price will undoubtedly show immediately a substantial advance on 112¼. Bonds held by the principals in the syndicate, however, will be sold as offered, individual subscribers acting their own pleasure about parting now with what they have.

Bids will be made in gold for some of the bonds, probably, although the circular contemplates currency bids.

The syndicate has to its credit here now on nome deposits about $32,000,000. It placed in the Sub-Treasury yesterday $2,457,417.92, making a total there of $14,965,121.51. The remainder is in other Sub-Treasuries and in banks designated as depositories.

Sub-Treasury receipts in all cities at the close of business Monday, as reported from Washington yesterday afternoon, were $20,484,500, for which had been given in exchange certificates entitling the holders to $19,603,402 in the bonds when ready for delivery. The amount of gold paid in represents the principal and accrued interest. The bonds will bear date of Feb. 1, 1895, and interest on them will be paid by the Treasury from that time. As the gold is paid in by the syndicate, accrued interest from Feb. 1, 1895, ceases.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—N. M. Rothschild & Sons and J. S. Morgan & Co. have issued a prospectus for a 4 per cent. loan of $62,317,500, nominal, both principal and interest payable in the United States, one-half of which is reserved for issue in the United States. The price is £227 per one-thousand-dollar bond. The scrip will carry a coupon of £3 5s., payable Aug. 1, but thereafter the interest will be payable quarterly. The loan runs thirty years, when it is redeemable at the pleasure of the Government. At the price of issue the return to the investor would be £3 10s. 6d. The lists will close on or before Thursday. The bonds are quoted to-night at 3¼ per cent. premium. There is no doubt that the loan will be covered several times.

The Financial News, speaking of the new issue of United States bonds, says:

"Allowing for their redemption in thirty years, the bonds will yield a trifle over 3¼ per cent. A bond bearing this rate of interest, backed by the credit of the United States, is entitled to consideration, notwithstanding the awkward provision about payment in coin. Our interest therein is not confined to the fact that it is opening an investment for idle funds at a fair rate. This country is deeply concerned in the recovery of American trade and industry. While we send gold ostensibly for the benefit of the American Treasury, we also have an eye on the main chance."

CARLISLE MAKES A STATEMENT.

Answers a Senate Resolution as to the Treasury's Needs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—In reply to an inquiry by the Senate whether it is "necessary or desirable that legislation should be had authorizing the issuing of bonds, Treasury notes, or other securities, to realize moneys for the purpose of paying current deficiencies in the revenue," Secretary Carlisle to-day sent to the Senate a statement showing the available cash balance in the Treasury yesterday to be, exclusive of the $55,101,704 gold reserve, $99,875,284.

The Secretary is of opinion that the Treasury ought to be vested permanently with authority to issue and sell short-time bonds or other obligations of the Government, for the purpose of raising money to meet such deficiencies in the ordinary revenues as may occur from time to time, but he does not think there would be any necessity at present for the exercise of such authority, if it existed.

It is not probable, he says, that such deficiencies will occur in the remainder of the current year as will exceed the available balance on hand, and he estimated that the next fiscal year the receipts will exceed the expenditures.

Lillian Russell Ill.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Lillian Russell is confined to her room at the Auditorium Hotel by illness, which prevented her appearance at the Chicago Opera House last night and to-night. Her physician says she may safely continue her engagement to-morrow night.

MR. PLATT VERY ANXIOUS

Continued from Page 1.

Governor's reception to-morrow night, to which over 2,000 invitations have been issued, the city to-night is crowded with the faithful. A majority of the members of the Executive Committee of the State Committee are here. These gentlemen held a meeting in New-York on Sunday and appointed a sub-committee to wait upon the Governor and talk over the present crisis. But the Governor, while receiving them with his usual genial, diplomatic smile, covered his ideas by advising these gentlemen to make haste slowly. In the morning the executive commission will come together again.

To-night the key of the situation is held by Gov. Morton. As foreshadowed in the dispatches yesterday, the Governor has not surrendered to Platt, and is not likely to do so. His long years of experience in the ups and downs of political life, his training, disposition, and habits, incline him to peace, conservatism, and, when all other resources fail, to diplomacy. No one better than he realizes the serious consequences that hang upon a factional fight at this time. The loss of the Legislature in the Fall, of the State ticket, of a Governor next year, perhaps a President, a United States Senator in 1897—these are the big plums to grow upon the political tree within the next two years that may be blighted or lost by a single misstep or a vindictive display now. It is needless to say that those who have talked with the Governor to-day have left him impressed with the belief that his active idea was for harmony, and, that failing, for compromise.

The anti-Platt men in the Legislature declare to-night that to-morrow they will show their hands. They rely upon controlling in the near future the following counties, which are expected to send to the State Convention delegations hostile to Mr. Platt: New-York, Kings, Chemung, through Senator Fassett, who is to come to Gov. Morton's reception to-morrow; Tompkins, controlled by John W. Dwight; Erie, against Platt on general principles; Herkimer and Oneida, through Warner Miller; Saratoga, through ex-Congressman George West; Oswego, through Senator George Sloan; St. Lawrence, through Judge Leslie W. Russell; Otsego, through Congressman De Forest Wilber, and Onondaga, through Congressman James J. Belden and ex-Collector Francis Hendricks, who is reported never to have forgiven Mr. Platt for defeating him for Lieutenant Governor at Saratoga last Summer.

A roll call of the Republican State Committee, of the Republican members to the Fifty-fourth Congress, and of the Republican members of the Legislature would have disclosed that 60 per cent. had called upon Mr. Platt at his room, No. 174, at the Kenmore, to-night. At 10:30 o'clock he received his faithful Senators, who were marshaled under the lead of Senator Coggeshall of Oneida. There were Lexow, O'Connor, Raines, Smelzer, Pound, Higgins, Kilburn, and Parsons. They were with Mr. Platt at midnight.

There were two men in Albany who did not pay their respects to Mr. Platt. One was ex-Congressman Burleigh of Whitehall, who came here primarily to pass a thirty-two-thousand-dollar appropriation bill for the Whitehall Armory, and incidentally to keep an eye on Mr. Platt, and the other was ex-Speaker George R. Malby of St. Lawrence. Mr. Platt returns to New-York to-morrow afternoon, by which time he hopes to have straightened this tangle out. Congressman Belden left for New-York on the 2 o'clock train this morning.

As the clouds of the battlefield lift the object of attack is more and more seen to be the control of the State Convention this Fall, and of the delegation to the National Convention next year. That is the point, pure and simple, and patronage is to be the battering ram which is to accomplish the result, by sweeping Platt off the field and giving his enemies the goal.

An official twist was given to the row this morning by a carefully-drawn-up paper, committing the Republican members of Assembly from New-York City to the support of Mayor Strong. It was prepared by Messrs. Pavey and Percy. It reads as follows:

Assembly Chamber,
Albany, Feb. 19, 1895.

We, the undersigned Republican Assemblymen from New-York City, desire to give public and formal expression to our opinion upon the existing political situation in New-York City. In making this statement we do not mean to reflect upon the personal character or political motives of any person. The judgment of any leader, great or small, is always open to question or criticism.

Mayor Strong was not elected upon a Republican Party platform. As a candidate, he stood upon the platform of the Committee of Seventy. The Republican Party in the City and County of New-York subscribed to that platform by nominating him as its candidate; and it stands pledged to his support. As a candidate, Mayor Strong had the confidence of the independent men, whose votes were absolutely essential to the success of the city ticket. He still retains the confidence of those men.

Public opinion in New-York City demands the passage of certan reform measures relating to municipal affairs. The Republican Party will be held responsible for any delay or failure to pass these measures. No mistake of Mayor Strong or any personal disappointment over the distribution of patronage will excuse such delay or failure.

Eleven of the seventeen Republican members signed, as follows: Frank D. Pavey, Eleventh District; Alfred R. Conkling, Seventh District; Charles Steinberg, Sixteenth District; Robert Miller, Seventeenth District; Welton C. Percy, Nineteenth District; Howard Payson Wilds, Twenty-first District; Judson Lawson, Twenty-third District; Louis H. Bold, Twenty-fourth District; Harvey T. Andrews, Twenty-sixth District; Philip W. Rheinhard, Jr., Twenty-seventh District, and William W. Niles, Thirtieth District. The six Republicans who refused to sign are: Charles S. Adler, Third District; Henry W. Hoops, Jr., Seventh District; William Halpin, Thirteenth District; Seth Wilks, Fifteenth District; George W. Hamilton, Twenty-eighth District, and Alonzo Bell, Twenty-ninth District.

The reasons assigned for refusal to sign by the six were numerous. Mr. Adler declared it was bad politics.

Mr. Hoops said: "I don't see the necessity of binding myself one way or the other. A collar on one side is as bad as a collar on the other side."

Mr. Halpin, who represents Frederick S. Gibbs's district, said: "It is a great mistake to bring this matter before the Legislature. It is a local difference and ought to have been settled in New-York City. We all ought to remember that we are Republicans and that a factional fight now means Republican defeat, not only this Fall, but in the more important Presidential contest next year."

Mr. Wilks flatly declared that he was opposed to this kind of baby politics.

Mr. Bell, while refusing to sign the paper because it is injudicious to make such an open exhibition, declares that he will stand by the Mayor under all circumstances.

After the canvass had been made, a committee consisting of Messrs. Pavey, Percy, and Wilds repaired to the Executive Chamber, and formally presented Gov. Morton with a copy of the address. The Governor adjusted his glasses leisurely, read the paper deliberately, and muttered, "Yes, yes, I see. Yes, I see."

This was as much of an expression of opinion as the Governor would vouchsafe. To a caller who subsequently called his attention to the paper, Gov. Morton muttered something about "amateurish politics."

Speaker Fish, who, like the Governor, has favored conciliation from the outset, spoke plainly to Mr. Pavey when his opinion was asked. "You have made this an official matter now," said the Speaker. "Your paper is a mistake. I believe this whole business can be adjusted out of court, and without leaving any sores or bad feeling."

NOT IN STRONG'S CONFIDENCE.

Mr. Platt, Going to Albany, Makes That His Parting Remark.

Locally there was something of a lull yesterday in the warlike talk of the Platt clan against Mayor Strong for his appointments, but this was only because the chief of the clan went to Albany to begin operations there.

Ex-Senator Platt went on the 1 P. M. train. Ex-Postmaster Van Cott was his traveling companion. When Mr. Platt was asked at the station what he was going to Albany for he said:

"I am going up to see what is to be seen and to do what is necessary to be done."

When asked if he had anything to say about the rumor that his friends and Mayor Strong would have a conference, he said:

"I can't say yet. Really, I don't know what will be done. But you must not ask me about Strong. I am not in his confidence, you know."

Then the train went out, carrying with it the main portion of the opposition to Mayor Strong's appointments.

That certain Republicans who are looking ahead to 1896 would like very much to patch up the differences in the Republican Party in this city is certain, but they are not quite sure as to the correct way to go about it. One thing is certain, that if Mayor Strong's surrender to Platt's whims is a condition precedent to harmony, there will be no harmony. The Mayor will yield nothing that interferes in the slightest degree with the pledges he made to the people who elected him.

The Republicans of the Platt clan, as already told in The New-York Times, have been pretending that Corporation Counsel Scott's appointment grieved them more deeply than that of Mr. Brookfield as Commissioner of Public Works, while the latter was and is, of course, the real source of their whining. They did not like to talk against a Republican like Mr. Brookfield, so they give vent to their feelings by saying that the Mayor is helping ex-Mayor William R. Grace to build up his political organization.

Talk of this kind impelled Mr. Grace to make some remarks yesterday. In the first place, he reiterated again his statement that there was nothing in the talk that he wants to be leader of Tammany Hall. "I have never thought of it," said the ex-Mayor. "In fact, to put it stronger, I cannot conceive of any condition of affairs which could arise by which I should become a member of the Tammany Society." Speaking of Mayor Strong

JEROME TALKS FOR GOFF

The Recorder Would Withdraw Request for More Money.

MANY CHARGES MADE IN HIS BRIEF

He Wants Patronage According to Custom—He Says Politics Obtain with the Other Judges.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The Senate Cities Committee gave a hearing to-day on Senator Robertson's bill increasing the powers of Recorder Goff of New-York City. William K. Jerome appeared for the bill. He said the Justices of General Sessions had got into the habit of dividing the court patronage. When the present Recorder came in he found a vicious system in force, and said to the court, "I suppose I am entitled to certain patronage," and was refused it. He said he would appeal to the Legislature to do what was right, fair, and just, and hence the bill now before the committee was introduced.

Referring to the $16,000 salary provision, Mr. Jerome said the bitter attacks on the Recorder on account of it were unjust and unseemly. No previous Recorder had received less, and all had made much more in private practice. For this reason, a man elected as Mr. Goff was, the idol of the people, could easily have made as much as any of his predecessors. Had he followed their example and retained his private practice, he could easily have made $20,000 per annum.

He is willing that those clauses fixing his salary be withdrawn. But those making the Recorder presiding Judge must be retained. The court needs a head. Its past workings have not been satisfactory to the people. For this reason the Recorder should be recognized as suggested. As to the power of appointment, the past actions in this matter have been, as said, vicious in the extreme.

Mr. Jerome was about to go into the action of a certain Judge in bringing the matter before the Grand Jury, when Senator Ahearn suggested an adjournment to a further hearing, but the committee declined to go on. Mr. Jerome called that Judge's remarks and acts "hypocrisy." He said the court had previously never made appointments except for political reasons. The only reason Judges Martine, Fitzgerald, and Cowing did not remove Clerk "Ed" Hall, was because they could not agree upon a division of the plunder. He then scored those Judges for their memorial to the Legislature against making the Recorder the presiding Judge. Their own showing is, he said, that more than 20 per cent. of indictments found for felony by the Grand Jury, charged by themselves, are dismissed. Hundreds of indictments have been actually lost. When the New-Amsterdam Club moved, lots of indictments were found there.

Would there be any more danger in trusting the Recorder? With these very Judges on the bench men have lain in the House of Detention for eighteen months who were innocent. Shall such men be trusted instead of the Recorder? Mr. Jerome repeated that Mr. Goff was selected by the people of New-York by special marks of confidence, and was worthy of the confidence of the committee. All he asked was fair and decent treatment, and all he wanted was that the power provided by this bill shall be put where it can be honestly and properly administered.

Mr. Evans supplemented these remarks by explaining the existing conditions in the Court of General Sessions. He said there were no rules and no way of placing responsibility on attendants. He said they frequently got so drunk as to be unable to attend, and that something must be done relative to the Clerk's fees, which were now enormous.

Recorder Goff, in his brief on the bill, addressed to the committee, says, among other things:

For many years the Recorder's salary has been $16,000. Of this sum $12,000 is his salary as Judge, $1,000 as Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, $1,000 as Commissioner of the Board for the Revision of Assessments, and $2,000 allowed as office rent. The last three items have to be provided for every year by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The salary is paid monthly from four different funds by four different warrants, and requiring four different audits and four different receipts. In addition to this salary, preceding Recorders have added to their income several thousand dollars by practicing law and acting as referees or receivers.

The will of each Judge in the part which he may be holding is supreme within that part, and, as it has frequently occurred, and is manifest to-day, no two Judges agree upon the methods of practice or procedure to be adopted in their respective courts. What one Judge may direct as a method of procedure another Judge may countermand. In appeals from the police courts and Courts of Special Sessions, in proceedings to compel the support of indigent relations, in the numerous motions which must be necessarily made, lawyers may apply to their favorite Judge, or in any part, and may continue in their applications until they exhaust the number of Judges, and no record of their application is made.

It is a great mistake, if not an absurdity, to claim that the presiding Judge would have the right to sit in Part I. continuously and have charge of the Grand Jury.

The Clerk of the Court at present receives a salary of $7,000 a year, with fees, which are estimated as increasing his salary to from $10,000 to $12,000 a year. The amendment provides that the Clerk shall receive $6,000 a year, and all fees shall be paid into the City Treasury. The salaries of all other clerks should be reduced.

At present there are forty attendants employed in the courts. Some of these receive $1,200 a year; others receive $1,000 a year. There is no one of these forty attendants who has the slightest power of authority over the others; there is no one who has the right to ascertain, so far as his relations with the others are concerned, what time his associates arrive in the morning, what time they leave, or whether they come at all.

There is no record kept, and no one has a right to keep a record of the days or the hours they serve in court, nor is there any one attendant has the right to assign them to any post or place for the performance of a new duty. Out of a supposed attendance of eleven or twelve officers in each court, there may not be in actual attendance half a dozen. No attendant can tell where the others are, and a request for leave of absence or an excuse for absence is never thought of. Squabbling and disagreement among themselves as to which one shall do this or that is of almost daily occurrence. They come and go as they please, and the appointees of each Judge regard themselves as absolutely independent of the other three Judges, which, in fact, they are. That some of these court officers have other business to attend to is notorious; some keep hotels, others liquor stores, and it is a notorious fact that they hobnob with the runners of lawyers, friends of prisoners, and other persons interested in some way in the administration of the criminal law.

There is not a reputable lawyer who has practiced for any length of time in these courts; there is not a juryman, there is not a newspaper reporter, who, if he could but speak his unbiased mind, would have to admit that there is nothing around those courts, particularly so far as the attendants are concerned, but demoralization and disorder, and an absolute absence of discipline, and sometimes of decency.

The amendment provides for forty attendants, the same number as now employed, all at $1,000 salary, instead of some at $1,200 and others at $1,000, as now exists. It also provides for a chief attendant at $1,500 a year, whose duty would be to exercise control and authority over the attendants.

At the commencement of my term of office I requested the Judges to meet. Among other matters discussed was one relating to appointments. I presented a list prepared by one of the clerks of the court, showing the persons who held office in the court, and by what Judge each had been appointed. On this list the first name was that of John F. Carroll, Clerk, appointed by Recorder Smyth, my predecessor. Inasmuch as it had been a long-established usage that a newly-elected Judge should have the privilege of appointments to places held by his predecessor, I requested concurrent action to fill by appointments the places held by Recorder Smyth's appointees, as shown by the list. This the Judges refused as to John F. Carroll. I stated to them that, unless the appointment to that position was conceded to me, as it had been conceded to my predecessor, I would not make any appointments, and the Legislature might find it necessary to reorganize the whole service. The Judges still refused, and I have had but the appointment of one court attendant.

"The pigeonholing of indictments" became a current phrase. The accumulation of complaints and indictments reached to such magnitude that I have seen them taken by the basketful to court for dismissal. One ex-Assistant District Attorney has stated recently in the public press, over his name, that he knew of indictments in great bulk being carried over to New-Jersey and burned there. Notorious malefactors could be seen any day walking the streets while on bail for years and no effort made to prosecute them. But it was coming on election time that the pigeonholed indictments by the thousand were made to serve a purpose. Thousands of men in the City of New-York have been held in political bondage by the fear of the pigeonholed indictment being drawn from its dusty recess, and this bondage not only extended to the principals accused of crime, but to their bondsmen also.

I have known men who have been on bail bonds for years, receiving notices to produce their principals. From the lapse of years, in most cases it was impossible to comply with the demand. I have seen these printed notices sent to bondsmen about election time by the thousand, and of course the purpose was not so much to forfeit the bond as it was to bring them under political subjection. It became a scandal, continuous, disgraceful, and a blot upon the administration of justice.

Judge Cowing's own acts, in voting to appoint Mr. Carroll, a representative of Tammany Hall, Clerk of the Court, a short while before he received his nomination as Judge from that organization; his discharge in the same year of his own appointees, who were Republicans, and some of them veterans, to make room for the henchmen of Tammany district leaders; his action in retaining Mr. Carroll in the face of the popular verdict last Fall, his agreement with Recorder Smyth to protect some of his appointees after that gentleman had left the Court, and his extraordinary charge to the Grand Jury are commentaries. The very Clerk, Edward Hall, who was cited to the Grand Jury as an object lesson (a very capable and efficient Clerk), would have been removed last January and his place given to one of the Judges but for the inability of the Judges to agree which one of their respective Clerks should succeed to his salary.

Judge Martine, for instance, has withheld his sanction to the appointment of Judge Fitzgerald on the ground that he was not treated fairly in the court by being refused his quota of appointments.

These are a few instances of the influence of politics upon the "Citadel of Justice," and the general demoralization which exists proves that they are not exceptional.

Even the Grand Jury has not escaped from the same blighting influence. It has been proved before a committee of your body that during the last two or three years, while some of our most respected citizens, who had made themselves useful to the public but obnoxious to those in power, were being dropped from the Grand Jury list, the Park Row liquor seller Tekulsky was putting men of his selection in their stead upon the Grand Jury.

Not long since Dr. Parkhurst made open charges that upon the Grand Jury before which a certain investigation was proceeding, there was a man who was himself a violator of the laws, and very probably if Judge Cowing would scan the present panel, his scrutiny might be suitably rewarded.

Recorder Goff said yesterday, when comment on the memorial to the Legislature by Judges Cowing, Martine, and Fitzgerald was invited:

"I have read the communication, but, in the circumstances, it does not appear to me, with the hearing in Albany in progress, that it would be proper for me to say anything on the subject, and especially in regard to the memorial of the three Judges of the Court of General Sessions. What should be said on the subject will no doubt be said before the committee at Albany."

TELEPHONE RATES.

The improved New-York City Exchange Telephone Service, metallic circuit lines, long-distance equipment, is now offered by us at rates which bring it within reach of even the most moderate users. The prices per year are as follows:

Combination Line - - $80.00
Direct Line - - - $120.00

AND UPWARDS, ACCORDING TO USE. NO EXTRA INSTALLATION CHARGE.

The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co.,

18 Cortlandt Street.

MULLER'S POLICE BOARD OUT

Richmond County Supervisors Admit a Deal with Republicans.

STAPLETON, S. I., Feb. 19.—Excitement was created among the politicians of Richmond County this afternoon by the resignation of Nicholas Muller, Philip Wolff, and George C. Hubbard, who comprised the County Board of Police Commissioners, and the appointment of Major Clarence T. Barrett, Robert M. Hazzard, and Benjamin H. Warford to fill the vacancies.

Of the retiring Board, Messrs. Muller and Wolff are Democrats and Dr. Hubbard a nominal Republican. Of the new Board, Messrs. Barrett and Warford are Republicans and Mr. Hazzard is said to be a Democrat, although he has never taken any part in politics.

The Board of Supervisors passes from the control of the Muller machine as the result of the town elections last week, and the old board had fixed to-day as the time for final adjournment. Supervisor Campbell, one of the retiring members, proposed to organize as a Board of Appointment, and County Judge Stephens, who, with the Supervisors, comprises the appointing power, was called in. Then the resignations were presented and accepted, and the board proceeded to fill the vacancies.

Supervisor Marsh, and Edward P. Doyle, the latter a new member, declined to vote, leaving three Democrats and Abram Cole, the solitary Republican member of the board, to make the appointments, for which four votes were necessary. For two ballots Mr. Cole voted blank, and then cast the deciding vote.

It was admitted by members of the board that the appointments were made in fulfillment of a deal with leading Republicans. A bill was introduced in the Assembly to legislate the Muller Police Commissioners out of office, creating a single elective Commissioner, and returning to the Board of Supervisors financial control of the Police Department. This bill was the creation of the Good Government Club and the Independent Democratic organization. It did not please the Republicans, and a new bill has been prepared to suit their ideas, but it was certain that the Muller board was to be ousted.

It is stated that an agreement has been made between Mr. Muller and some Republicans, and that as compensation for the appointment of a majority of Republicans and an inactive Democrat all legislation affecting the Police Department is to be withdrawn.

MISSION WORKERS CONFER

Movement for Concerted Action in Rescue Fields.

MANY LABORERS DINE AT CLARK'S

Guests from Brooklyn and Other Cities—Addresses by the Rev. Edward Judson, R. F. Cutting, and Others.

A large number of prominent men and women engaged in rescue and mission work in this and neighboring cities dined together at Clark's restaurant, 22 West Twenty-third Street, last night. After the dinner there was a conference, at which the needs for rescue work were freely discussed.

It was the first attempt made to bring together, with the view of concerted action in the future, those who have been engaged heretofore independently in this branch of Christian work. The conference was the outcome of a belief among those engaged in the work that it has become a definite branch of Christian endeavor, and is an absolute necessity in all large cities, where the evils of drink and vice exist, and which the churches seem unable to control.

The movement was inaugurated by a committee consisting of S. H. Hadley, Superintendent of the McAuley Water Street Mission; George Graff of the Madison Square Church House, and A. W. Milbury of the Industrial Christian Alliance of this city, and Darwin J. Meserole of the Home of Industry of Brooklyn. Invitations were sent to rescue and mission workers in this city, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and over 200 men and women interested in the work responded last night.

Among them were Col. H. H. Hadley of St. Bartholomew's Mission, John S. Huyler and S. H. Hadley of the McAuley Water Street Mission, A. M. Milbury of the Industrial Christian Alliance, Darwin J. Meserole of the Brooklyn Home of Industry, George Graff of the Madison Square Church House, Killaen Van Rensselaer of the Grand Army Mission, John Jaeger of the Chrystie Street Mission, John H. Murray and wife of the Bethany Memorial Mission, R. Fulton Cutting, the Rev. Dr. F. M. North of the Methodist Church Extension of this city, J. Frank Lindsley of Morristown, N. J.; T. B. Ironside of the Market Street Mission, Morristown, N. J.; Miss Elizabeth A. Allen of Hoboken, N. J.; Andrew Alcorn of the Rescue Mission, Perth Amboy, N. J.; John Lloyd Thomas of the Industrial Alliance, Frank Lawrence, P. A. Youngblood of the Water Street Mission, Major Ralph Bryant of the Industrial Christian Alliance, J. M. Cornell, the Rev. Edward Judson, Charles H. Barnard of the Water Street Mission, F. G. Fithian of the Rescue Mission, Sing Sing; Harry McQuillian of Fair Haven Home, Orange, N. J.; John H. Wayburn of the Water Street Mission.

Miss Meury of the Brooklyn City Mission, George H. Corfield of Bergen Baptist Sunday School, Jersey City; John R. McCounica of the Old Brewery Mission, Montreal; J. K. Roak of Bethany Mission, Philadelphia; Mrs. Louise Seymour Houston of The Evangelist, James P. Hall of Alaska Street Mission, Philadelphia; the Rev. Sidney Law, Chaplain of the City Prison; Albert A. Day, General Agent of the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor of Brooklyn; the Rev. J. B. Snyder of Olivet Chapel, Brooklyn; the Revs. Charles T. Weitzel and E. C. Sedgwick, assistant pastors of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn; Mrs. Sarah Potter of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn; Mrs. Kate Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Faraday, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Gray, Miss Mangene, Mrs. R. C. Reves, Miss Maetly, Mrs. Turnbull, Charles H. Martin, Superintendent of the Home of Industry, Brooklyn; Edward S. Ketchley of the Florence Mission, Henry Kiddle of the Rescue Mission, Westedly, R. I.; Mrs. A. L. Prindle, Matron of the Florence Mission; Miss C. E. Coffin of the Wayside Home, Brooklyn, and W. T. Wardwell.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, and the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer had accepted invitations to be present and make addresses, but they were unavoidably absent.

After the dinner the conference meeting was organized with Darwin J. Meserole as Chairman, and John Lloyd Thomas as Secretary.

S. H. Hadley briefly explained the object of the conference. He said that heretofore the efforts of those engaged in rescue work had been scattered, but now the necessity for concerted action was apparent, and those interested in the work had been invited to meet together and talk matters over in an informal and friendly way.

At the suggestion of A. W. Milbury the meeting expressed its regret at the death of J. Ward Childs of the Bowery Mission, and its sympathy was tendered to his widow.

The Rev. Edward Judson of the Judson Memorial Baptist Church, in the absence of Dr. Parkhurst, spoke on the theme, "Can the churches as now conducted do the work being done by the rescue missions?" He said that for fourteen years he had been endeavoring to make of a local church a rescue mission, and had made so little progress that he did not feel like giving utterance to any dogmatic statements.

"The best rescue mission," he said, "was instituted by the good Samaritan who found a waylaid traveler by the roadside, bound up his wounds, and took care of him. He was a model philanthropist, a true lover of his fellows. He was observant of human suffering. He did not organize a society for the succor of waylaid travelers, but gave personal service to the sufferer. He was businesslike and thrifty. He was unselfish, and looked for no recompense for what he had done. He was persistent also, and these qualities, which distinguished the good Samaritan in his work of charity, should distinguish those who devote themselves to rescue mission work."

R. Fulton Cutting, Treasurer of the McAuly Mission, spoke of the "Relation of the Christian to the Outcast."

The Rev. John Forbes gave his experience on the theme of "Rescue Mission Converts as Church Members," and W. T. Wardwell addressed the conference on the question "Does It Pay to Save Drunkards?"

Addresses were also made by the Rev. C. W. Millard, Col. H. H. Hadley, A. W. Milbury, and several others.

BRITISH FEARS FOR EGYPT

Khedive Advised by a Syrian Who Is Protected by France.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—There is a further stir in Egypt affecting the position of the Ministry. The Khédive, it seems, wants to oust Nubar Pasha, President of the Ministerial Council, whom the English support.

In an article in El Ahram, which, according to The Times's correspondent at Cairo, must be directly inspired, the Khédive virtually charges Baron Cromer, British agent and Consul General in Egypt, with distorting what passed between the Khédive and the Baron at their last audience.

The editor of El Ahram is a Syrian who is under French protection, and who is known to be the Khédive's chief adviser. The Times's correspondent imputes the falsehood mentioned to the Khédive, and declares that the Ministry are entitled to British support, and that if it is withdrawn there will be a reaction from the triumph of the Khédive that will imperil the progress made under British control.

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SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS' CONVENTION

Addresses by W. H. Maxwell, H. P. Leipsieger, and Others.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 19.—The opening session of the annual convention of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association of America was held in Association Hall this morning. Several hundred delegates were present. President W. H. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Brooklyn schools, presided. Addresses of welcome were made by Mayor Blee, Director Sargent of the local schools, and Prof. Olney of this city. President Maxwell responded on behalf of the delegates.

A number of fifteen-minute addresses were made, among them the following: W. C. Warfield, Covington, Ky.; H. P. Leipsieger, New-York City; George W. Peckham, Milwaukee, and Aaron Grove, Denver. The subject discussed was "How to Test the Quality of a Teacher's Work."

At the afternoon session Superintendent H. S. Tarbell of Providence read the report of the Committee of Fifteen on "The Training of Teachers." It was a voluminous address, covering every phase of the subject in detail. In general, the report called for a higher standard in the teaching force of the public schools.

Sarah L. Arnold, Supervisor of Primary Schools of Minneapolis, read a paper on "Recent Improvements in Primary Work," and Orville T. Bright, Superintendent of Cook County (Ill.) schools, spoke on high-school matters at the evening session.

Among the educators present are Mrs. Peavey, State Superintendent of Colorado; Mrs. Julia J. Irvine, President of Wellesley College, and Miss Sarah L. Arnold, Superintendent of primary work in Minneapolis Schools.

ENGLAND ADOPTS THE AMERICAN MODEL

Her New Cruisers Will Pattern After the Minneapolis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The naval engineers and constructors are somewhat elated over the announcement that the British naval estimates will include provision for four monster vessels of war, patterned, in a measure, after our own Columbia and Minneapolis. These vessels have been regarded as a triumph of American mechanical and architectural skill in naval work. They have triple screws, something of an innovation in naval vessels, and are in point of armament efficient. Great consideration was given the plans for the machinery. The speed, combined with the ordnance feature, gave the vessels the sobriquet of "Pirates," a name which has been appropriated by the English writers on naval matters, and translated into the French expression "croiseurs corsaire."

The English plans, from what can be learned at the Navy Department, provide for a longer ship than the American prototype. The hore power is placed at 25,000, capable of making a speed of twenty-two knots. The English vessels will not be as large as the French vessels of similar type, and will have one knot less speed. The Navy Department correspondent abroad says that some of the English authorities are agitated over the fact that the English ships will not make as great speed as the French or American vessels, and raise the question whether the British Navy can afford to have "commerce destroyers" which cannot overtake or elude similar vessels of two foreign nations, even when these "foreigners" are powers with whom England may possibly never be at war.

DEATH OF GEN. JOHN L. SWIFT

For Many Years a Well-Known Boston Campaign Speaker.

Gen. John L. Swift of Boston, a well-known temperance and campaign speaker, died last night of heart trouble, in his sixty-sixth year. Gen. Swift was a native of Falmouth, Mass., but his parents moved to Utica when he was nine years old, and he received his education in the academy there. He went to Boston when seventeen years old and entered the mercantile business. He was in 1855 and 1857 a member of the General Assembly and an ardent supporter of Wilson and Sumner. He was appointed United States Store Keeper in the Boston Custom House in 1861. He enlisted in 1862 in the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, and later, as Captain of Company C, Forty-first Regiment, he joined Banks's command. He was appointed Provost Judge at Baton Rouge, La., in 1863, and later served as Captain and Judge Advocate under Gen. Gruber, commanding a brigade in the Nineteenth Army Corps.

He was honorably discharged in 1864, and became Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana. He resigned and returned North in 1866. He was then appointed Naval Officer of the Port of Boston, and in 1867 was appointed Deputy Collector by Collector Russell.

He resigned in 1869 and engaged in business in New-York City, and in 1874 was again appointed Deputy Collector under Collector Simmons, and served in that capacity until 1885, when, in Collector Saltonstall's régime, he resigned. Gen. Swift was reappointed to his old position as Deputy Collector in 1890, remaining four years.

Gen. Swift's services as an orator were in constant demand, and in every campaign since 1852 he has taken a prominent part. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, and other organizations. A widow and two sons survive him.

Consumption

is amenable to treatment. Hope, courage, proper exercise, and from the inception of the disease the continual use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites, are absolutely necessary.

Keep up good courage, and with the use of this most nourishing and fattening preparation recovery is certain in the first stages, and may be accomplished even when the lungs are seriously involved. Stop the excessive waste (and nothing will do it like Scott's Emulsion), and you are almost safe.

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THE INSURANCE BUSINESS

Total Cash Premiums of Nearly $134,000,000 in One Year.

A COMPLETE RECORD OF EARNINGS

Figures Which Illustrate the Marvelous Growth of Insurance Transactions in This State.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—During 1894 the joint-stock fire and fire and marine, Mutual Fire Insurance, and Marine Insurance Companies, and branches of fire and marine insurance companies doing business in New-York State, received a total in cash premiums of $133,770,946, and paid in losses $81,015,403. The business done in New-York State amounted to $22,085,736 received in cash premiums, while there was paid in fire losses $12,628,881.

The companies represented, excepting the foreign ones, paid dividends which amounted in the aggregate to $5,852,684. The premiums received, losses and dividends paid, were:

NEW-YORK JOINT STOCK.

Companies.	Cash premiums received.	Losses paid.	Dividends paid.
Agricultural	$961,215.62	$594,612.13	$49,945.00
Albany	108,578.00	75,153.36	15,000.00
American Fire	1,479,222.81	1,018,971.26	42,960.48
Broadway	235,882.08	137,705.83	20,000.00
Buffalo German	454,338.37	241,927.62	40,000.00
Citizens'	442,940.44	289,078.06	*63,132.35
Commerce	194,284.77	76,328.02	12,000.00
Commercial Union Fire	7.44	....	3,000.00
Commonwealth	177,336.23	70,607.80	751.42
Continental	3,197,722.03	1,767,268.02	154,298.46
Eagle Fire Company	227,510.85	100,891.91	45,293.00
Empire City Fire	71,708.62	52,651.52	6,000.00
Farragut Fire	152,611.89	101,078.41	11,000.00
German-American	3,154,960.40	1,903,207.98	200,000.00
Germania Fire	1,120,021.16	530,616.58	100,000.00
Glens Falls	739,849.56	375,672.64	40,000.00
Globe Fire	89,386.43	33,576.89	....
Greenwich	1,132,182.47	793,824.59	20,000.00
Hamilton Fire	93,336.23	45,387.63	9,009.00
Hanover Fire	1,338,047.35	597,416.35	100,000.00
Home	4,806,579.24	2,994,605.73	299,550.00
Kings County Fire	53,194.25	24,886.21	18,000.00
Nassau Fire	63,713.93	43,425.64	20,000.00
New-York Bowery Fire	516,597.99	379,842.07	11,984.25
New-York Fire	101,194.40	18,344.02	6,000.00
Niagara Fire	1,170,297.37	962,523.34	49,977.50
North River	259,421.72	119,556.32	22,404.75
Pacific Fire	368,277.76	252,852.60	20,000.00
Peter Cooper Fire	17,938.15	9,196.89	15,000.00
Phenix	4,043,184.67	2,754,172.44	100,000.00
Queen Insurance Company of America	2,100,614.20	1,397,933.54	....
Rochester German	398,742.16	310,913.97	20,000.00
Rutgers Fire	102,685.92	68,454.35	20,000.00
Stuyvesant	73,922.54	50,284.95	12,000.00
Union Fire	31,282.49	15,705.14	6,000.00
United States Fire	350,453.81	193,423.27	15,000.00
Westchester Fire	1,487,050.16	839,792.90	30,000.00
Williamsburg City Fire	584,934.88	295,481.15	49,230.00
Totals	$31,940,238.34	$19,537,666.13	$1,647,446.21

NEW-YORK STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE.

Dutchess County	$167,815.05	$80,924.63	....
East River Mutual Insurance Corporation	10,761.13	19,853.15	....
Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation	109,184.86	21,971.33	....
Erie County	39,587.15	14,482.28	....
Glen Cove	20,870.76	11,460.67	....
Harmonia	12,016.09	7,279.46	....
Long Island Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation	21,392.82	....	....
Mutual Fire of Albany	10,588.13	2,137.59	....
Mutual Fire of New-York	1,062,169.32	910,059.80	$62,112.07
Richmond County	2,470.85	1,971.50	....
Suffolk County	5,597.43	4,709.47	....
Total	$1,554,883.59	$1,084,849.93	$62,112.07

JOINT STOCK FIRE AND MARINE OF OTHER STATES.

Aetna, Connecticut	$3,966,333.80	$2,385,810.27	$720,000.00
Allemannia Fire, Pennsylvania	191,330.81	113,103.30	8,000.00
American, Massachusetts	222,206.18	161,553.29	8,916.00
American, New-Jersey	529,883.50	275,032.63	61,753.00
American Central, Missouri	792,958.21	482,444.70	60,000.00

†Including $40,000 scrip redeemed.

JOINT STOCK OF OTHER STATES:

American Fire, Pennsylvania	$1,330,152.91	$1,121,344.13	$25,000.00
Armenia, Pennsylvania	80,802.01	49,635.35	8,028.00
Atlanta Home, Georgia	149,900.17	89,608.42	35,000.00
Citizens', Missouri	106,200.69	61,463.07	6,000.00
Citizens', Pennsylvania	212,416.57	173,882.70	10,000.00
Concordia Fire, Wisconsin	408,373.91	242,664.45	14,019.00
Connecticut Fire, Connecticut	1,666,730.34	955,099.48	80,000.00
Delaware, Pennsylvania	814,090.42	567,239.16	108.00
Detroit Fire and Marine, Michigan	289,027.99	165,142.21	40,000.00
Equitable Fire and Marine, Rhode Island	249,648.50	135,881.10	17,988.50
Fire Association of Philadelphia, Penn	2,254,502.64	1,412,376.18	200,000.00
Fireman's Fund, California	1,766,819.26	1,000,323.95	120,000.00
Fire Insurance Company of County of Philadelphia, Penn	108,773.64	98,398.64	24,000.00
Firemen's, Maryland	216,196.41	107,618.99	25,751.88
Firemen's New-Jersey	286,641.15	198,587.30	72,000.00
Firemen's Fire, Massachusetts	164,280.51	66,450.19	32,082.00
First National Fire, Massachusetts	157,210.14	123,022.88	....
Franklin Fire, Pennsylvania	513,667.07	266,136.09	90,060.00
German Fire, Pennsylvania	241,833.75	183,554.30	20,000.00
Girard Fire and Marine, Pennsylvania	469,308.81	200,533.90	60,000.00
Grand Rapids Fire, Michigan	208,320.61	110,069.04	....
Hartford Fire, Connecticut	5,690,233.68	2,783,297.02	300,000.00
Home Mutual, California	319,636.63	219,957.64	36,000.00
Insurance Co. of North America, Pennsylvania	5,438,488.57	3,739,200.61	360,000.00
Insurance Co. of State of Pennsylvania Penn	293,125.69	207,567.01	....
Lumbermen's, Pennsylvania	154,783.39	83,804.51	20,000.00
Manufacturers and Merchants', Pennsylvania	183,488.73	103,755.59	15,000.00
Mechanics', Pennsylvania	250,962.24	151,690.95	20,000.00
Mercantile Fire and Marine, Massachusetts	168,961.68	110,989.24	22,127.00
Merchants', New-Jersey	781,778.94	509,768.76	24,008.88
Merchants' Rhode Island	272,087.52	157,160.39	12,000.00
Michigan Fire and Marine, Michigan	355,070.60	227,539.58	....
Milwaukee Mechanics', Wisconsin	915,188.10	523,223.04	40,000.00
National Fire, Connecticut	2,300,583.72	1,127,559.08	100,000.00
Newark Fire, New-Jersey	92,693.75	71,659.06	24,863.85
New-Hampshire Fire, New-Hampshire	1,011,762.76	617,497.74	64,000.00
North American, Massachusetts	163,900.35	115,667.53	5,000.00
Northwestern National, Wisconsin	675,750.08	329,625.53	60,000.00
Orient, Connecticut	1,339,269.43	893,781.92	....
Pennsylvania Fire, Pennsylvania	1,591,379.75	978,337.87	60,000.00
Phoenix, Connecticut	3,507,580.82	2,206,976.70	280,000.00
Providence-Washington, Rhode Island	1,258,273.63	732,989.95	12,000.00
Reading Fire, Pennsylvania	370,274.80	249,795.13	19,806.80
Reliance, Pennsylvania	290,721.38	132,905.76	18,000.00
St. Paul Fire and Marine, Minnesota	1,264,194.13	883,035.52	50,000.00
Security, Connecticut	431,597.76	279,971.81	6,000.00
Springfield Fire and Marine, Massachusetts	1,776,048.54	1,127,780.04	150,000.00
Spring Garden, Pennsylvania	405,772.62	295,999.42	32,000.00
Sun, California	214,367.43	185,813.97	7,500.00
Sun Mutual, Louisiana	447,942.34	174,468.95	49,840.00
Teutonia, Louisiana	334,842.13	174,441.03	12,500.00
Traders', Illinois	652,279.57	421,980.15	50,000.00
Union, Pennsylvania	299,094.44	153,066.85	50.35
United Firemen's, Pennsylvania	296,677.05	174,955.23	24,000.00
Western, Pennsylvania	175,589.14	87,790.60	9,000.00
Total	$51,218,326.70	$30,912,633.59	$3,622,405.28

MUTUAL OF OTHER STATES.

Farmers' Fire, York, Penn	$293,485.92	$209,039.38	....

FOREIGN FIRE COMPANIES.

British America, Toronto	$1,175,584.20	$675,814.16	....
Caledonian, Edinburgh	2,105,699.40	1,195,419.89	....
Commercial Union, London	2,733,377.54	1,832,468.07	....
Hamburg-Bremen Fire, Hamburg	1,062,129.77	591,255.60	....
Imperial, London	1,139,575.47	696,543.37	....
Lancashire, Manchester	1,834,047.93	1,184,208.79	....
Lion Fire, London	543,762.40	348,908.57	....
Liverpool and London and Globe, Liverpool	5,802,988.85	3,416,474.47	....
London and Lancashire Fire, London	1,934,349.32	1,138,380.79	....
London Assurance Corporation, London	928,267.59	546,555.52	....
Manchester Fire, Manchester	1,634,963.20	1,194,529.85	....
North British and Mercantile, London	2,350,655.13	1,573,777.44	....
Northern, London	1,217,854.36	699,082.05	....
Norwich Union Fire, Norwich	1,561,778.56	967,846.92	....
Palatine, Manchester	2,100,016.17	1,520,535.18	....
Phoenix, London	1,946,924.26	1,195,313.86	....
Prussian National, Stettin	484,950.18	289,898.13	....
Royal, Liverpool	4,693,917.09	2,957,095.68	....
Scottish Union and National, Edinburgh	1,440,267.88	745,270.99	....
Sun Insurance Office, London	1,573,039.65	1,144,052.87	....
Transatlantic Fire, Hamburg	406,053.19	328,951.90	....
Union Society, London	652,469.78	274,171.20	....
Western, Toronto	1,668,133.35	1,092,333.91	....
Totals	$41,450,805.25	$25,608,889.21	....

NEW-YORK STATE MARINE.

Atlantic Mutual	$2,723,089.00	$1,322,169.00	$420,721.00

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.

Boston Marine, Massachusetts	$1,149,569.00	$633,003.00	$100,000.00

FOREIGN MARINE.

British and Foreign, Liverpool	$1,233,901.59	$484,387.03	....
General Marine, Dresden	36,437.82	6,639.49	....
Indemnity Mutual, London	124,600.54	109,651.36	....
London Assurance Corporation, London	868,704.87	229,395.36	....
Mannheim, Mannheim	217,903.21	134,594.24	....
Marine, London	164,938.26	23,257.66	....
Reliance Marine, Liverpool	160,456.62	69,863.42	....
Sea, Liverpool	232,301.30	143,229.79	....
Standard, Liverpool	149,749.18	127,298.28	....
Switzerland, Zurich	183,019.00	150,668.05	....
Thames and Mersey

The New-York Times.

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COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—Merry Wives of Windsor and Balladmonger.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—American Water Color Society's Exhibition.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill." Matinée, 2:00.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—Architectural League Exhibition.

AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The District Attorney.

BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:00—The Twentieth Century Girl. Matinée.

BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.

CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.

DALY'S, Broadway-30th-St—8:15—The Orient Express and A Tragedy Rehearsed. Matinée, 2:00.

EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Grand Concerts—Wax Works. Matinée, 2:30.

EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée, 2:00.

FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.

FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Humanity. Matinée.

GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures. Matinée.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Charley's Aunt.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Charlotte Corday.

HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—The Major. Matinée.

HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.

HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.

IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Die Ehre.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.

LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—Dog Show.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE Broadway-40th St—8:00—Faust. Matinée, Falstaff.

PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.

PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.

STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.

STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	42	30	3:30 P. M.	43	45
6 A. M.	38	30	6 P. M.	42	42
9 A. M.	40	30	9 P. M.	41	38
12 M.	43	38	12 P. M.	38	35

Average temperature yesterday.....36
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....40⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....34
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 3.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE SILVER MEN SURRENDER.

What justification for their further existence can the silver Senators offer if they vote to-day for Mr. Wolcott's compromise resolution? To be sure, its adoption will make an end of the Jones Free Coinage bill, and that is cause for rejoicing. But it will also stamp the silver men in the Senate as a rabble of jayhawkers, without firm principles, courage, or organization.

The resolutions to be voted on to-day declare it to be the "sense of the Senate that the welfare and prosperity of the country demand the enactment of a law for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1," but that, as "important appropriation bills" require the attention of the Senate and the time remaining is short, "it is the sense of the Senate that the consideration of such a law be not entered upon at this session of Congress."

But the appropriation bills can wait. The needs of the Government are provided for until June 30. An extra session could dispose of all that in a week. And what is a mere appropriation bill, affecting at most only a single department of the Government, compared to "the welfare and prosperity of the United States," now languishing and demanding the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1? Except the Nation's honor, there is nothing so important as its prosperity. Why do the silver men falter and trump up the shallow excuse of appropriation bills and few days?

They have made a cowardly surrender of their cause and their principles. They give up the fight at the very first intimation of filibustering proceedings in opposition to their bill. The doors of the mints will never be opened to such chicken-hearted challengers. The friends of sound money fought the silver filibusterers for sixty days in 1893 and overcame them. The silver Senators, although in a majority, held out for just sixty minutes last night, and then capitulated, leaving the prosperity of the country to shift for itself.

A declaration of the "sense of the Senate" uttered in this faint and squeaking tone would alarm nobody, even though it sanctioned the free coinage of brass. It is not a very important pronouncement, although it is a shameful one. It is by no means so bad for the national credit as the passage of the Jones bill would have been. Indeed, credit will be helped and confidence restored by the confession of the silver men that they dare not put their crazy preaching into practice. The new bonds and all American securities ought to sell higher in the London market because of it.

NEW RAILWAY EQUIPMENT.

The great railway corporations are furnishing practical evidence, from day to day, of their faith in the speedy reawakening of the industrial energies of the country. Orders for new rolling stock and new rails, aggregating several millions of dollars, have been placed since the first of the year. One of the most recent, as well as most important, evidences of railroad enterprise is the determination of the New-York Central management to build 3,000 new freight cars. One-half of these cars will be built in the Central's own shops, near Buffalo, but the other half will be constructed by a car company in Detroit, Mich. This single contract, it is asserted, will enable the Detroit company to reopen its works and give employment to nearly 3,000 men.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has ordered 1,000 new freight cars and 300 refrigerator cars, which will be constructed as speedily as possible in Michigan City, Ind. The St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Road has awarded contracts for 75 furniture cars and 50 ordinary box cars, and the Central Railroad of Georgia will soon begin the construction of 100 freight cars at its own shops, in Savannah. Bids have been received by the Lackawanna management for 500 coal cars, and the Toledo and Ann Arbor receivers expect to place a contract for more than 550 freight cars very soon.

Nearly all of the New-England roads are in the market for new equipment. The Maine Central has placed an order with the Pullman Company for fifteen vestibuled passenger coaches, and the Boston and Maine has contracted with the same company for nine coaches of similar pattern. The Southern Pacific Company invites bids for eighteen first-class passenger cars. Last week the force at the Wagner shops at Buffalo was increased by 100 men, and the Pennsylvania Company has had occasion to increase the number of employés in its large Altoona shops on two or three successive occasions recently.

The steel and iron works are likely to have a steadily increasing amount of work for their furnaces from now on. Many thousands of tons of new rails have been contracted for within the past month. The extensive building of new lines by traction companies in this State, New-Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania has given a very decided impetus to the railmaking industry. The steel market is soon to have the stimulating effect of an order for 4,000 tons of new rails from the Erie Railway. The receivers of that company received authority from the courts only a few days ago to make the purchase.

FOOLISH THREATENING.

Political bossism could not take a more offensive or more foolish form than that in which it appears as issuing threats from the State Capitol that the Mayor of New-York will be punished for his independence, not only by withholding reform legislation demanded by the people, but by enacting legislation that will embarrass and annoy the Mayor. This is a bold and reckless admission that the "boss" and those who accept his orders have no principle and no scruple about the exercise of the power of legislation, but are quite ready to prostitute it to the meanest of partisan purposes. It would not be a party purpose in any decent sense of the word, for it would be sure to do the party serious harm, and it is partisan, only in the debased sense that it would serve the personal spite of politicians.

In fact, these tactics would not even be a punishment of Mayor Strong. He is not acting as a politician or seeking his own political advancement in any way. He is simply doing his best to serve the people of the city in the manner they desire, and in the way he promised to serve them. He can continue to do so with such power as he has, whatever the Legislature may do. It may hamper him and work injury to the city, but everybody will understand that it is not his fault. He is not responsible for legislation at Albany. The measures demanded are not demanded by him, but by the people who elected him. The hostile action threatened would not hurt him, but would be a rebuff and an insult to the people of the city, and they would know how to resent it in good time.

This breathing out threatenings and slaughter at Albany regarding legislation because Mayor Strong is keeping his word and doing his duty is extremely fatuous business. The avowed determination not to pass laws that are demanded in the public interest is bad enough, but swearing to pass laws injurious to public interests, out of spite and for vengeance, especially when they will not harm the intended victim, borders upon the idiotic.

But nothing of the kind will be done by the petulant children who fret and fume whenever Platt shows anger. The noise is made chiefly by a few waspish politicians, mostly outside the Legislature. The majority in that body will have to reckon with the people of this city. Any act that it passes will have to receive consideration here, with fifteen days for the expression of public opinion. The Governor will also have to be reckoned with, and however much he may desire party peace he will never take sides against the people of this city in the kind of contest threatened.

THE BENCH SHOW.

The annual bench show is one of the "fixtures" of the New-York season for which we are ultimately indebted to the public-spirited persons who provided us with a suitable place to hold such shows in the Madison Square Garden. The dog show has not yet, like the horse show, been degraded to the level of a mere "society event." Most of the people who attend it do so upon the ground of an actual interest in dogs, and a desire that this may become an enlightened interest, if it be not so already.

This is a most excellent and creditable sentiment. We are not prepared to maintain that an excessive addiction to undershot bulldogs with cruller tails is calculated to enlarge or ennoble the mind. That is an interest which we share with barkeepers and Aldermen. In truth, one of the uses of the dog is to enable us to know a man by the dog he keeps. There are distinctly marked elements in human nature which are severally appealed to by the St. Bernard, the setter, the wire-haired terrier, the poodle, the dachshund, and the King Charles spaniel. One advantage of an interest in dogs is that it may be gratified upon a moderate income, unless the poor man is unfortunate enough to fix his affections out of his own sphere on colossal and costly beasts which were evolved in order to lie upon the rugs of Princes. But a small and portable dog of pure blood is not only within the reach of the humblest, but the humblest may properly cherish the ambition of producing a strain. Fixing his mind upon an ideal type, he may breed toward it by judicious crossings, and in his own lifetime see the realization in flesh and blood of his own ideal, whether that ideal be of beauty or of the weird and novel ugliness which to many dog fanciers is beyond all beauty.

AT THE HOSPITALS.

In the report of the State Homeopathic Hospital at Middletown for the year ending on Sept. 30 last, which came from the press of the State Printer last week, the Trustees say:

"During the past Winter, [1893-4,] when there was much discussion as to the prevalence of tuberculosis among cows, it was deemed wise to have an examination of the hospital herd made. The tests were made with tuberculin, and as a result it was ascertained that thirty-six of the herd were more or less affected with tuberculosis; consequently these thirty-six cows were killed.

"Great care has been exercised in behalf of those which were not affected by the disease. The stables have been fumigated and disinfected, and every suspected animal has been promptly isolated from the rest of the herd. We shall need an appropriation of $1,000 for the purchase of thirty-six healthy cows to take the place of those that were slaughtered.

"The State Board of Health was notified as soon as tuberculosis was discovered in this herd, but we were unable to get relief from that board; consequently we were obliged to call in and pay a veterinary surgeon. We would suggest the propriety of purchasing cows only after they have been tested and found healthy. We would also suggest the advisability of having a State Inspector examine the herd of each State hospital once a year in order to detect and remove all infectious diseases."

It is clearly the duty of the State to protect the inmates of State hospitals from tuberculous infection derived from diseased herds maintained in connection with such institutions. This should be done, even if the State does not—as it ought to—undertake to suppress the disease outside of such herds for the protection of consumers of dairy products and beef and also for the benefit of live stock interests.

The first work of the new Tuberculosis Commission in New-Jersey, last month, was an inspection of the dairy herd of the State Hospital at Trenton, which showed that twenty-seven out of the forty-eight cows in that herd had the disease commonly called consumption. While no citizen ought to be exposed to tuberculous infection through the agency of milk taken from consumptive cows, the inmates of a hospital under the care of the State certainly ought to be defended against such infection by all the safeguards which in these days are suggested not only by medical and sanitary science but also by plain common sense.

BELATED ADVICE AND WARNING.

Both the Republicans and the Democrats of the Senate will be surprised by certain assertions which indicated, yesterday, in the columns of The New-York Tribune, a curious change in our neighbor's attitude toward the proposed repeal of the discriminating duty on sugar. The Tribune says:

"The only people vitally interested in the question just now are the members of the Sugar Trust. To them the retention of that duty means probably a great deal of money; just how much, it would be difficult to say. It certainly is not a small matter, to judge from the efforts the Trust is making in every quarter to prevent the consideration of the pending bill. The Trust, as is well known, is a peculiarly Democratic concern."

And yet The Tribune has shown that the repeal of this discriminating duty was prevented, at the close of the last session, by the Republicans of the Senate, under the leadership of Mr. Aldrich, who had arranged with Gorman a "programme" to this effect, a programme which, our neighbor said, was "carried out without a hitch." The Tribune also admitted in December last that the Republicans had given notice to the Democrats that they would not permit a repeal bill to be passed, and that Mr. Gorman "secured in advance the cordial assent" of the Republicans to the programme which he laid before the Democratic conference and which excluded consideration of the bill.

The Tribune also knows that when Mr. Gray, on Dec. 12, asked the Senate to take up the repeal bill, his motion was defeated by the Republicans, every one of whom either voted against or was paired against it. In the affirmative were 23 Democrats; in the negative were 21 Republicans, 3 Democrats, and 3 Populists. Did this vote show that the Trust is "a Democratic concern"? If the Trust has been working to preserve the duty, who have been its agents? The Democrats who have voted to repeal the duty, or all of the Republicans, who have voted to prevent the repeal? Come, neighbor, be reasonable, and do not forget that in reporting that vote of Dec. 12 you rejoiced and cried out "Cuckoos Get a Black Eye."

The Tribune, with these votes in mind, now remarks that it is "surprising that certain Republican Senators should unwittingly be assisting the Sugar Trust representatives on the Democratic side of the chamber in carrying out this scheme" to preserve the duty. It calls them "overzealous and misguided." But all of the Republicans are in the same boat on this question. Their votes and their bargain with Gorman, as admitted by The Tribune, show it. We are assured now that "their motives are of the best." Of course. And that "no one questions them." Here our neighbor is in error.

In the same issue of The Tribune we find an earnest appeal to the Republican Senators that they should "co-operate with the Democrats in securing the enactment" of the repeal bill. From this we judge that our neighbor perceives that they have been and now are opposing repeal, and we venture to remind The Tribune that it has excused and even defended that opposition, which was the outcome of the agreement between Mr. Gorman and the Republican leader, otherwise known as the associate of Treasurer Searles in the Providence street railway combination. We quote the following as indicating The Tribune's disregard at present for those arguments of Mr. Aldrich and his Republican associates which heretofore to our neighbor have seemed good:

"Now, there are Republicans in the United States Senate who contend [as The Tribune itself has contended] that the Democrats, having passed a very bad Tariff bill, ought not to receive any assistance from party opponents in rectifying legislative blunders. That is an extreme partisan view which we [now] deprecate. The one-tenth differential was a blunder. It has exposed American exporters to the restoration of prohibitions against pork on sanitary grounds, and may involve a disastrous tariff war, from which our farming classes will have nothing to gain and much to lose. For Republican Senators to refuse [as they did on Dec. 12] to take up the House bill for the removal of the differential under these circumstances will be an abuse of partisanship. They cannot afford either to block or to defeat the measure on the narrow ground that they are under no obligations to assist their opponents in repairing a bad mistake. It is their duty to spring to the rescue of the American farmer, whose meat products may be shut out of the European Continent in consequence of the impending tariff war. * * * Instead of co-operating with Democratic Senators in securing the enactment of the House bill, they [some of the Republicans] are proposing a substitute measure for levying retaliatory warfare upon foreign countries. We hope that they will not pursue these tactics in the present instance, and we shall state our reasons plainly. The sugar differential was a Trust contrivance. The only American interest which will suffer from the removal of the differential is the Sugar Trust. No Republican Senator is justified in bringing on a tariff war or a retaliation campaign for the exclusive interest of sugar monopolists."

The Aldrich-Gorman alliance appears to have lost a useful supporter.

We certainly hope that the Republicans will vote for the repeal bill, but if they do their action will be taken because the bill in its present form does not repeal the Sugar Trust's protective differential of 1-8 of a cent a pound. That differential is worth more than $3,000,000 a year to the Trust.

The repeal of the discriminating duty of 1-10 of a cent will not cause the Trust to "suffer." The Tribune must know that the removal of this duty would have scarcely any effect upon the Trust's profits, for the good reason that this discriminating duty is collected on raw sugar as well as on refined, on the Trust's raw material as well as on foreign refiners' finished product. We commend this interesting fact to our neighbor's thoughtful consideration.

THEY STICK TO DAVE MARTIN.

Philadelphia lags woefully behind in municipal reform. She stands about where New-York did in the days of the unbroken Tweed domination. But she gives small evidence of that moral vigor and independence of party that enabled this city to shake off Tweed and from time to time its subsequent oppressors.

Philadelphia is too rank of partisanship. Reform does not thrive in such a soil. The plant sprung up in a promising way when Penrose was the prospective candidate, but those who tended it hung up their watering pots as soon as Warwick was substituted for him. It was a shallow trick on Martin's part, and the Republicans of the Quaker City ought not to have been deceived by it. But they were deceived, most of them, and the rest of the reform element was so far placated that it went out of business.

The Philadelphians deserve no better government than they voted yesterday to provide for themselves. Warwick is a mere instrument of the ring. Martin and Porter and the traction company are the real masters. In rejecting ex-Gov. Pattison the people of the city have put aside a first-rate executive officer and an incorruptible man, and have fallen on Dave Martin's neck. They have disgraced themselves.

THE L. A. W.

The convention of the League of American Wheelmen gives new occasion for wonder at the extension of the sport of which this body is the official representative and exponent. The extension of wheeling is a matter for absolutely unmixed public congratulation. There is no form of outdoor exercise in which the chances of serious accident are smaller. Of course, some doctors try to frighten people from using bicycles by telling them of the peculiar and afflicting results that bicycling may have. What this amounts to is that bicycling may be overdone, and that it is not prudent for anybody who is not in training to undertake to put his power of endurance to an extreme test on or off a wheel. Some doctors will say anything, and if we believed everything for which some medical support may be had, we would prolong our lives by never being more than half alive.

Enormous as the extension of bicycling has been, it is plain that it is only in its beginning. As the roads are improved, largely under the influence of the wheelmen, more and more people will use wheels if they have any distance to go instead of using their own legs and those of horses. In fact, the wheel is rapidly superseding the horse as a means of exercise and pleasure, and hard times help on this process. If our roads were what they ought to be and what we may fairly hope to see them, it would be the universal practice among the young and able-bodied of both sexes to take their holidays on wheels in pleasant and picturesque parts of the country supplied with good inns. And this would be an excellent thing. Already we owe very much to the wheelmen in improving roads both in town and in country, and in stimulating the production of good maps and good taverns in regions that a few years ago were uncharted wildernesses, with horible taverns in which the natives fried beef. More power to the wheelmen.

BRITISH POLITICS.

It must be owned that Lord Rosebery has thus far in the session of the House of Commons been very lucky in his assailants. First it was the odious Parnellites, who moved a vote of censure upon him, and from this motion he escaped with a majority of only twenty. Now it is Mr. Chamberlain who has been his assailant, and Mr. Chamberlain is not a popular personage with his own present allies. From Mr. Chamberlain's attack the Ministry made a still narrower escape than from the attack of the Parnellites, the majority in its favor being only eight.

It is evident that this number falls very far short of a working majority. Such a vote of confidence is equivalent to a vote of censure, when we consider with how much disgust the prospect of an appeal to the people in a new election is viewed by the great majority of members of the House of Commons on both sides. It is also fair to consider the dislike on the Conservative side to enlarging the powers of Mr. Chamberlain or bestowing any prestige upon him. The Saturday Review said of him the other day that he was the only one of the Liberal-Unionists who had "turned Tory," Mr. Goschen and the others being natural Tories who find themselves very much at home in their present surroundings. But Mr. Chamberlain is not only a Liberal, but a Radical, and he is in a very foreign environment. He is the strongest representative of the dissenters of whom his borough, Birmingham, is the chief citadel. They have severed themselves from the Liberal Party on the Irish question only, mainly for the reason that they apprehend that any extension of self-government to Ireland will result in the aggrandizement of the Roman Catholic Church and the Pope of Rome. When that question is disposed of they will return to the party to which they belong, and so will their leader, who in the meantime finds himself very coldly welcomed by his natural enemies.

Poor Lord Rosebery will owe his downfall, which seems to be imminent, to the fact that he has done nothing, either on the Irish or any other question. A Conservative Ministry might remain in power without producing a programme, for its general policy is to let things alone. But a Liberal Prime Minister cannot do this, least of all a Liberal Prime Minister who succeeds Mr. Gladstone, whose custom was to cut out more work for every session than could be done in ten sessions. Lord Rosebery's jokes do not compensate for his failure to do or propose anything.

One can easily imagine the mingled gratitude and joy with which the Twelfth Night Club listened to the address of the tactful Mr. Beerbohm Tree. He calmly assumed the falsity of every tenet in the Twelfth Night creed and asserted the contraries of them all as self-evident and comforting truths. When the applause excited by this procedure had subsided, Mr. Tree demonstrated the uselessness of several New-York institutions, including the school of acting, from which many of his gentle hearers are graduates, and apparently told them that Amélie Rives is the only American woman who has risen above the dead level of mediocrity in anything except acting. Taken all in all, it was a most precious season, and will go far, no doubt, toward developing those "tender and womanly qualities" which Mr. Tree admires so much.

Dr. Washington Gladden made and absolutely logical and convincing argument against Socialism when he addressed the Congregational Club; that is, from his premises; in other words, from his definition of Socialism, his conclusions inevitably followed. It is something of a pity that not a Socialist on earth would accept Dr. Gladden's definition as true, and that in consequence the people whom his argument might have converted from economic heresies will obstinately continue to go astray.

New-Yorkers are possessed of a patience that enables them to endure in silence many small wrongs and not a few large outrages, but there is one metropolitan enormity, of long standing and incessant repetition, against which, some day or other, they are going to rise in fierce and violent anger. That enormity is the habit of certain men whose nominal profession is the transference of household effects from one flat to another, of painting, on the large vehicles they might use in that trade, but apparently do not, the words "Moving Van." This legend is invariably the most noticeable feature of the many barbaric decorations with which these alleged wagons are made gaudy, and yet not once out of every thousand times when one sees the structures in question is it anything else than a manifest, unblushing, and most irritating piece of cynical mendacity. For, as a matter of fact, such wagons do not move at all, except, possibly, on rare occasions when nobody is looking. Instead, they stand perfectly still, hour after hour, on prominent corners, and by preference close to an elevated station, where all who pass them on the way down town are forced either to doubt their own eyes and reason or else to admit that the definition of the word "moving" is "stationary." The resultant mental struggle is the worst possible preparation for the toils of those of us who work for a living, or for the no less arduous rounds of gayety that demand all the energies of less fortunate people. This matter demands immediate, or, rather, instant, attention.

BEST IN TEN YEARS

A Prominent Business Man's Opinion of a Times Article.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The editorial article in The Times of to-day entitled, "What Would Have Been," is the best I have seen in any paper in ten years. You have struck the line of thought of all the business men in the country. Keep on in this line—too much of that kind of talk cannot be had. D.

New-York, Feb. 18, 1895.

He Was His Own Authority.

In the obituary article which he had written of Archduke Albrecht, the reporter had used the word iconophilist, and the proofreader was a little amazed.

"It isn't in Webster," he said; "shouldn't you quote it?"

"It's a well-formed word," replied the reporter. "See if The Century will not support it."

The proofreader went to the bookcase, took from the shelf Volume III., G-L, turned the pages with febrile interest, and suddenly exclaimed, "Well, if you are not your own authority!" for this is what he had found:

Iconophilist (i-ko-nof-i-list), n. [V Gr. eikôn, an image, -|- philos, loving, and E. -ist.] A connoisseur of pictures, engravings, or prints; a collector or judge of prints. [Rare.]

The moral of that is, that in collecting prints all is not rose-colored, and one must not think of becoming an iconophilist without the study and application required for any grave pursuit.

New-York Times, Feb. 12, 1888.

"I saw the Archduke Albrecht on the Quai Voltaire in Paris, one fine May afternoon," said the reporter, trying hard not to show that he felt flattered. "He looked like a preceptor, usually; but that afternoon his nose was so red that he must have been grateful because the air was clear. If a drop of rain had fallen on his nose it would have sizzled."

Was He Ignorant or Simply Kind?

During the recent debate in Congress over the proposed bond issue, Mr. Bryan of Nebraska, bent on making a strong point in his opposition to the President's plan, sent to the Clerk and had him read the terms of the contract drawn up, once upon a time, by a certain Venetian Jew named Shylock. Before Mr. Bryan could proceed to draw an eloquent parallel between this and the bond entered into by the President and the foreign syndicate, some member naïvely asked who wrote the scene which had been read by the clerk. The voice came from the part of the House where Mr. Walker has his seat, and so far as the reporters in the press gallery could make out the question was asked by that gentleman. This, now, turns out to have been a mistake.

The inquiry was made by Mr. Boen, the Populist member from Minnesota. As his colleague, Mr. Ignatius Donnelly, is the inventor of the Baconian cipher theory, The Washington Post suggests that Mr. Boen's question was prompted by a desire to obtain a categorical decision as to whether Shakespeare or Lord Bacon was the author of "The Merchant of Venice."

Milton, Black, and Johnson.

Judge Lumley Smith has apparently not an exalted opinion of literature from a financial standpoint. An author, Johnson by name, but not Samuel, sued one Dicks, a publisher, of the Strand, for £50 damages for the loss of the manuscript of a novel written and sent in at the defendant's request. After hearing the evidence, his Honor remarked that "Paradise Lost" was sold for £15, to which the plaintiff, who pleaded in forma pauperis, observed that "Black gets £1,000 for a short novel." "Indeed!" said the Judge. "I think £2 will pay you well," and gave judgment for that amount.—Pall Mall Gazette.

DUTCH WATER COLORS.

The Society of Painters in Water Colors of Holland exhibits a collection of 113 pictures, at the galleries of Boussod Valadon & Co., on Fifth Avenue. The catalogue, which contains a photogravure likeness of the President, Josef Israels, together with a reproduction of one of his drawings, announces this to be the "first annual exhibition," from which it is to be inferred that we shall not lack in the future for yearly shows of pictures in this medium.

What, with the frequency of work by the men of Holland in the galleries of the various dealers, and the recent establishment of a house in this city for the exclusive sale of Dutch paintings, the public is liable to become fairly well acquainted with the work of this school. The extraordinary influence of Josef Israels on the painters of his country, not only in this exhibition, but where two or three of their pictures are gathered together, is most remarkable. In figure work, though in varying degrees of excellence in drawing and painting, the methods, color, and general manner of approaching the subject are all much the same; and while the style is excellent and the results attractive, there is a certain monotony, noticeable more particularly in this exhibition, where so many examples of the same school are hung; one feels a certain lack of individuality, as it were, and turns with relief, for example, from the uniformity of stolid, low-toned, loosely-painted work of the mass of the exhibitors to the four pictures or sketches by Isaac Israels, who, singularly enough, of all the crowd, is the one painter who has emancipated himself from his father's all-pervading influence. The son, however, is not over-original, traces of his sympathy with Raffaelli showing in "A New Neighborhood," (53,) and in "Canal and Boats," (51.) A black and white drawing, however, "Square in Amsterdam," (52,) is a delicious bit of personal work, calculated to enthuse the amateur and to arouse the admiration of the artistically disposed. The earlier work of this man in a more or less academic way, of soldiers and peasants, and subjects conventional, is a long way behind this simple little drawing.

Israels, the father, sends eight pictures, of which "Returning from the Fields" (44) is the more important. As Israels influenced others, so the great French painter, Jean François Millet, was largely the source of Israels's inspiration. Mr. Israels is by no means at his best in this exhibition; the work is not particularly important, either in size or treatment, and "Grandmother's Nurse" (43) was seen to much better advantage in oil, in a recent club exhibition.

By Bosboom, are two small sketches that are able, attractive, and painted with a bigness and a simplicity that are delightful. Blommers has four pictures, all serious and in his best manner. His children, in "Playing Games," (19,) are fresh, bonny, flesh and blood little chaps, that he has caught in genuine child poses, and he has painted them with charming frankness. "Under the Arbor" (21) is strikingly suggestive of Millet.

Much the same charm of child-life is evident in the work of Kever, in the "Sisters," Nos. 56 and 57. There are some "Horses," (26,) by Breitner, who paints more broadly than any of his fellows, in this collection, and whose vigorous and exceedingly simple brushwork is, it must be admitted, very effective, even if a trifle clumsy at times. A "Lion," (32,) by Van Essen, is very satisfactory in every way, being well drawn and modeled and thoroughly understood. By Bisschop, an interior, with mother and child, is called "A Sunbeam," (13,) and by Neuhuys are two pictures very like others from the same brush.

There are five pictures by Mesdag, and four by his wife; two landscapes, by Weissenbruch, "Autumn" (109) and "Entering the Village," (110,) both of which are higher in tone than most of their surroundings, and stand out fresh and full of color. Other names in the catalogue well known are those of Bastert, Haverman, the brothers Maris, Termeulen, Offermans, Tholen, and Poggenbeck.

Another Victim of Beardsilitis.

It has become so much a fashion to sneer at Aubrey Beardsley that the revelation of the serious purpose of his art comes just in time to do justice to genius which has been both overappreciated and underestimated. Our London correspondent last Saturday threw a brilliant light upon this one of the most mysterious personalities of our days. Like Ibsen, Maeterlinck, and Pinero in the world of the drama, Beardsley has undertaken a task in the world of art by which he has to fight the conservatives of all schools, and in so doing he has to withstand not only argument, but scorn, contempt, and contumely. For a young man, and Beardsley is but twenty-two, this means a great deal. But he has the pride of self-possession and a firm belief in the truth of his own artistic methods, and all that he asks is a fair hearing. When he comes to this country, as he will in a few months, he will undoubtedly find Americans ready to listen to his theories, even if they cannot believe in them.—Boston Transcript.

Personal Expenses in Vienna.

A singular diarist has just died at Vienna. His diary is an account-book record of his personal expenses from the age of seventeen to seventy. During this period, it appears, he smoked 628,713 cigars. Of these 43,639 were gifts. The rest cost him £2,500. He wore 85 pairs of trousers and 74 coats and waistcoats, and his total tailor's bill was close upon £1,600. His hosier's bill showed 62 pairs of very expensive socks, costing about 15 shillings per pair; 208 shirts and "fronts," and 306 collars, all of which must have been cheap at £60. Locomotion in omnibuses and trams aborbed £85 10s. The drink bill, which extends over fifteen years only, comprises 28,786 bocks, of which 21,261 are differentiated as half-bocks. He topped up with 36,081 nips of various sorts, and all this cost £1,028, plus tips, £260. The bars must have missed him, anyhow, when he left them at last, aged seventy-three.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Military Animal.

To the German his fellow-man is nothing if he is not a soldier. The spirit of "Militarismus" is particularly rampant; there are too many soldiers and too many officials, gayly dressed and pompously important in their little duties. A Colonel with us excites no admiration or notice, but in Germany he is a demi-god, and very often spoiled by the general adulation; but the officer who is not too pleased with himself—that is, who has seen some real service—is one of the most polite and delightful persons to be found anywhere. Hardly so much can be said for any of the numerous officials that crop up everywhere. After being abroad no man will ever talk about

JAPANESE NEXT STATION

Shan-Hai-Kuan on the Road of the Victorious March to Pekin.

BIG DEFENSIVE GUNS OF OLD PIPE

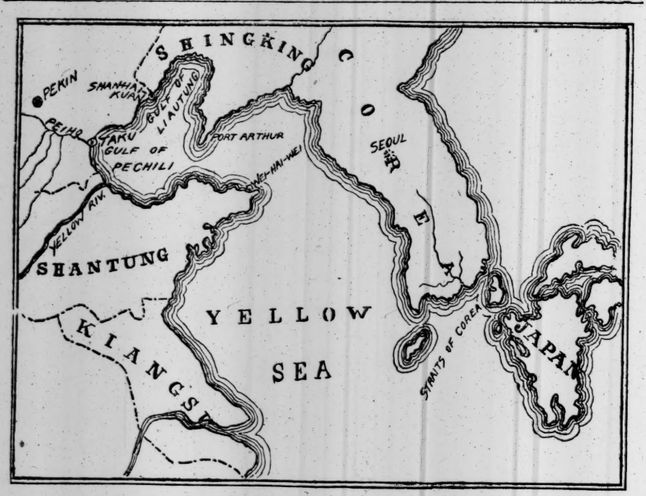
No Commandant, but Several Generals—Field Manoeuvres in Which the Japanese Troops Are Easily Beaten.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

TIEN-TSIN, Dec. 12.—When the Japanese take Wei-Hai-Wei their position will afford a convenient starting point for an expeditionary force to cross the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li when the ice breaks up, and land near Shan-Hai-Kuan for a general advance on Pekin.

Possibly you would like a description of Shan-Hai-Kuan. Running up there by rail, one crosses the Shi River about a mile from the station, where there are engineering appliances for railway working, except, of course, rail-rolling and so on; the rolling stock works are elsewhere on the line. On the left as one runs into the station is the Railway Directors' Yamen.

In front is the Great Wall; on the right are some forts and avenues of willow trees. These trees are connected with a characteristic story. A mandarin, who shall be nameless, persuaded his superiors that it would be a good thing to plant willow trees around the forts and along the military roads, at a cost of 20 cents a tree, the cost to him being 5 cents. This profitable precedent is now being followed by the mandarins along the railway. Although



Japan's Field of Operations.

the earth work for the railway is practically completed for 150 miles beyond Shan-Hai-Kuan, yet the rails are only laid for six miles beyond the station. Great difficulty was experienced in getting permission to cut a gap in the ruined Great Wall to let the railway pass, but at length it was obtained, and a break of fifty yards was made, through which passes a stream, flooding badly in the rains, and the railway on a viaduct with concrete foundations. There is considerable likelihood that work beyond the wall will be stopped either by the course of the war or want of funds.

Just outside the town which lies inside the wall were two infantry camps on the north side of the railway, each supposed to contain 500 men, but 400 is quite as many as were present. Passing through the Great Wall, which is 30 feet high, about 30 feet thick at the bottom, and 20 at the top, made of mud and faced on the north side with bricks, we followed the railway up the valley of the stream. Looking back toward Shang-Hai-Kuan, we had a good view of the wall, extending from the sea on our left across the low foothills, and climbing up the mountains on our right.

Though very ruinous in places, the wall is still a tough obstacle, by reason of its projecting bastions and towers, which give flanking fire; the towers on the wall in the mountains extend its whole width and have no doorway, the garrison entering and leaving by a ladder. On the high ground above the sea were three forts, of which the wall formed a part, while three-quarters of a mile in front of them was another square fort. All these forts had willow trees planted at the foot of the exterior slope, the walls being of plastered mud, with here and there a brick or cemented gun platform, or loophole flank to fence.

Their walls, 30 to 40 feet high, and the numerous banners appearing above, made them very conspicuous objects; lower down in the valley was a new and large double camp, said to contain 1,000 men, its mud walls 15 to 20 feet high, and at each corner a field gun; there were one or two other large fortified camps like this dotted about the valley, and one in a hollow near or the sea; the other camps had mud walls 4 to 6 feet high, intended more as inclosures and wind-screens than fortifications.

Considering the filthy state the Chinese people on the whole exist in, the camps are surprisingly neat, clean, and well kept; the tents, Sepoy pal, of blue or white cloth, are regularly pitched, and both they and the ropes are accurately dressed square with the walls of the camp; a broad way is left up the centre of the camp leading to the commandant's tent; latrines outside are here and there found, but the surrounding country is, as a rule, the depositing place of all refuse.

On our right, on a ridge 250 feet above the sea, were one or two dilapidated old mud forts, and furthest from the wall was a round tower about 45 feet high, which has been hastily placed in the centre of a new camp, to serve as a lookout station. The high ground at the head of the valley forms a good screen for an enemy to form for attack and get his batteries into position, and, although the country is open, yet the numerous clusters of grave mounds give a very fair cover during an advance. The new line of breastwork on the south of the railway is in prolongation of an old embankment along a tributary which joins the main stream from the north; it is in a valley, and is, therefore, of comparatively little value, although flanked by fire from the most advanced fort with which it connects.

Formerly the big guns in the permanent forts were placed for land defense, but of late years it has been recognized that a landing is the greater danger; therefore they are now placed on the sea fronts; they are of old pipe, and would not do much damage to a fleet projecting a landing; the other guns appear to be muzzle-loading twenty-pounders, or small howitzers, but I had, of course, no opportunity of inspecting them. The general arrangement of these forts is that the entrance is protected by a work or inclosure of some kind, and, turning the angle, one passes through an archway some thirty feet deep into the interior court, which is blocked up with barracks, Yamen, tents, and houses. The exterior measurement of the forts is 75 to 150 yards, but they all vary according to site, though the rectangular plan is very strictly adhered to. Behind the Great Wall on the bank of the stream is a cavalry fort, and there is a cavalry camp southeast of the railway station. These are Mongol cavalry, and supposed to be very good, but I do not think they will charge home against any sort of rifle fire.

It is hardly necessary to say there is no commandant at Shang-Hai-Kuan. There are several Generals, who command various troops, but they are quite independent of one another, and of every one except the Viceroy.

Perhaps a short account of field manoeuvres by a Chinese battalion may be of interest. The first part was rather more complicated than the "Caledonians," but the battalion was divided, one-half representing the Chinese Army, the other the Japanese; two banner spears were planted in the ground a short distance apart, and at a signal each line started running round these spears in a sort of "follow-my-leader," or "fox-and-geese" style. Whichever side got round the fastest was considered to have outmanoeuvred the enemy and had the right or honor of receiving the first volley. Needless to say, the brave Chinamen always received the first fire. The further course of the sham fight was like this: On recovering breath, after the outmanoeuvring, both sides formed up in lines facing one another, twenty yards apart; both got ready to fire a volley, but as the Japanese came to the "present," the Chinamen sank on the knee; the Japanese, not noticing this manoevure, of course, fired over the heads of the enemy, who, rising, poured a murderous volley into their baffled antagonists and annihilated the lot. So simple!

WAR EXPENSES OF THE VICTORS

Li Hung Chang Preparing for His Mission—American Cruisers.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A dispatch to The Standard from Tokio says a bill will be introduced in the Japanese Diet to-morrow asking for a further appropriation of 10,000,000 yen ($10,000,000) for war expenses.

A Central News dispatch from Tien-Tsin says that Li Hung Chang turns over his office of Viceroy of Pee-Che-Lee to his successor to-day, and will have an audience with the emperor at Pekin on Feb. 24, preparatory to assuming the duties of Peace Commissioner to Japan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The cruiser Detroit arrived at Hongkong this morning, having made the run of 1,440 miles from Singapore since Feb. 11. Her next stop on her way to join Admiral Carpenter will be Shanghai, 810 miles distant. The Machias, which is closely following the Detroit, reached Singapore on the 16th, and should leave there to-day or to-morrow.

Prince Cantacuzene, the Russian Minister at Washington, expected to leave for Russia early in March. He has, however, been compelled to defer his departure until some time later in the Spring. It is thought in diplomatic circles that the Russian Minister's detention here may have some connection with the China-Japan war.

Diplomatic entanglements are not improbable in view of the fact that first the United States, and subsequently Great Britain and Russia combined, have tendered their good offices as peace intermediaries between the combatants.

DEATH OF AUGUSTE VACQUERIE

Career of Hugo's Most Intimate Friend and Literary Executor.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Auguste Vacquerie, the dramatic author, poet, and journalist, is dead.

Auguste Vacquerie was the most intimate of the younger friends of Victor Hugo, his literary executor, one of the guardians of his grandchildren, Georges and Jeanne, and one of the best examples of the great poet's influence as a preceptor.

He was born at Villequier Nov. 19, 1819. His brother, Charles Vacquerie, was the husband of Léopoldine Hugo, and was drowned in an effort to save her from the wreck of a yacht near Havre. Auguste Vacquerie became, after this accident, a member of Hugo's family. He wrote in 1840 essays in criticism for Le Globe and L'Epoque, and in 1848 founded, in collaboration with the sons of Hugo, L'Evénement, which was suppressed for having attacked the principle of capital punishment.

After 1852, when Hugo went into exile, Vacquerie lived at Jersey, at Hauteville House, in Guernsey, in Belgium, in France, and wherever he could serve his intellectual father. He founded, in 1869, in conjunction with Charles Hugo, François-Victor Hugo, Paul Meurice, and Lockroy, who is now a Radical Deputy, Le Rappel, which has always been an honest, influential Republican journal. He was its editor in chief.

He published, in 1840 and 1845, two books of poems, "L'Enfer de l'Esprit" and "Demi-Teintes." He wrote "Tragaldabas," a superbly poetic melodrama, which fell at the Porte-Saint-Martin playhouse, and regained popularity several years later at its publication in book form. He produced at the Comédie Française, in 1859, "Souvent Homme Varie," a comedy in verse; at the Porte-Saint-Martin, in 1862, "Les Funérailles de l'Honneur," a Romanticist drama in seven acts; in 1863, at the Comédie Française, "Jean Baudry," a comedy in four acts; in 1866, at the same playhouse, "Les Fils," a comedy in four acts; in 1888, at the Odéon, "Formosa," a drama in four acts in verse, and at the Gymnase, "Jalousie," a drama in four acts.

He published, in 1855, "Drames de la Grève," in verse; in 1856, "Profils et Grimaces"; in 1863, "Les Miettes de l'Histoire"; in 1872, "Mes Premières Années de Paris"; in 1872, "Aujourd'hui et Demain," and in 1890, "Futura," philosophic and humanitarian poems. He was a frequent translator of English plays, and collaborated with Paul Meurice in the production of works of Shakespeare at the Comédie Française. He was the purchaser at auction recently of Portalis's journal, Le Dix-Neuvième Siècle.

MANY MARINE MISADVENTURES.

The Catalonia Brought to Liverpool the Crew of the Lindsay.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Dutch steamer Amsterdam, Capt. Stenger, to Rotterdam from New-York, reports: "On Feb. 4, in latitude 40 north, longitude 64 west, experienced a hurricane which did much damage to her promenade deck. The deckhouse was partly stove, and the saloon was flooded to a depth of four feet.

The German bark Hampton Court, which put into Fayal in distress while on a voyage from Darien for Southampton, and was condemned, was sold at auction on Feb. 8, for £343.

The Norwegian bark Helené, Capt. Petersen, which sailed from Grangemouth Jan. 10 for Ship Island, was abandoned at sea after encountering a severe gale, during which she sprung a leak. When left, she had seven feet of water in her hold. Her crew have arrived at Gravesend.

The British steamer Palatine, from Alexandria and Algiers, is aground at Boston, England.

The British steamer Windsor, Capt. Vernon, at Liverpool, from Galveston and Newport News, sustained considerable damage to her boats and other deck fittings on the passage. She also lost a part of her deckload.

The body of another of the Elbe's victims was picked up at Deal last evening. It had around it one of the Elbe's lifebelts, and upon the left hand was a gold ring inscribed, "A. Heckman, 1892." No papers or other means of identification were found.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19.—The steamer Catalonia, (British,) Capt. Atkins, from Boston, Feb. 9 for this port, arrived to-day, bringing the crew of the Norwegian bark Lindsay, Capt. Pettersen, from Appalachicola, Nov. 28, for Sutton Bridge. The Lindsay was sighted yesterday in distress, her rudder having broken. Her crew were taken off, and tugs will be sent out in search of her.

BERING SEALERS' INDEMNITY.

Question of Payment of Award Discussed in House of Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir George Baden-Powell, member for the Kirkdale Division of Liverpool, asked the Government for information regarding the payment of $425,000 which the United States had undertaken as compensation to the sealers, under the award of the Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration. He desired to be informed whether any steps for the appropriation of this sum would be taken by the United States Congress before the rising of that body, which would occur in March.

Sir Edward Grey, Under Foreign Secretary, replied that President Cleveland, in his message to Congress, had recommended that provision should be made for the prompt payment of the sum awarded. Sir Edward further said that the British Ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, in his reports to the Home Government concerning the matter, had stated that there was no reason to doubt that the amount would be appropriated before the rising of Congress.

This statement was greeted from all sides with cries of "Hear!" "Hear!"

Sir George Baden-Powell further inquired if the United States had an agreement with the Russian Government regarding the seal fisheries in the North Pacific Ocean.

Sir Edward Grey replied that an agreement had been concluded between these two countries in May similar to the one existing between England and Russia, which, it was understood, would remain in force until either party gave formal notice of its intention to modify its provisions.

BRITISH CABINET MEETING.

Conservative Surmise that the War in the East Was Discussed.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Cabinet meeting, which otherwise would have been held on Thursday, was summoned to-day and sat for about an hour. The supposition is that the business transacted related to some changes in the programme of the Government for the session.

There was not a whisper in the lobbies of the House of Commons suggesting dissolution, nor was there "much gossip in political circles" over the matter, as was cabled by the London agency of the self-styled "Associated Press" of Chicago. Not a single Conservative paper ventures the absurdity of suggesting that the meeting had even the remotest reference to dissolution.

The Globe, the leading evening Tory organ, explained to-day's meeting by saying it is usual for the Cabinet to meet immediately after the address in reply to the Queen's speech is carried, and surmises that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the position of the China-Japanese war.

COLCHESTER LIBERAL GAIN.

Sir Weetman Pearson Elected by Relatively Large Majority.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—An election was held to-day at Colchester to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the resignation of Mr. Naylor-Leyland. It resulted in a victory for the Liberal candidate, Sir Weetman Pearson, who was defeated at the last general election, with Naylor-Leyland as his opponent, by a majority of 61.

The Conservative candidate to-day was Capt. Vereker, who was strongly supported by the Irish Unionist Alliance. Great interest was taken in the contest by politicians throughout the country, and a number of well-known speakers took part in the campaign. The vote was: Pearson, 2,559; Vereker, 2,296. At the last general election the result was: Naylor-Leyland, 2,173; Pearson, 2,112.

BRITISH QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM

Debutantes Wore White, with Pearls and Diamonds, Others Violet.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Queen's Drawing Room, held this afternoon, was largely attended.

The débutantes wore white, with pearl and diamond ornaments. Ladies having the entrée wore violet or dark blue, and carried bouquets of orchids, lilies of the valley, or roses. The Princess of Wales and her daughter were present.

The Dowager Empress Frederick, Princess Christian, and all the ladies of the royal family accompanied the Queen into the throne room at 3 o'clock. The wives of the foreign Ambassadors were received first.

Increased Taxation in Norway.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 19.—The Storthing was opened to-day by King Oscar in person. The King's speech stated that the contemplated expenditures required an increase of taxation to meet them. It was therefore proposed to impose a stamp duty upon bills of exchange, receipts for moneys paid, and debt acknowledgments. His Majesty announced that it was the intention to greatly increase the military defenses by the erection of extensive works.

Transatlantic Mail Contracts.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Mr. Arnold Morley, Postmaster General, in answer to a question in the House of Commons, said it was a fact that, while British mails carried by German and American steamers from Southampton to New-York paid the Postal Union rate of 1s. 9½d. per pound, the Liverpool mail steamers calling at Queenstown and bound to sail on fixed days, got 3s. per pound for carrying the mails.

Illness of the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Price of Wales, although suffering from the effects of a chill, appeared this evening at a meeting of the Royal Old Age Pension Commission, at which he was to preside. He was hoarse, and almost incessantly coughed. He was persuaded to quit the meeting and return to Marlborough House, where he was placed under medical treatment.

New Marine Rules Defended.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Board of Trade has made a long reply, seriatim, to the objectors to the new sea rules adopted by the international conference at Washington. The reply concludes with an expression of opinion that no worse service could be done to ship owners than to disturb, without the gravest reasons, the valuable international agreement formulated.

State Aid for Sicilian Miners.

ROME, Feb. 19.—With the view of ending the sulphur mine crisis and of relieving the distress in Sicily, a society is being formed with a capital of £160,000, under the auspices of the Government, to establish general stores authorized to make advances to the sufferers. The scheme is supported by leading Sicilian capitalists.

W. K. Vanderbilt Buys a Necklace.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—An agent for Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt bought to-day, at an auction sale of jewelry in this city, a pearl necklace, consisting of thirty-nine pearls, with a diamond clasp weighing 621 grains. The price paid was £2,900.

Germany's Intentions in Samoa.

AUCKLAND, New-Zealand, Feb. 19.—There is a rumor that German warships will go to Samoa in May next, with the intention of subduing and disarming the natives, and of gaining entire control of the islands, although it is not supposed that the German Government proposes to annex the islands.

Bismarck Has Neuralgia and a Cold

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Prince Bismarck is suffering from an attack of neuralgia, and his illness is aggravated by a cold and the excitement attendant upon the preparations for the celebration of the eightieth anniversary of his birth, which occurs on April 1.

Bristol and Montreal United.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A regular steamship service between Bristol and Montreal direct will be organized in the Spring. The vessels will be mainly devoted to freight traffic, carrying only a limited number of passengers.

Thirty Russian Skaters Drowned.

MOSCOW, Feb. 19.—While a number of students were skating on the Moskva River to-day, the ice gave way, and thirty of theme were plunged into the water and drowned. None of the bodies has yet been recovered.

Giolitti Will Return to Italy.

ROME, Feb. 19.—Signor Giolitti, who was recently summoned to appear to answer the charge of slandering Premier Crispi, will return to Italy to-morrow and will be examined by a magistrate in this city on Feb. 23.

Khedive Signs a Marriage Contract.

CAIRO, Feb. 19.—The Khédive to-day formally signed the marriage contract with the slave girl, his harem favorite, who bore him a daughter a few days ago.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Col. James P. Martin.

Col. James P. Martin, Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of the Missouri, died at Chicago yesterday, after a long illness. Col. Martin was born in Kentucky, and was graduated from West Point in 1855. During the late war he was first Second Lieutenant, Seventh Infantry, then First Lieutenant, and in 1863 Captain. He was attached to the staff of Gen. McClellan during the Peninsula campaign as acting aide. For gallant service at Gettysburg he was brevetted Major in July, 1863. He served at New-York in the suppression of the draft riots, after which he was attached to the department at Washington until 1866. In the meantime he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel. Then for a number of years Col. Martin was on duty in the South and Southwest as Assistant Adjutant General. In 1888 he was ordered to the Department of the Missouri as Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Henry D. Brookman.

Henry D. Brookman died of paralysis at his home, 118 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was born in Bucksport, Me., in 1815. He came to New-York in 1848, and was engaged with his brother, John U. Brookman, for many years in the shipping and commission business, retiring about twenty years ago. He married Marion Prentice, daughter of the late John H. Prentice of Brooklyn. The widow, one son—Henry Prentice Brookman—and two daughters—Mrs. Amory Carhart and Mrs. Philip Niles—survive him.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Amand Miller died yesterday at Fishkill Landing, N. Y., aged eighty years. He is believed to have been the oldest Odd Fellow in the country. He was a native of Lorraine, and came to this country when a boy. He was initiated into Odd Fellowship in New-York City in 1837. He first joined Manhattan Lodge. In 1844 he, with others, withdrew and organized a new lodge—Mechanics', No. 113 of New-York City—of which he remained a member to the time of his death. He was a member of the State Grand Lodge. He served several terms as Assessor of the town of Fishkill, and held other local political offices.

—William Henry Curtis died Monday night at his residence in Newark, N. J. He was President of the Essex County National Bank and Director of the Merchants' Insurance Company, and also of the Security Savings Bank. He was connected with the North End and Essex Clubs, and was prominent in the management of both. Mr. Curtis was born in Passaic County.

—Thomas H. Shelby, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Kentucky, died at his home in Lexington yesterday. He was the father of Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge's law partner, and recently appointed Col. Breckinridge's son, Desha Breckinridge, an Income Tax Inspector. Mr. Shelby entered on his office Sept. 30, 1893.

TRYING TO IMPLICATE A THIRD MAN NOW

A Change in the Line of Defense in the Hayward Case.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 19.—The Hayward defense is exploiting the "third man" theory, and is offering testimony to show that it was some other man than Harry Hayward who planned the murder.

Julia E. Walker of St. Paul testified this afternoon to having seen Miss Ging several times in St. Paul with a middle-aged man who wore an iron-gray mustache. The description given by this witness does not tally with either that of Wilson or Grindall. The latter testified that he saw a man enter the buggy in which Miss Ging was riding, after she had driven a block from the West Hotel.

There was a hot discussion to-day over the attempts of Mr. Erwin to draw from this witness a description of the abuse to which he had been subjected by a detective and police officers. The court sustained every objection to testimony of this kind, but Mr. Erwin persisted in an effort to get the evidence on record. Judge Smith sharply reproved the attorney.

Grindall swore this afternoon that efforts had been made to corrupt his testimony by an attorney who had been representing himself as one of Erwin's assistants. The witness said he did not find out until last Saturday that this attorney was working for the State. Several other witnesses testified concerning the shooting, but while their testimony may have some bearing upon the case later in the proceedings, it did not appear material at the present time. The defense wanted to recall Liveryman Wilson, who was so positive that he saw Miss Ging and Harry Hayward riding together on the night of the murder, but found he had taken a hasty trip to Missouri.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

6 A. M.—195 Delancey Street; Samuel Shusticks; rag shop; damage trifling.

10:20 P. M.—617 West Fifteenth Street; William Whitehead; damage trifling.

11 P. M.—2,255 First Avenue; G. Eppler; damage, $25.

OPENING OF THE CASINO

The Old House, Made New, Ready for the Opening To-night.

RUDOLPH ARONSON'S ATTRACTIONS

An Excellent Vaudeville Entertainment—Many Changes in the Line of Beauty and Comfort.

"Crowded houses" are read of, and theatrical managers dream of them when sleep life is optimistic, but they rarely materialize. The Casino was, however, thronged last night from pit to dome by an audience that comprised every grade of upper cosmopolitan life, from officials and politicians to men about town and literati.

The attraction was a full-dress rehearsal to present the novelties of the vaudeville entertainment with which the Casino will reopen to-night, under the management of Rudolph Aronson.

Of the hundreds last night who congratulated him and expressed unstinted admiration at the appearance of the renovated house of amusement, there were few who failed to remark that if he had a season with the theatre half as well filled as last night it would be a prosperous one.

Wonders have been accomplished in the auditorium, all the decorations have been renovated and restored, sixteen boxes have been added, an aisle has been made in the centre of the parterre, the seats have new upholstering, and receptacles for refreshments and the electric lighting has been doubled and improved. There is a new curtain with an artistic "Diana's Hunt" done in tapestry effect.

In the lobbies, foyer, and promenades—in fact, throughout the theatre—are new carpetings and furniture, and a Winter Garden of palms, fruit trees, and flowers, brought from Vienna by Mr. Aronson and preserved by a secret process, so that they retain indefinitely their original appearance of freshness and luxuriance.

Back of the orchestra seats has been created a comfortable lounging place, with tables for refreshments. On the buffet floor a very effective decoration has been produced by hanging baskets of flowers from the arches around the edge of the gallery.

The dress rehearsal introduced two novelties played by the orchestra, under the direction of Selli Simonson, "Marche Lorraine" and "Mazurka Japonais," by Ganne, and their execution satisfactorily tested the acoustics of the auditorium. The first act was fancy skating on high pedestals, by the three Powers.

Very eccentric duettists were Lina and Vina, a man in the conventional evening attire and a woman handsomely gowned, who sang, when not turning somersaults, with perfect decorum.

M. Pichât can dance well, imitate notable personages, and make lightning changes. Imitating an Englishman, he danced a hornpipe in a fashion that compelled applause. His personations were very clever, and included those of Thiers, Rochefort, Grévy, Louise Michel, Carnot, Casimir-Perier, Victor Hugo, and "Le Petit Caporal."

The three Wentworths were an amiable clown, a supple and graceful young woman, acrobats and contortionists, and a half-grown Berkshire pig, with a frilled linen schoolboy's collar and an unquenchable thirst for milk, which was administered in a weaning bottle, while the clown held Wentworth No. 3 on his knees. The woman was a decided phenomenon in her feats of disarticulation. In one, she stood on the seat of a chair and bent back until she with her mouth picked up a handkerchief from the stage.

Mlle. Chatel, a lightning-sketch artist, required eight minutes to limn a delightful blue vase filled with flowers.

Gilbert & Sullivan's "Trial by Jury," a dramatic cantata in one act, was produced under the direction of Richard Barker. The characters were:

The learned Judge.....Mr. Louis Harrison
The plaintiff.....Miss Ada Palmer Walker
The defendant.....Mr. Edgar Temple
Counsel for the plaintiff...Mr. Frank David
Usher .....Mr. Joseph C. Fay
First bridesmaid.....Miss Anita Wilson
Foreman of jury.....Mr. F. W. Regas

The Usher was a capital make-up of Dr. Parkhurst, and the little opera was bright, tuneful, and generously applauded.

At the intermission, Mr. Aronson took the conductor's baton, and his new "Strauss Jubilee Waltz" was played. After this the specialties were the Flexmore troupe, pantomimists; Spadoni and Miss Agnes, athletic jugglers; Signorita Juanita, with a répertoire from the Folies Bergères; C. W. Williams, ventriloquist, and John H. Keefe, character sketch, "The Yankee Farmer." It was midnight when the Casino corps de ballet danced "Sports d'Hiver."

It was remarked that, although more than 500 women were in the audience, not one wore a hat that could have prompted the crustiest old bachelor to regret that the bill to regulate headgear in theatres was defeated at Albany.

The music for the ballet and for the events generally, was selected by Selli Simonson, musical director, and to his judgment and taste much of the pleasure of the evening was due.

HE COULD NOT FIND THE COIN

Charles Schlessinger Has Trouble in a Saloon and Was Locked Up.

Charles Schlessinger, the Wall Street broker who lives at 12 West Thirty-ninth Street, attended the Dog Show last night, and when he left there entered the saloon of J. Anderson and bought a drink. He placed a twenty-five-cent piece on the bar and then threw down a five-dollar bill, intending to pay for the drink. When he looked for the quarter it had disappeared, and when he asked the proprietor to return it to him the latter declared that he had not taken it.

Angry words followed, and Anderson stooped behind the bar, whereupon Schlessinger, who said he believed the proprietor was about to assault him, hurled a heavy match box at him. It missed Anderson and went through a valuable window pane.

Schlessinger refused to pay for the damage done, and was locked up in the Thirtieth Street Station until he was bailed out.

Tomahawk Club to Continue.

The Tomahawk Club, a Tammany organization in East Seventy-ninth Street, which threatened to go to pieces because the members were back in their dues, held a protracted meeting in the clubhouse last night. One of the Directors said that the financial troubles had been bridged over, and the club will still continue its existence.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Pittsburg, Penn., Feb. 19.—Fire damaged L. L. Morris's Iron City Foundry to the extent of $35,000. Julius Schultz and John Bobich were severely burned.

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 19.—The malleable iron and castings foundry of A. Terry & Co., at Pequabuck, burned. Loss, $16,000; nearly covered by insurance.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The S. P. Rowe & Co. glove and mitten factory, at Elbridge, Onondaga County, burned. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $3,500.

DRAWING ROOM CLUB'S DANCE

The Ball Preceded by a Series of Tableaus—Character Costumes Worn by Many Guests.

The Drawing Room Club observed its tenth anniversary last night and gave its last entertainment and ball for this season.

The ball was given at Delmonico's, and was preceded at 10 o'clock by a series of tableaus. That last night's affair was a success is due in no small way to the energy of Mrs. Neftel, the President, and Mme. Olarovsky, wife of the Russian Consul, assisted by Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Butterfield, Mrs. Prescott, Mrs. Denison, Noah Davis, D. H. Chamberlain, Walter S. Logan, E. H. Roberts, and Gen. Olarovsky.

Before the dancing began a number of tableaus, copied from pictures at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, were arranged on an impromptu stage. A big frame hung with heavy draperies kept up the illusion.

The ball began about 11 o'clock. Scarcely half the guests present appeared in costume. Mrs. Edwin Garcia appeared as a Spanish dancer, Mme. Olarovsky as an Alsatian girl, and Miss M. W. Beckel as Carmen. Mrs. Carlisle and Mrs. Arnold were dressed in the gowns of the period of Louis XIV.

The Floor Committee was made up of A. E. Olarovsky, M. E. Harby, R. H. Arnold, S. B. Hoeninghaus, and N. L. Mullen. They appeared as chevaliers of the time of Henri IV.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Dr. and Mrs. Shrady, Consul Botassi, Mrs. Zizinia, the Misses Zizinia, Howard Martin, Mrs. Charles Raymond, Charles Moran, Carl Blenner, Mrs. Weber, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Walter Hodges, Mrs. Russak, and Mrs. E. O. Garcia, Jr.

MISS MARY JORDAN TO BE TRIED AGAIN

On the First Charges She Will Be Reprimanded—Another Quickly Made.

At the regular meeting of the Board of School Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward, held in Grammar School No. 91, at One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Eagle Avenue, last night, the decision in the hearing of the charges of insubordination and dereliction of duty preferred by Principal William T. Trand of Grammar School No. 61 against Miss Mary Jordan was read, and a further charge was brought by Principal Trand and Trustee William Hogg.

The decision in the first hearing was that Miss Jordan be reprimanded for each of the charges. Dr. James A. Ferguson presided. Neither Miss Jordan nor her mother was present. Trustee Hogg and Principal Trand were in attendance, however, and expressed a determination to press the charges to the end.

The new charge contains two specifications, the first of which is that on Feb. 10, of this year, Miss Jordan "did utter and state to certain reporters of certain daily newspapers published in this city certain false and malicious, defamatory, and slanderous statements and utterances."

The second specification declared that, in the Spring of 1891, while Miss Jordan was teaching in Grammar School No. 81, she offered to Albert G. Brugman the sum of $20 to remunerate him for his influence in procuring her transfer to Grammar School No. 61.

Copies of the charges will be served upon Miss Jordan to-day, and the board will hold a special meeting on the evening of March 2 to try Miss Jordan.

Ladies suffering from nervous afflictions find quick relief in PARKE'S GINGER TONIC. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns, 15 cts.

"Laugh and Grow Fat" at "Laughlin's." New Quick Lunch Rooms, 140 Nassau St.

"Chickasaw." E. & W. "Chickasaw." A NEW COLLAR.

DIED.

BONSAL.—At Norfolk, Va., on Sunday evening, Feb. 17, Daisy Maud Hayden, wife of Stephen Bonsal, Jr., and granddaughter of the late Peter Hayden of this city.

BOREEL.—At Nice, France, on the 16th inst., Sarah Astor Boreel, (Langdon,) widow of the late Robert Boreel of The Hague.

BRIGGS.—On Monday, Feb. 18, 1895, James M., in his 82d year.

Funeral service at the residence of his son-in-law, 217 South 10th Av., Mount Vernon, on Thursday, 21st inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet trains leaving Grand Central Depot on New-Haven Road at 1:03 P. M. and on Harlem Road at 12:52 P. M.

BROOKMAN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 19, Henry D. Brookman, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late home, No. 118 Remsen St., Brooklyn, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

Maine papers please copy.

BRUEN.—On Feb. 19, Catherine A., widow of the late Matthias Bruen, in the 65th year of her age.

Funeral on Thursday, Feb. 21, at 2:30 P. M., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Lewis C. King, 253 West 88th St. Interment private.

DU BOIS.—At Fishkill-on-Hudson, Feb. 18, Emily, daughter of the late Peter C. Du Bois, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence on Thursday, Feb. 21, at 2 P. M.

FORD.—Feb. 19, Sarah S. Ford, mother of Simeon Ford.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HINMAN.—At Nyack, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 18, 1895, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. E. L. Oatman, Mrs. Caroline Hinman.

Funeral services at her late residence, 78 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

MAGNUS.—Monday, Feb. 18, 1895, in the 45th year of his age, Charles Magnus, oldest son of the late Emil Magnus.

RHINELANDER.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 19, of pneumonia, Nancy E. M. Post, widow of Bernard Rhinelander.

Funeral at her late residence, 17 East 72d St., on Thursday morning, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited.

ROWE.—At Okahumpka, Fla., Feb. 15, Griffith Rowe, in his 81st year.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Okahumpka, Feb. 18. Interment at Woodlawn, Wednesday, Feb. 20. Special car will leave Grand Central Depot at 1:35 P. M.

STIASTNY.—In Hoboken, on Monday, Feb. 18, 1895, Ernestine, widow of the late L. J. Stiastny, aged 62 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services on Thursday, Feb. 21, 1895, at 10 A. M., at St. Mary's Church, corner 4th St. and Willow Av., Hoboken.

VAN ORDEN.—At Catskill, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 18, 1895, Sarah Hyer Sears, wife of Philip V. Van Orden.

Funeral services will be held on Thursday, Feb. 21, at 3:45 P. M.

CREMATORIES and COLUMBARIA are the cemeteries of the future. Incinerations almost daily at Fresh Pond, opposite Lutheran Cemetery. Call there, or address the Cremation Office, 62 East Houston St., New-York.

FRIENDS OF CREMATION MAY WITHOUT permit visit the Marble Columbarium at Fresh Pond, opposite Lutheran Cemetery, any afternoon, Sundays included. Full information at Cremation Office, 62 East Houston St., New-York.

KENSICO CEMETERY, HARLEM RAILROAD—48 minutes from Grand Central Depot; new private station at entrance. Office, 16 East 42d St. Telephone call, 656.38.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

Special Notices.

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THE LEADING MODERN DUTCH MASTERS:
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1,289 Broadway, 32d Street.
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Special Notices.

AT THE
FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS
23d 5th Av., near 27th St.,
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.
Now on Exhibition,
Executor's Sale
of
PAINTINGS IN OIL
BY THE LATE
J. M. TRACY,
TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.
BY ORDER OF
MESSRS. WILL H. LOW AND C. KLACKNER,
EXECUTORS,
this
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
FEBRUARY 20 AND 21, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Mr. John Snedecor will assist in the management of the sale.

MESSRS. CHRIST DELMONICO, M. KNOEDLER & CO., DURAND-RUEL, AND C. KLACKNER HAVE KINDLY CONSENTED TO RECEIVE AND EXECUTE ORDERS FROM PERSONS DESIRING TO PURCHASE AND UNABLE TO ATTEND THE SALE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
This (Wednesday) and Thursday Evenings,
at 8 o'clock, at
CHICKERING HALL,
Fifth Avenue, Corner 18th Street.

The Valuable Collection of
MODERN PAINTINGS
BELONGING TO THE FIRM OF REICHARD & CO.
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF
Mr. GUSTAV REICHARD
AND
Mr. EVERETT P. WHEELER,
EXECUTOR OF THE LATE
JOHN H. HODGES.

EXHIBITION OPEN UNTIL 1 O'CLOCK
AT THE
FIFTH AVENUE ART

WILL HAVE GREATER BEAM

New Valkyrie to Approach the Vigilant in that Respect.

OTHERWISE LIKE THE BRITANNIA

Designer Watson Confident that the Challenger Will Beat the Herreshoff Yacht in Going to Windward.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

GLASGOW, Feb. 9.—The British yacht designer is a comparatively recent arrival who does not date back more than twenty years. Previously, the builder and designer were identified, and logarithms were sparsely in fashion. Strength of materials was the main consideration, but not wrought out by any mathematical formula.

The builders of yachts in those halcyon days had no problems to deal with, unless to build a yacht that could "keep her feet" and beat her rival. Of course, failures were as frequent as successes, but this did not matter. It was accepted as a reasonable result that even the most successful builders should launch failures, but it was always comforting to know that it occasionally happened that a change of Captains, a change of owner, a change of trim, or a change of rig brought out a successful yacht. All this has been changed, and the cutter which does not make her mark after two or three trials is regarded as a total failure.

But more than any departure in yacht building or yacht racing, the contests for the America's Cup have dissipated the old fashion of taking things easy. To build a failure at the present time means an eclipse of business, and neither builder nor designer can risk it.

The yacht builder can always fall back to some extent, in case of failure elsewhere, on his reputation of building a good vessel, but the yacht designer has no such resource. His business is as transient as an actor's or a poet's. It will not stand any tampering with. Failure means being snuffed out at once, and hence the "dead secret" made of all measurements or dimensions likely to give a rival the slightest insight.

Mr. G. L. Watson, designer of the Thistle and the Valkyrie, was the first yacht designer pure and simple on the Clyde, and he seemed from the outset quite to appreciate the very fanciful profession he had adopted. But, unlike other yacht designers, he had begun with a thorough practical training in the art of shipbuilding and had the instruction to be assimilated in two or three Clyde shipbuilding yards.

He was accordingly well equipped for getting his talent employed. He at an early date took to designing steam yachts or merchant vessels, and he is now recognized as our most notable steam yacht designer—a line of business infinitely more lucrative than designing even challengers for the America's Cup. But, of course, he quite understands the advertising value of designing successful racing yachts, otherwise he would undoubtedly abide by steam yachts alone.

When Mr. Watson insisted that the Thistle should be built under lock and key, he only acted on his rather cruel experience. Previous to the Thistle's advent, whenever Mr. Watson's successful yachts were pulled up on shore for the Winter and unprotected, he found their models and lines copied in all directions, and one could notice betimes the Watson bow and stern all around. This will explain the placing of sheds now over yachts being built, and the secrecy so closely observed that the yachting correspondent's business is about gone unless his experience enables him to follow the bent of the designer and put various points together.

As already said, the new Valkyrie will approach the Vigilant in having some more beam than the Britannia, but Mr. Watson has already discovered that some of the narrower-beamed cutters have weathered out on the newer and broader-beamed cutters even in smooth water. Some of your readers may remember how the narrower Valkyrie weathered out on the broader Vigilant going to windward in the breeze on the last day's racing between Vigilant and Valkyrie in New-York. This fact has not been lost on Mr. Watson, and he expressed his regret that Britannia had not been there, since she would have widened out the distance still further and beaten Valkyrie at the weather mark by minutes.

Mr. Watson has no doubt of beating the cup-defenders going to windward if there is any wind at all. Where his doubt comes in is being able to reach and run American rivals.

Britannia had no show alongside Vigilant reaching in any smart breeze, but whether this was due to Vigilant's plate being lifted and friction avoided or to her greater beam, or altogether to her body being more on the surface, is the problem Mr. Watson has to think out—and a very difficult one it is. I think myself that, with the help of beam, Mr. Watson may endeavor to get reaching speed, but it will be found that with longer overhangs he will give the new Valkyrie a longer side to lie down upon.

Mr. W. Fife, Jr., two seasons since, designed the forty-rater Lais for Mr. Gretton, and which was the successful forty of that year. Mr. Gretton sold the Lais to a German owner, who cruises and races in the Baltic with her. Mr. Gretton is the son of Mr. Gretton of the great brewing firm of Bass, Gretton & Ratcliff, and, with a mint of money at command, has got the design of a sixty-rater from Mr. Fife, which Hansen & Sons of Cowes have got to build. This sixty is an odd size to race, but will no doubt go into the cruising matches of the class against Lord Dunraven's L'Esperance and others.

One-rater class, one designer, is the most recent of yachting fads here. Mr. Watson has supplied a design for the Clyde one-rater class to be built by Sibbick of Cowes.

Mr. Alexander Richardson of Liverpool, designer of the famous ninety-ton cutters Iverna, Irex, Samoena, and many others, has been commissioned to design a one-rater from which half a dozen one-raters are to be built for the Menai Straits. Mr. Sam Bond of Liverpool is to build three of these. The Royal Mersey has adopted the same class, and Mr. Linton Hope of Sorceress fame is to furnish the one design in which the rest are to be built. That the fad or fashion of one designer for one class is a retrograde movement is understood, when it is remembered that the gist of yacht racing is the evolution of some one superior design, while the comparative skill in seamanship evolved by rival crews is quite a secondary consideration. But a fashion is a fashion, and so long as this novelty helps to popularize the sport little objection can be made.

The fashion which the Prince of Wales set last year by going with his cutter to the Mediterranean regattas has spread with the virulence of an epidemic. The fever has caught on and supplied the yacht-building yards on the Solent and Southampton with a Winter's work they might otherwise have been without. Besides a squadron of sailing cutters and schooners, the pleasure steam navy has sent over a score of large yachts, many of these carrying small racing craft on deck, to be raced at Nice and Marseilles. If the fashion holds on it will prove an immense benefit to yachting hands and shore carpenters. The Clyde has even enjoyed the good of this Mediterranean spurt.

The new 160 rater designed by Mr. W. Fife, Jr., is being hurried up by her builders, Messrs. Inglis, Glasgow, to have a fair trial with the Britannia in the Mediterranean. It is reported that if the cutter cannot be at Marseilles in time a steamer will tow her. But since Mr. Thelluson's famous old schooner Boadicea used to run 260 and 270 miles in the twenty-four hours in her trips to the Mediterranean, why this new cutter should require any towing by a steamer is not quite clear. But Americans may have an opportunity of judging of the cutter's speed, since, if she proves faster than Watson's new Valkyrie and the Prince of Wales's Britannia, the New-York Yacht Club has given its permission for her to meet the cup defender at New-York in the Autumn.

This new cutter, named Ailsa, after an isolated island in the entrance to the Clyde, not broad enough to block New-York Harbor, but three or four times the height of the statue of Liberty, is planked, decked, and coppered, and is about completed, while the model of the new Valkyrie is still on paper.

The new 40-rater for Mr. Walker, building at Glasgow by Messrs. Henderson, of the Anchor Line, from Mr. Watson's design, is pretty much of a replica of the 40-rater built last year by Messrs. Henderson from Mr. Watson's design for Admiral Victor Montagu. This cutter, named the Carina, was the best Clyde 40-rater last season, and Mr. Watson has been cautious enough to reproduce her with, no doubt, such slight improvements as the Carina may have suggested.

The Carina was simply a forty-ton Britannia, since before she was designed Mr. Watson had come to the decided conclusion that the Britannia was a better cutter than the Valkyrie seen at New-York.

In designing his new 40-rater, after his previous successful rater, Mr. Watson explains that his new Valkyrie will be another edition of his successful Britannia, with just the cautious improvements Britannia's performance may have suggested. And the contests between the Britannia and the Vigilant here suggest what a near thing it will be between the Valkyrie III. and your cup defender. That the issue will be a matter of seconds this time need hardly be said.

Mr. Watson's new 40-rater, like the new Valkyrie, is only started, but the one cutter, it may be expected, will be an exact counterpart of the other, with the difference that the smaller cutter will have some more draught and some more beam.

In the smaller classes building here an excess of beam is certain to be the fashion, since it is found that in smooth water "skimming dishes" have the speed, and with a thin metal centreboard go to windward. That this build is dangerous for capsizing the coming Summer will probably prove, and the yacht racing association will be called on to prohibit the build.

Mr. Walker Pleased with Ailsa.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—In an interview with a reporter for the United Press to-day Mr. A. Barclay Walker, the owner of the new 160-rater Ailsa expressed himself as greatly pleased with the boat, but added that he was sorry to say it was doubtful if she would arrive in the Mediterranean in time to start in the first big race in those waters. It was also impossible for him to say if she would sail in the races for the America's Cup if she should defeat the syndicate boat in the trials in English waters, but if she should do so the boat would be at Lord Dunraven's disposal, he, as the challenger of the cup, having absolute control of the matter.

"I should like a brush with Mr. Gould," said Mr. Walker. "He is a good sportsman."

Mr. Walker declined to answer any questions regarding any further details of the Ailsa than have already been published.

Vigilant's Cup Arrives.

The cup that the Vigilant won on July 24 at the regatta of the Royal Cork Yacht Club arrived yesterday on the Cunarder Servia from Liverpool. It was won from the Prince of Wales's yacht Britannia over a course with nine turns, and the Vigilant's margin was 2 minutes and 22 seconds.

Before it reaches the hands of its consignee, Mr. George Gould, it will have to take the regular course through the customs. It is valued at 100 guineas.

BROOKLYN INTERCLUB GAMES.

Midwoods Defeat the Montauks Twice —Oxford Lost One Contest.

The teams competing in the Interclub Bowling League of Brooklyn rolled the fifteenth round of games last night. The Midwood team, with a large delegation of "rooters" from Flatbush, paid a visit to the Montauk Club, and came determined to win two games.

The first five frames of the first game were close and exciting, neither side being able to gain any advantage.

The Midwoods increased their lead in the next two frames, after which the game was no longer in doubt.

Although the Montauk five made a grand uphill fight in the remaining frames, the lead was too big to overtake, Midwood winning by the score of 863 to 810.

The Carleton five had the Union League boys as their guests. Carleton took the first game by 107 pins. Union League won the second after a hot fight by three pins. Knickerbocker lost two games of the Aurora Grata Club. Oxford and Lincoln broke even at the Oxford Club. Hanover and Columbia won and lost at the latter's alleys.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.
MONTAUK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Willets	3	1	6	132
Callaghan	3	5	2	170
Allen	4	5	1	200
Swan	1	6	3	156
Hoyt	3	3	4	152
Total	14	20	16	810

MIDWOOD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Steinbugler	4	3	3	178
Hubbard	4	4	2	171
Matthews	2	5	3	168
Johnson	2	5	3	164
Haviland	3	5	2	182
Total	15	22	13	863

SECOND GAME.
MONTAUK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Willets	3	3	4	155
Callaghan	3	5	3	178
Allen	3	3	4	171
Swan	1	7	2	165
Hoyt	1	5	4	153
Total	11	23	16	822

MIDWOOD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Steinbugler	0	3	7	125
Hubbard	1	4	5	136
Matthews	3	3	4	154
Johnson	3	3	4	151
Haviland	1	5	4	140
Total	8	18	24	706

FIRST GAME.
CARLETON.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Stoner	5	1	4	179
Mason	1	6	3	159
Van Siclen	1	5	4	146
Ebbets	4	4	2	179
Frankish	2	5	3	155
Total	13	21	16	818

UNION LEAGUE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Lounsbury	1	6	3	155
James	0	4	6	128
Quinn	1	4	5	139
Robbins	2	4	4	148
Miller	2	3	5	141
Total	6	21	23	711

SECOND GAME.
CARLETON.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Stoner	0	4	4	172
Mason	1	4	5	137
Van Siclen	2	4	4	153
Ebbets	2	3	5	143
Frankish	2	6	2	175
Total	13	17	20	780

UNION LEAGUE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Lounsbury	2	2	6	142
James	1	7	2	165
Quinn	1	4	5	132
Robbins	2	4	4	144
Miller	5	4	1	200
Total	11	21	18	783

FIRST GAME.
AURORA GRATA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Scofield	1	7	2	159
Holste	1	4	5	140
Tucker	2	5	3	164
McClement	5	4	1	191
Gooderson	2	3	5	140
Total	11	23	16	794

KNICKERBOCKER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Webster	2	2	6	130
Boocock	0	3	7	115
Simpson	1	4	5	138
Bolinger	1	3	6	138
Remsen	3	5	2	170
Total	7	17	26	691

SECOND GAME.
AURORA GRATA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Scofield	5	2	3	175
Holste	1	6	3	150
Tucker	4	4	2	179
McClement	3	4	3	158
Gooderson	0	6	4	152
Total	13	22	15	814

KNICKERBOCKER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Webster	1	5	4	138
Boocock	0	6	4	137
Simpson	1	2	7	115
Bolinger	1	2	7	115
Remsen	2	3	5	140
Total	5	18	27	645

FIRST GAME.
OXFORD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Taylor	3	4	4	158
Lee	3	5	2	183
Beard	5	4	1	204
Whittlesy	3	5	2	174
Fisher	4	4	2	204
Total	17	22	11	923

LINCOLN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Bannister	2	3	5	147
Purdy	1	4	5	139
Petteroef	3	3	4	154
Olmstead	5	4	1	195
Riggs	2	5	3	160
Total	13	19	18	795

SECOND GAME.
OXFORD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Taylor	2	6	2	169
Lee	2	4	4	149
Beard	1	5	4	149
Whittlesy	2	5	3	163
Fisher	2	4	4	160
Total	9	24	17	790

LINCOLN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Bannister	2	4	4	151
Purdy	3	5	2	171
Petteroef	4	5	1	197
Olmstead	2	5	3	168
Riggs	2	4	4	152
Total	13	23	14	839

FIRST GAME.
COLUMBIA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Judge	2	3	5	150
Wilson	2	7	1	189
Skelly	1	7	2	163
York	3	4	3	160
O'Connor	0	6	4	144
Total	8	27	15	806

HANOVER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Naul	2	3	5	134
Young	3	2	5	134
Rose	1	1	8	113
Hawkins	4	4	2	189
Grosch	3	5	2	174
Total	13	15	22	744

SECOND GAME.
HANOVER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Naul	2	1	7	124
Young	2	6	2	163
Rose	1	7	2	156
Hawkins	2	1	7	120
Grosch	1	5	4	150
Total	8	20	22	713

COLUMBIA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Judge	2	4	4	144
Wilson	3	5	2	165
Skelly	1	4	5	140
York	4	2	4	166
O'Connor	1	4	5	132
Total	11	19	20	747

TWO VICTORIES FOR MANHATTANS

Outrolled the Bushwick Wheelmen in the Cyclers' Tourney.

The Manhattan Bicycle Club's bowling team won two games from the Bushwick Wheelmen at Uncle Sam's Alleys last night. In the second game the Manhattans rolled up 863 points. The scores:

FIRST GAME.
MANHATTAN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Pelin	2	4	4	151
Staubach	2	2	6	128
Fraenkle	2	5	3	168
McFarland	4	3	3	157
Bartsch	3	5	2	166
Total	13	19	18	770

BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Hellawell	1	3	6	132
Faust	2	3	5	148
Morgan	0	2	8	108
Urquhart	2	5	3	168
Terry	3	3	4	170
Total	8	16	26	726

SECOND GAME.
MANHATTAN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Pelin	4	3	3	180
Meyer	4	2	4	169
Fraenkle	3	5	2	175
McFarland	2	3	5	143
Bartsch	3	6	1	196
Total	16	19	15	863

BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Hellawell	2	4	4	148
Faust	3	3	4	146
Morgan	4	3	3	162
Urquhart	1	3	6	121
Terry	4	2	4	170
Total	14	15	21	751

Lacrosse at Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 19.—The Stevens lacrosse team will open the season in the large tennis building of the Orange Athletic Club in a practice game with some of the old lacrosse experts who are members of that club. The date is not definitely settled, but will probably be the evening of Thursday, Feb. 28. The project of organizing a regular team as a representative one of the crack social and athletic club of New-Jersey is now under consideration of some of the leading members. The membership of the club includes many men who were once famous as 'Varsity lacrosse players while at college.

Capt. Coyne of the championship Orange football team is a thorough devotee of lacrosse, having been the star goalkeeper of the intercollegiate Lacrosse Association, and Messrs. Fielder, Maynard, Marshall, De Hart, and Kohler of the same team are all enthusiastic fiends at the exciting Canadian sport.

Want to Play the Medical Students.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 19.—Dartmouth students held a mass meeting yesterday to take action with reference to withdrawing from the New-England Intercollegiate Football and Baseball League. Williams and Amherst voted at a recent meeting of the league that they would not play Dartmouth as long as her medical students had positions on the teams. The students did not withdraw from the league, but passed resolutions protesting against the special legislation against the medical students, and recommended that the teams of the league play as independent teams unless the difficulties were settled before the playing season opened.

Business Men Play Billiards.

Play in the Business Men's handicap billiard tournament, at Maurice & John's, 85 Nassau St., was continued last evening. In the first game J. Garrison defeated George Roux, 175 to 155. T. French captured the second game, defeating M. Bergen, 175 to 146. French made a run of 22, the best of the evening. A large crowd witnessed the games.

Harvard's Faculty Stops Football.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 19.—At a meeting of the Harvard Faculty to-day it was decided to forbid any more football games between Harvard and other colleges. The students are very much excited over the action. Alleged brutality and roughness of the game is given as a reason for the action of the Faculty.

Moshier's Skating Challenge.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Howard Moshier, "Jim" Donoghue, and such other Hudson River skaters as may enter will skate four events at Orange Lake on Washington's Birthday. A few days since Moshier challenged any one on the Hudson River to meet him in eighth, quarter, half, and one mile races. He preferred "Joe" Donoghue to take up the challenge, but would accept smaller game, and got it, as "Joe" is at Minneapolis trying to arrange a match with Johnson, who don't care to skate him. "Joe's" father says that while "Joe" is not here he will accept the challenge for him to be skated on some other day, and will make it interesting with a side bet of $100. "Joe" telegraphed his father to-day that Johnson would not make a race with him, as there was a difference concerning the start. When Johnson was here he said he would never again start on the same side of a track with "Joe" Donoghue, and he maintains his position. Donoghue won't consent to start at opposite sides.

NEW-JERSEY'S WHIST PLAYERS.

A League Congress to be Held at East Orange—Tournaments Arranged.

Whist in New-Jersey has been attracting much attention ever since the organization of the New-Jersey Whist League last Fall. It started with six clubs, but since that time so many new ones have sprung up and such strong requests have been made by them to join the league that recently, as the result of two or three conferences between the league's representatives and those from the other clubs, the old organization has been enlarged by the addition of several clubs. Those in the league now are the Park Club of Plainfield, the Newark and North End Clubs of Newark, the Fanwood, Long Branch, Montclair, Elizabeth Athletic, Elizabeth Chess and Whist, Orange, and New-Jersey Athletic Clubs. A permanent organization has been effected, and officers have been elected, as follows: T. E. Otis, President, Orange Club; H. N. Newman, Vice President, New-Jersey Athletic Club, and S. T. Verian, Secretary and Treasurer, Orange Club.

Arrangements have already been made to hold a league congress in the rooms of the Orange Whist Club, at East Orange, March 15 and 16. Three tournaments will be held these two days, the first for the championship of the State, a team of four to be entered by each club, the rules of the American Whist League to govern the contest. The second will be a progressive match for pairs, and the third a straight whist contest for pairs. A handsome trophy will be awarded to the club winning the championship. It is the intention to hold a congress of the New-Jersey League once a year at a different place of meeting.

The Orange Whist Club deserves particular notice among the Jersey clubs. It was started last Fall, mainly through the efforts of Mr. T. E. Otis, an energetic and able whist player. Fifteen was the original membership, and now it has jumped to over fifty. The club has rooms at 333 Main Street, East Orange, which are open every afternoon and evening. The officers, are S. T. Verian, President; T. E. Otis, Vice President; E. C. Herring, Secretary, and G. A. Zipple, Treasurer. Several tournaments have already been played with other clubs. The Knickerbocker Club of this city was played twice, the first match resulting in a tie and the second in a defeat for the Orange Club by 3 tricks. The North End Club of Newark was beaten by 4 tricks, and the Elizabeth Athletic Club was defeated twice, once by 8 tricks and again by 25 tricks.

The leading teams in the club, rated by the scores made during the last few weeks, are Otis and Foster, Wallis and Herring, Verian and Muller, Reynolds and Rodman, and Hirschfield and Sethbridge.

STURDY AT TWENTY-ONE YEARS

Pickard, One of Mr. Bonner's Favorites, Still Driven on the Road.

Among the noted trotters now in Mr. Robert Bonner's city stables is Pickard, 2:18¼, by Abdallah Pilot. Although the horse is twenty-one years old, he is well preserved, and still remains a great favorite with his owner, who frequently drives him on the road. Pickard was for several years used as a pole mate for Rarus, 2:13¼, and Mr. Bonner says of him that, single or double, he is one of the fastest and best road horses in the world.

There is a bit of a story connected with the big bay trotter's purchase. It was in 1882 that Pickard took his record of 2:18¼, at Hartford, in a hot contest with the Canadian trotter Tariff, 2:20¾, and "Johnny" Murphy drove him in the race. The big horse trotted the last half of one of his heats in 1:07¼, and Murphy afterward said he could have gone in 1:06. Mr. Bonner, who witnessed the performance, took a fancy for Pickard, and asked Isaac H. Dahlman to get a price on him. Mr. Dahlman negotiated with the owner, Harry McCoun, and found that, while the asking price was $7,500, the horse could be bought for about $6,000. Mr. Bonner accordingly deposited this amount to Mr. Dahlman's credit, and the latter went to the owner of Pickard with the offer.

McCoun wanted to sell, but said he had solemnly vowed not to part with the horse unless he should get more than $6,000 for him. Dahlman said that, if it was a matter of his living up to his vow, he would pay $6,001, and, taking a silver dollar out of his own pocket to add to the check for $6,000, he secured the famous trotter for his principal. Mr. Bonner, in relating the circumstance, says that, although he bought Pickard in 1882, he still owes $1 of the purchase money, Mr. Dahlman having declined to accept either a commission on the transaction or the extra dollar he had given as a bonus to bind the bargain with McCoun.

HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—Tattersalls' sale of trotting stock at Madison Square Garden next week bids fair to be a notable one. Manager W. B. Fasig has secured a number of very attractive consignments, and horsemen who are looking for something promising to train and campaign next Spring will find in the catalogue of the Garden sale a lot of good ones to select from. Now that the signs point to a breaking up of the Winter season, prospective trotters are in demand, and with the recollection of such bargains as Marston C., 2:19½; Cobwebs, 2:12, and the many other fast ones that have been sold in New-York auction sales for a mere song before they were developed, bidding ought to be spirited for some of the best "prospects" of the Fasig sale. St. Vincent, 2:13½; Maud P., 2:14¼; Weed Wilkes, 2:14; Sister Lou, 2:20¾; Gratz, 2:17¾; Corinne, 2:19¾; Woodside Prince, 2:24¾, and last, but not least, the wonderful two-year-old filly Juddinia, are among the best-known trotters and pacers to be sold.

—The trotting turf authorities do not agree in the matter of the young horse listed in the 2:30 tables as Guardian, who made a record of 2:21¼ at Philadelphia last September. Gocher's 2:30 Book and all the turf papers describe him as a pacer, while Wallace's Year Book states that he is a trotter, by Epaulet, 2:19, dam unknown. The fact is, the horse is a trotter, and a good one. His name is not Guardian, however, but Dardanus, and instead of having a plebian dam he is out of Hallow E'en, full sister to Erin, 2:24¼, by Belmont, and his granddam is Eventide, the dam of Kremlin, 2:07¾, who held the world's record for trotting stallions in 1892. The singular thing about the omission of this pedigree in the Year Book is that the horse is duly registered in Wallace's Trotting Register, which is published and compiled by the same company that publishes the Year Book.

—The first horse that ever trotted a mile as fast as 2:15½ in public was named in honor of the pioneer sporting editor Joe Elliott, who died last week in this city. The performance took place in Boston, and "Jack" Bowen, who is a public trainer at Mystic Park, drove the horse against time. Although the mile was timed by many competent watch holders it was not technically a record, no money being at stake on the result. Joe Elliott, indeed, never gained a record of even 3:00, but he was one of the fastest trotters in the world a quarter of a century ago. Robert Bonner bought him for a low price, and drove him on the road in New-York.

—A well-known up-town carriage builder has just turned out a very handsome tandem cart for Henry Elias. It is modeled after the typical old English dogcart of fifty years ago, and is one of the smartest traps in the city. The body is of basket wood, painted white, with black edge moldings, and set somewhat lower than common. The wheels are very large and substantial looking, colored coaching red picked out with black, to correspond with the color of the open shutter work of the body. The trimmings are of wide-wale Bedford cord in cream white, and the effect, taken altogether, is extremely showy.

—One of the finest pairs of carriage horses of the larger type to be seen in Central Park is owned by F. H. Hubbard. The animals are splendid bays, fully sixteen hands high, possessing all the substance, dash, and style of the pony cob. They are driven to a variety of vehicles, one of which is a private hansom for two horses, a style of turnout seldom seen on New-York drives. The vehicle is rigged with a pole or tongue, held in place and supported by straps running to a bright steel bar, which is attached at either end to the terret in the saddle of the harness.

—Entries to the Fleetwood trotting stakes will be made public next Monday. A few scattering nominations from California and the Pacific slope are coming in daily to Secretary E. S. Hedges. Up to yesterday the total had reached 391 for the nine races, or an average of nearly forty-four to a race. This is about twice the number of entries expected by the officials of the Driving Club when the stakes were opened in January. The remarkable patronage indicates that harness racing without betting can be made successful in New-York, from a financial standpoint at least.

—Mr. J. Malcolm Forbes, the Boston millionaire who owns the trotting celebrities Nancy Hanks and Arion, will sell the noted sire Vatican in the March sale by Kellogg & Co., at Madison Square Garden, having decided to keep only Arion as a stock horse. The California syndicate that purchased the famous brood mare Alma Mater at the Hobart sale in December, 1892, will sell her and her weanling filly by Wilton at the same sale.

—Mr. George Gould said yesterday that, while he owned no race horses at present, he was fond of the sport, and might have a racing stable some day.

—Monmouth race track will be sold March 21, first and second mortgage bonds having been foreclosed.

CYCLERS MAKE NEW LAWS

League of American Wheelmen Transact Much Business.

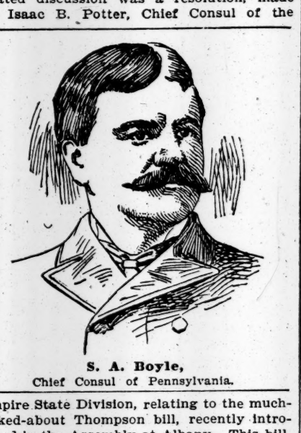
NEW CHAIRMAN OF RACING BOARD

Mr. Gideon of Philadelphia Succeeds Mr. Raymond—The Bulletin Question Left to Executive Committee.

The delegates to the annual meeting of the League of American Wheelmen, at the Grand Union Hotel, closed their very important session yesterday. A large amount of business was transacted, and when the motion was made to adjourn everybody heaved a sigh of relief. This convention goes on record as the most important in many respects ever held by the wheelmen.

Ex-President Luscomb called the meeting to order early in the day, and presided until late in the afternoon, giving way to Mr. Willison of Maryland, the President-elect. The latter took part in many of the debates, and served as Chairman to oblige his friends.

A matter which created considerable heated discussion was a resolution, made by Isaac B. Potter, Chief Consul of the



S. A. Boyle,
Chief Consul of Pennsylvania.

Empire State Division, relating to the much-talked-about Thompson bill, recently introduced in the Assembly at Albany. This bill, if passed, will make it obligatory for cyclists to carry lanterns on their wheels in the evening, bells in the day time, and to ride not faster than twelve miles an hour.

Mr. Potter believes that this is a discrimination against cyclists, and that is why he fights it. If cyclists are to be compelled to carry lanterns on their wheels after dark, why are not other vehicles to be treated the same way? This is a question that the Chief Consul asked.

Further argument was made, and then Mr. Potter moved the adoption of this resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that no legislation affecting the rights of wheelmen in any State be attempted, except by the concurrence of the division officers.

The Chief Consul made a telling speech on this subject, and was ably supported by Albert Mott of Maryland. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Potter announced, during his speech, that he had just received a telegram from Albany telling him that his Guide-Board bill had been introduced in the Assembly at Albany.

The League Organ Question.

The subject of an official organ for the league caused a war of words. One faction was for having the matter settled on the spot, while the other wanted it placed in the hands of a special committee, comprising the three members of the new Executive Committee. The latter side won the day, and this committee will investigate The Bulletin problem and report at an adjourned meeting of the league, to be held at the Grand Union Hotel, on March 6, beginning at 10 o'clock.

It was agreed by one side that it was due the league members that immediate action be taken, and by the other that it was impossible to decide the matter then and there. Sterling Elliott's remarks are always interesting, and his talk about the league organ struck home with telling effect. He spoke about a scheme by which the Post Office authorities would accept the paper at the rate desired, and mentioned a financial arrangement which will tax the league member no more than at present and at the same time provide him with the official organ which will contain all the league transactions.

Mr. Elliott proposes to start a cycle paper, with the assistance of the league, provided his plan meets with favor. He says the membership fee can remain at $1, 25 cents of this sum being set apart for a year's subscription to the official paper. Thus there would be no extra expense to the members, and there would be the extra inducement of a weekly paper containing the news of everything pertaining to the league.

Unless one is familiar with the league, it might at first be supposed that Mr. Elliott would derive a considerable revenue from the advertising which such a publication could secure. This is not the case, however. Mr. Elliott receives a salary as editor of the Good Roads magazine, and should The Bulletin and that publication be consolidated, and conducted by him as he suggests, the league itself would be most and largely benefited.

Many of the delegates were in favor of this scheme, while, of course, there were some opposed to it. All agreed, however, that an official organ was indispensable to the governing body in cycling.

Chief Consul Potter and Second Vice President Morrison of Wisconsin, were among the foremost in supporting Mr. Elliott's plan.

The changes in the league laws, proposed by the different delegates, occupied much attention. Many of the amendments were adopted, some were tabled, and others rejected.

Mr. Raymond, the retiring Chairman of the Racing Board, moved several important amendments. There had been considerable speculation regarding his proposed new section to Article VI., and when this was announced everybody was attentive. This read:

Section 6. The Chairman of the Racing Board shall be elected by the National Assembly, at its annual meeting, and shall have the power to appoint his own associates on the board.

The retiring Chairman supposed, when he drew this up, that it would not go into effect until next year, but when informed that it would necessarily take effect immediately, he asked to withdraw it.

Gideon, Chairman of Racing Board.

Soon after this President Wilson took the floor, and, before giving his name, paid a high compliment to George D. Gideon of Philadelphia, the gentleman who has been mentioned everywhere as Mr. Raymond's successor. He then appointed him Chairman of the board, and the delegates cheered.

Mr. Gideon was not present at this time, but later on he arrived from the Quaker City, and was congratulated on every hand. Ex-Chairman Raymond recently said that he regarded Mr. Gideon as the man best suited to fill the office.

Article III., Section 9, Mr. Raymond moved to amend by striking out all words after the word "value." The section referred to is Clause E., under the head of Class A rules, and is as follows:

Clause E. In this class no prize shall exceed $50 in value, and such prizes shall be limited to medals, diplomas, plate, jewelry, and cycle sundries only.

Section 9 of the same article, (Clause G,) Mr. Raymond moved to have amended to read as follows:

A cyclist does not forfeit his Class A status by teaching the elements of cycling solely for the purpose of effecting the sale of a cycle, but racing men in the employ of cycling establishments may be transferred to Class B.

Mr. Elliott of Massachusetts wanted an amendment made to Article IV., Section 2, but after a short discussion he withdrew it. His proposed addition was:

They (the executive power) shall make no contract which shall bind the league beyond the date on which their term of office expires, unless they have the power to do so conferred upon them by a special vote of the National Assembly in each instance.

An important question was disposed of by Mr. Raymond's new clause to be added to Article IV., Section 1, which relates to the powers and duties of the Executive Committee. The clause reads as follows:

New clause (b.) It shall apportion the revenue derived from sanction fees as collected by the Racing Board to the payment of a salary to the Chairman of said board and such other legitimate expenses of the entire board as may accrue. It shall direct and instruct the Chairman of the Racing Board to collect from applicants, in advance, (except league clubs, as hereinafter provided for,) $10 each for granting sanctions for National Circuit race meets; $2 each for open race meets, and $1 for each additional day; $1 each for athletic meets scheduling two events, and to apply the revenue derived to the expenses of conducting the affairs pertaining to the Racing Board, its

DOGS HAVING THEIR DAY

Annual Reception of the Canine Aristocracy.

WESTMINSTER'S SUCCESSFUL SHOW

There Were Never So Many Entries and the Standard Is High—Big Dogs Very Popular This Year.

The nineteenth annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club was thrown open to the public in Madison Square Garden promptly at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. As is usual with this exhibition, everything was in first-class order in the Garden at that time. The dogs were on the benches, the rings were ready for the judges, and the attendants were ready to take their charges before the judges in the competitions.

It was the annual reception of the aristocracy of the canine world. There were blue-blooded dogs from all parts of the country, and they were introduced to many that had come from foreign countries, several having been brought from Europe specially for this show.

The arrangement of the Garden is much the same as at former exhibitions, only this year there are so many dogs in the show that the pet dogs are in cages in the balcony on the south side of the Garden. Among these are the pugs, toy terriers, King Charles spaniels, Blenheim spaniels, Italian greyhounds, Skye terriers, Yorkshire terriers, and dogs that women make pets of. Their owners take such care of them that one would think they were worth their weight in diamonds.

Two Skye terriers are housed in a cage encased in glass. They have down cushions to sleep on, and a thermometer in each cage shows that the temperature is just right.

On the main floor the benches are placed in aisles, and in the centre are six rings, so arranged that they can be thrown into one for the performing dogs. The big dogs are benched at the Madison Avenue end, on the south side are the St. Bernards and mastiffs, and the pointers and setters are on the north side. The arrangement looks almost as though Superintendent Mortimer had graded the dogs according to size, for they gradually get smaller toward the east end of the Garden, until the fox terriers are reached.

The judging began promptly at 10 o'clock. The judges occupied the rings as follows:

Ring 1—St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, and pugs, Miss A. H. Whitney, Lancaster, Mass.

Ring 2—Mastiffs, Great Danes, Russian wolfhounds, greyhounds, poodles, all terriers, (except fox terriers,) Basset hounds, dachshunde, whippets, Italian greyhounds, Schipperkes, toy spaniels, and miscellaneous class, James Taylor, Manchester, England.

Ring 3—Bloodhounds, deerhounds, foxhounds, setters, Chesapeake Bay dogs, and English retrievers, John Davidson, Munroe, Mich.

Ring 4—Pointers, Charles Heath, Newark, N. J.; Irish water spaniels, clumber, field, and cocker spaniels, E. M. Oldham, New-York.

Ring 5—Bulldogs, John H. Matthews, New-York; collies, Dr. L. C. Sauveur, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Penn.

Ring 6—Fox terriers and old English sheepdogs, R. F. Mayhew, New-York; beagles, Joseph Lewis, Moodus, Conn.; Boston terriers, C. F. Leland, New-York.

The show this year is the best the Westminster Kennel Club has ever given. The entry list is the largest on record and the quality of the dogs shown is improving each year. Big dogs seem to be particularly popular this year, and, as usual, the St. Bernards head the list. It is doubtful if a finer exhibition of this noble breed was ever seen in the ring. Sir Bedivere, an old favorite, seems to improve with age, and he grows in popularity each year. This year, in the challenge class, he met such good ones as Altoneer, Otos, and Roland, Jr., but Miss Whitney, the judge, did not have to hesitate before pinning the blue ribbon on his collar. Sir Bedivere is a veteran in the show ring and seems to know when he is to look his best.

C. A. Pratt won a second challenge prize with Rustic Beauty. The others in the class were E. H. Moore's Lady Livingston and Col. Ruppert's Miss Anna.

The open class for dogs attracted thirty-six entries, and the task of selecting the winner was a very hard one. C. A. Pratt of the Argyle Kennels was represented by Le Prince, a recent importation, and Almond, Demetrius, owned by the Gramercy Kennels, has improved very much since the last show, and many thought he would beat the new Englishman. Another imported dog in this class was Booth's Duke of Lincoln. Edward Booth, the owner, sent this dog over to compete in the show, and confidently expected to win. The dog was shipped on the steamer Galileo and only reached Quarantine on Monday night. When Duke of Lincoln reached the Garden yesterday morning, he was in anything but show condition. He was tired and very much run down, and in the competition only received fourth prize, Le Prince, his old rival, beating him. Duke of Lincoln has won forty-five prizes in England, and is regarded as the best dog seen on the other side.

La Princess, another importation of Mr. Pratt's, won in the open class for bitches, after a close competition with the Hellgate Kennel's Kingstonian Beauty.

In the rough-coated classes, Mr. Pratt won both challenge prizes and both open prizes. He values his four dogs at $55,000.

For smooth-coated St. Bernards, Mr. Pratt had some rare exhibits. He won the challenge prize for dogs with Alton II., beating E. H. Moore's Melrose King. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., took the challenge prize for bitches with Empress of Contoocook.

The mastiffs this year showed a falling off in point of numbers. J. L. Winchell's Beaufort's Black Prince and G. W. Glazier's Ingleside Minting met in the challenge (dogs) class, and Black Prince won again. Dr. C. A. Lourget showed two handsome animals in the open classes—Emperor William and Lady Cameron.

Bloodhounds are fully up to the average, but nothing new was shown. J. L. Winchell's champion Victor and champion Judith repeated former victories.

Great Danes are growing in popularity each year. There are twenty-nine entries in the classes for this breed, and Major McKinley is the best of the lot again. An admiring crowd stood in front of his bench all day long. He took all the compliments very modestly at first, and then, getting tired of posing, went to sleep. He has filled out considerably since last year, and now weighs 210 pounds and is 36½ inches high, being half an inch more than last year. This year he has a son in the puppy class—Major McKinley II.—and the youngster, emulating his sire, took first prize. Edward Knierlem, his owner, thinks the puppy will some day beat his father. Although only eight months old, he is 30 inches high. He is of better shape than his sire, and his markings are of a more brilliant brindle than those of the older dog.

The Russian wolfhounds are a better lot than were seen last year. The Terra-Cotta Kennels and Charles Stedman Hanks divided nearly all the prizes between them. George Gould has some of this breed at the show, and during the afternoon he visited them. The dogs knew him at once, and showed plainly how pleased they were to see him.

Bloodhounds, deerhounds, greyhounds, foxhounds, pointers, setters, spaniels, and beagles attracted lots of attention from admirers of sporting dogs. The handsome but treacherous collies were greatly admired, and, on account of their newness, the Boston terrier came in for a big share of attention.

The fox terriers caused more noise in the Garden than any other breed. These game little dogs kept up one incessant barking, and seemed never to tire. They are the most popular of the smaller classes, and L. & W. Rutherfurd and August Belmont showed some rare animals. George Rafner of England, who was a judge at the show two years ago, has sent some English dogs over to compete in this class.

The bulldogs are a good lot. One of the best is King Orry, recently imported by Col. A. B. Hilton. He is a handsome dog—that is, handsome to admirers of the breed, and is a winner of many prizes on the other side. He weighs 64 pounds, has a white body, and a well-marked and well-shaped head.

Among the Yorkshire terrier class, Jessie, exhibited by Mrs. Fred J. Grant of this city, is attracting much attention. She is a diminutive and beautiful little creature, weighing scarcely 4 pounds. In spite of her small size, however, she is very vivacious and animated. Her pedigree is of the bluest, she being of the famous Old Royal stock, which is reputed to have been the best Yorkshire of its day and the winner of innumerable prizes.

Two of the most disappointed men in the Garden were Samuel and E. S. Woodiwiss, two Englishmen, who came over on the Umbria with James Taylor, the judge. They have a large kennel of dogs in England, and sent some over to compete at the show. They were shipped on the Richmond Hill, and have not arrived yet. They were well pleased with the show, however, and praised the arrangements highly.

During the afternoon Black Duke, cocker spaniel, got loose, and tried to settle an old grievance with his brother, who occupied a position further along the bench. Before the dogs were separated, Black Duke had mauled his brother so as to make him almost beyond recognition.

The St. Bernard Club of America held its annual meeting last night and elected the following officers: President—W. H. Joeckel, Jr.; Vice Presidents—Miss A. H. Whitney, R. J. Sawyer, and Col. J. Ruppert; Treasurer—J. S. Hoyt; Governors—W. C. Reick, C. A. Pratt, A. C. Shallenberger, E. H. Moore, H. D. Johnson, K. E. Hopf, C. J. Bousfield, E. Sauerhering, and Henry B. Turner.

Each afternoon and evening Prof. V. P. Wormwood's troupe of performing dogs and monkeys give entertainments. They are very clever.

Among those noticed at the Garden were George J. Gould, Alfred De Cordova, Louis Rutherfurd, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Royal Phelps Carroll, J. L. Kernochan, J. G. Hecksher, Col. A. B. Hilton, J. G. K. Duer, Thomas H. Terry, J. G. Hyde, Col. Lawrence Kip, Dr. J. A. Woodbury, J. P. Knapp, George Work, August Belmont, Edgar G. Murphy, C. R. Pratt, H. De Courcey Forbes, Major Frank McKee, George Adee, Dr. W. Wynn, H. B. Cromwell, and G. Lee Knapp.

Following were the awards:

MASTIFFS.

Challenge Dogs.—First, J. L. Winchell's Beaufort's Black Prince.

Challenge Bitches.—First, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Lady Diana.

Open Dogs.—First, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Emperor William; second, L. A. Amsden's Webster's Caesar; third, Henry S. Clark's Hans Sachs; V. H. C., Willard P. Smith's Prince Edward II.

Open Bitches.—First, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Lady Cameron; second, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Maggie Murphy; third, Willard P. Smith's Princess Leta.

Puppies Under Twelve Months.—First, J. L. Winchell's Young Prince; second, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Nellie Bly.

ST. BERNARDS.

Challenge Rough-Coated Dogs.—First, C. A. Pratt's Sir Bedivere; second, E. M. Moore's Altoneer; V. H. C. R., Fred Schmitt's Otos.

Challenge Rough-Coated Bitches.—First, C. A. Pratt's Rustic Beauty; second, E. H. Moore's Lady Livingston; V. H. C., Jacob Ruppert, Jr.'s, Miss Annie.

Open Rough-Coated Dogs.—First, C. A. Pratt's Le Prince; second, Gramercy Kennels' Demetrius; third, Jocob F. L tz's Wach Erdman; fourth, Edward Booth's Booth's Duke of Lincoln; V. H. C., Frank Linck's Ashland Jumbo; V. H. C., A. L. Martin's Nero D.; V. H. C., Tracy Gould's Nouprat; V. H. C., Bargess & Hall's Ardmore; V. H. C., Mrs. Alexander McKenzie Hughes's Lord Wilton; H. C., H. S. Woodworth's Sir Roger II.; H. C., John Fisher's Diana; H. C., A. W. Comstock's Saurin; H. C., Christian Kirschler's Ben Butler; C., John A. Westbrook's Young Hespier; C., A. L. & A. B. Levy's Duke Barry II.; C., Henry F. Mayer's Vindex; C., Mrs. Edwin W. Fisk's Hamlet.

Open Rough-Coated Bitches.—First, C. A. Pratt's La Princess; second, Fred Schmitt's Kingstonian Beauty; third, Albert Van Brunt's Huddersfield Belle; fourth, E. Wolfrom's El Oro. V. H. C., Otto Brandt's Otto Ruth; H. C., Charles B. Dake's Lady Chorlton; H. C., Fred Schmitt's Countess Madge; H. C., Harold Rowland's Lady Guy II.; C., Sullivan Brothers' Irish Beauty; C., Fred Schmitt's Royal Duchess.

St. Bernards, Puppies, Rough-Coated Dogs.—First, Max Adams's Adams Jupiter; second, James W. Currier's Otoson; third, Robert H. Borrowe's Sir Hugh; V. H. C., Carl C. Brandt's Hermit C.; V. H. C., C. Scilchtman's Bismarck; H. C., Dr. A. von Duering's Rex III.; H. C., Thomas S. Baron's Pedro; H. C., P. Welker's Sir Monroe.

St. Bernards, Puppies, Rough-Coated Bitches.—First, Mrs. F. W. Currier's American Belle; second, J. F. Wade's Countess Pinlimmon; third, R. Clemens's Miss Dora; V. H. C., Miss F. A. Kaltman's Donna Nora.

St. Bernards, Open Smooth-Coated Dogs.—First, E. H. Moore's Alton, Jr.; second, Capt. Henry B. Turner's Pinlimmon V.; third, Edwin W. Perry's Counch; fourth, H. S. Borden's Leicester, Jr.; V. H. C., Miss Brokaw's Dash Eleborn; V. H. C., Miss Mamie K. Allen's Prince Napoleon; H. C., Koeffler & Ritter's Romeo II.; H. C., Belle Isle Kennel's Clovis.

Challenge Smooth-Coated Dogs.—First, Argyle Kennels' Alton II.; second, E. H. Moore's Melrose King.

Challenge Smooth-Coated Bitches.—First, Jacob Ruppert, Jr.'s, Empress of Contoocook; second, E. H. Moore's Melrose Belle; V. H. C., Fred Schmitt's Bellegarde.

Open Smooth-Coated Bitches.—First, Bayard Kennels' Lady Hannay; second, Samuel Mann's Pandora; third, Henry Schierloch's Charmion; fourth, Philip Fredericks's Julia; V. H. C. R., E. H. Moore's Melrose Judith; H. C., A. H. Meyer's Minka; H. C., Joseph Vesper's Lyda B.; C., St. Bernard Kennels' Madam Bedivere Watch.

Puppies, Smooth-Coated Dogs.—First, Dr. J. H. Lyke's Richard B.; second, Robert Sehringer's Colin; third, William Gerhardt's Silver Prince; V. H. C. R, Koeffler & Ritter's Apollo.

Puppies, Smooth-Coated Bitches.—First, Bayard Kennels' Guide's Belle; second, William Miller's Lady Isabella; third, St. Bernard Kennels' Madam Bedivere Watch; C., Otto Nilson's White Rose.

Novice Rough and Smooth Dogs.—First, Edward Booth's Kingstonian Guide; second, William Miller's East River Prince; third, Jacob F. Lutz's Wach Eardman; V. H. C., A. Marin's Nero; V. H. C., C. L. and A. B. Levy's Duke Barry II.; V. H. C., William Miller's East River Bismarck; V. H. C., Mrs. Alexander McKenzie Hughes's Lord Wilton; H. C., F. Woodworth's Sir Rodney II.; H. C., R. Stork's Roland II.; H. C., A. W. Comstock's Saurin; H. C., Miss Mathalie Allien's Prince Napoleon; H. C., Miss Hilda Ward's Ka Mot; H. C., Miss M. Miller's Victor Roland, Jr.; H. C., McKenna & Vandergrift's Prince Royal of Detroit; H. C., Burgess & Hall's Ardmore; H. C., Donnelly & Gilfoil's Bennington; C., Belle Isle Kennels' Clovis; H. C., John Fisher's Diana; C., I. K. Patterson's Zempa; C., Mrs. F. A. Kattman's Caesar IV.

Novice Rough and Smooth Bitches.—First, Bayard Kennels' Lady Hannay; second, Gramercy Kennels' Princess Eulalie; third, Charles J. Birnbaum's Faint Heart; V. H. C., R. G. Reiner's Victoria; V. H. C., Albert H. Van Brunt's Huddersfield Belle; V. H. C., Sullivan Brothers' Irish Beauty; V. H. C., A. H. Meyer's Minka; H. C., Edwin W. Halsey's Streatham Belle.

GREAT DANES.

Danes, Challenge Dogs.—First, South Bend Kennels' Major McKinley; second, Paul Clagstone's Stanley.

Open Dogs.—First, R. D. Winthrop's Faust IV.; second, Edward Biterman's Honeybowl; third, William Young's Pasha; V. H. C., Herman L. Blanke's Bismarck D.; V. H. C., Mrs. Hilda Bord's Leo; C., C. R. Larson's Thor.

Open Bitches.—First, Arthur Untermann's Juno; second, George H. Huber's Cyrene; third, T. B. Burnham's Manon; H. C., Bismarck Kennels' Irene.

Puppies, Dogs, and Bitches.—First, Edward Knierlem's Major McKinley II.; second, Homer R. Baldwin's Chief; third, Ernest Dozois's Caesar D.; V. H. C., A. C. Herzog's Lora.

RUSSIAN WOLF HOUNDS.

Challenge Dogs.—First, Charles Stedman Hank's Colonel Deitz.

Challenge Bitches.—First, Terra Cotta Kennels' Princess Irma; second, Charles Stedman Hank's Vinga.

Open Dogs.—First, Terra Cotta Kennels' Ataman IV.; second, E. S. Hank's Soveunetts; third, Toon & Thomas's Trajan; V. H. C., W. T. Virtue's Adrooski; V. H. C., George J. Gould's Czar; H. C., W. T. Virtue's Inkerman; H. C., August Schmitt's Thrupp; C., Penn Square Kennels' Paderewski.

Open Bitches.—Second, Charles Stedman Hank's Zmeika; third George J. Gould's Dagmar; C., Terra Cotta Kennels' Krimens; C., Toon & Thomas's Vera Vassalovick.

Puppies, Dogs, and Bitches.—First, Charles Stedman Hank's Leckhoi the Great; second, Terra Cotta Kennels' Alma; third, W. T. Virtue's Inkerman; V. H. C., George J. Gould's Nadia.

BLOODHOUNDS.

Challenge Dogs.—First, J. L. Winchell's Champion Victor; second, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Belhua.

Challenge Bitches.—First, J. L. Winchell's Champion Judith; second, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Kaweon.

Open Dogs.—First, J. L. Winchell's Jason; second, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Alchemist; third, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Berry's Bradshaw; V. H. C. R., J. L. Winchell's Brough.

Open Bitches.—First, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Delfan; second, Dr. A. F. Stahl's Stella III.; third, Dr. A. F. Stahl's Lady Marjorie.

Puppies, Dogs and Bitches.—First, J. L. Winchell's Jason.

DEERHOUNDS.

Open Dogs.—First, Albion L. Page's Lochiel; second, Robert Walker's Stag.

Open Bitches.—Second, F. E. Bosworth's Kelpie.

GREYHOUNDS.

Challenge Dogs.—First, Terra Cotta Kennels' Gem of the Season; second, Wood Haven Kennels' Lord Neverstill; third, D. B. Lemley's Imperator.

Challenge Bitches.—First, Toon & Thomas's Eastwood Daisy; second, Terra Cotta Kennels' Southary Beauty; third, Terra Cotta Kennels' Wild Rose; V. H. C., Woodhaven Kennels' Spinaway.

Open Dogs.—First, Toon & Thomas's Southern Rhymes; second, Walter S. Gilson's Norway Star; third, J. H. Winslow's Jack of Clubs; V. H. C., A. C. Bradbury's Dakota; V. H. C., White Oak Kennels' Idstone; V. H. C., Dr. S. Dickson Barr's Duke of Morningquest; C., Rudolph H. Wolf's Chester; C., J. H. Kernochan's Hornpipe; C., F. N. Seitz's Spring of the Valley.

Open Bitches.—First, Toon & Thomas's Wild Lilly; second, Toon & Thomas's Southern Gay Girl; third, A. C. Bradbury's Bed of Stone; V. H. C., White Oak Hill Kennels' Heat of Fashion; H. C., James Hutchinson's Leila; H. C., James L. Lady Herschel; C., Terra Cotta Kennels' Chips; C., Dr. S. Dickson Barr's Duchess of Morningquest; C., James L. Kernochan's Lady Ascot.

Puppies, Dogs, and Bitches.—First, Mrs. E. Bardoe Elliott's Lucy.

POINTERS.

Challenge Dogs, 55 Pounds and Over.—First, George Jarvis's Lad of Kent; second, Hempstead Farm's Sandford Druid.

Challenge Bitches, 50 Pounds and Over.—First, Hempstead Farm's Woolton Game; second, Springside Kennel's Lady Tammany.

Open Dogs, 55 Pounds and Over.—First, George S. Mott's Sir Walter; second, Rinada Pointer Kennels' Prince Gegent; third, Springside Kennels' Ridgeview Boy; fourth, C. Muss Arnott's Lord Bracken; V. H. C., J. G. Bergen's Princess Lad; V. H. C., Frank H. Feer's Gamester; V. H. C., Archer C. Wheeler's Naso Bang; V. H. C., Rinna Pointer Kennels' Hempstead Prince.

Open Bitches, 50 Pounds and Over.—First, George Jarvis's Lass of Kent; second, Charles D. Roberts's Devonshire Pearl; third, Springside Kennels' Springside Nell; fourth, Springside Kennels' Belle; V. H. C., R. H. Robertson's Lass of Tammany; V. H. C., T. C. Davey's Brighton Leda; V. H. C., Spring & Lenoir's Urada.

Challenge, Under 55 Pounds.—First, Springside Kennels' Duke of Hesson; second, Netherwood Kennels' Ridgeview Tenny.

Challenge Bitches, Open, Under 50 Pounds.—First, George J. Gould's Miss Rumor; second, Springside Kennels' Hempstead Pearl.

Open Dogs, Under 55 Pounds.—First, George J. Gould's Ridgeview Comet; second, Rinada Pointer Kennels' Chancellor; third, Springside Kennels' Springside Tammany; fourth, Springside Kennels' Ridgeview Prince; V. H. C., Hempstead Farm's Hempstead Carlo.

Open Bitches Under 50 Pounds.—First, Springside Kennels, Springside Lady; second, Springside Kennels, Springside Jill; third, G. Muss Arnolt, Lady Bracken; fourth, T. G. Davey, Brighton Faustina; V. H. C. I George J. Gould, Marguerite Kent; V. H. C., Thomas Thornton, Rare Jewel; V. H. C., Archer C. Wheeler, Mamie Kent; V. H. C., Dr. John R. Daniels, Belle of Lancaster; V. H. C., Rinada Pointer Kennels, Lady Reveller; H. C., W. H. Scheiffelin, Brackette; H. C., Thomas Russell, Pearl of Duchess.

Puppies, Dogs.—First, H. Leroy Jones, Young Americus; second, H. Leroy Jones, Princess Boy; third, George Jarvis, Beauford of Kent; V. H. C. R., Rinada Pointer Kennels, Prince Regent, Jr.; V. H. C., Frank K. Pidgeon, The Brownie; V. H. C., Hempstead Farm, Hempstead Rap; H. C., F. J. Lenoir, King of Kent II.

Puppies, Bitches.—First, Rinada Pointer Kennels, Phryne; second, T. G. Davey, Brighton Flossie; third, Claude Duval Phoebus, Trudie Howell; V. H. C. R., Burke W. White, Princess Grace; V. H. C., Hempstead Farm, Hempstead Jess; V. H. C., Frank K. Pidgeon, Butterfly; V. H. C., Dr. H. L. Retter, Lady of Rush.

Novice Dogs.—First, George S. Mott, Sir Walter; second, Springside Kennels, Springside Tammany; third, Springside Kennels, Ridgeview Prince.

Novice Bitches.—First, Springside Kennels, Springside Lady; second, Springside Kennels, Springside Jewell; third, T. G. Davey, Brighton Faustina.

Field Trial Class.—For dogs and bitches that have been placed at any public field trial in the United States or Canada. First, Hempstead Farm, Sanford Druid; second, Springside Kennels, Duke of Hessen; third, Hempstead Farm, Woolton Game.

ENGLISH SETTERS.

Challenge Dogs.—First, Henry Pape, Jr., Cactus; second, Rosecroft Kennels, Glendon.

AMERICAN FOXHOUNDS.

Challenge Dogs and Bitches.—First, Muskedunder Kennels' Bowspriti second, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Commodore; V. H. C. R., Charles D. Bernheimer's Ranger II.

Open Dogs.—First, White Oak Hill Kennels' Duke; second, White Oak Hill Kennels' Clay; third, White Oak Hill Kennels' Zack; V. H. C. R., Joseph Smith's Clinker.

Open Bitches.—First, White Oak Hill Kennels' Flirt; second, F. A. Oatman's Glenwood Belle; third, White Oak Hill Kennels' Sunmaid; V. H. C. R., Dr. C. A. Lougest's Mt. Vernon Fly.

ENGLISH FOXHOUNDS.

Challenge Dogs.—First, Joseph Smith's Vexation; second, Henry Janett's Rosemary.

Challenge Dogs and Bitches.—First, Joseph Smith's Vexation; second, Henry Janett's Rosemary.

Open Dogs.—First, Noel Money's Songster.

ENGLISH RETRIEVERS.

Dogs and Bitches.—Second, Hempstead Farm's Hempstead Jet; third, Hempstead Farm's Physician.

CHESAPEAKE BAY DOGS.

Dogs and Bitches.—First Oak Grove Kennels' Deacon; second, Robert Milbank's Pride; third, B. Alton Smith's Mary II.; V. H. C. R., B. Alton Smith's Tuckermuch Favorite; V. H. C., B. Alton Smith's Bigelow's Rose; H. C., B. Alton Smith's Wonder.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.

Dogs and Bitches.—First, Hermitage Kennels' Princess Flora; second, J. C. Weeks's Black Prince; third, Joseph Hare's Rover; V. H. C. R., F. Montandon's Gyp; H. C., Thomas H. Rea's Tyras; H. C., Charles Wuestefeld's Nelson.

ENGLISH SETTERS.

Challenge Bitches.—First, William Bryce, Jr.'s, Spectre; second, Washtenaw Kennels' Albert's Nellie; V. H. C., Joe Lewis Victrees's Llewellyn.

Open Dogs.—First, Victoria Kennels' the Earl; second, Samuel B. Allen's Dan Monarch; third, Warwick Kennels' Albert Ranger; fourth, Clarence E. Lewis's Harry L.; V. H. C., F. R. Hitchcock's Rol d'Or; V. H. C., W. S. Diffenderffer's Count Beaufort; V. H. C., Frederic A. Hodgman's English Jack; V. H. C., Netherwood Kennels' Netherwood Nimrod; V. H. C., Washtenaw Kennels' Washtenaw Grouse; V. H. C., John Duncan's Gamester; V. H. C., E. Burdett's Cincinnatus Pride; H. C., Albert Boote's Jersey Count; H. C., Netherwood Kennels' Caucus; H. C., Dirk J. Peters's Robin Goch.

Open, Bitches.—First, Rockingham Kennels' Countess Zoo; second, John Brett's Maid Marion; third, Oak Grove Kennels' Furness Maid; fourth, Washtenaw Kennel's Nellie Breeze; V. H. C. R., Warkick Kennels' Alfred's Moll; V. H. C., F. R. Hitchcock's Tory Lna; V. H. C., Rockingham Kennels' Wild Rose; V. H. C., Alfred Boote's Jersey Daisy; V. H. C., D. Ogden's Queen of the Elms; V. H. C., Netherwood Kennels' Inga; V. H. C., Victoria Kennels' Countess Christine; V. H. C., T. G. Savey's Misfortune; V. H. C., Warwick Kennels' Blue Jenny; H. C., John White's Dell; H. C., William H. Brush's Eastern Queen; H. C., Dirk J. Peters's Monk's Lill; H. C., Hempstead Farm's Thorndale; H. C., Washtenaw Kennels' Nellie's Black Beauty; C., John Brett's Flower of Sulphur; C., L. A. Rice's Miss Shattuc.

Puppies, Dogs.—First, Joe Lewis's Larkspur; second, J. W. Lawson's Allister, MacAlister; third, T. G. Davey's Brighton Prince; V. H. C. R., Washtenaw Kennels' Nellie's Rod; V. H. C., T. G. Davey's Brighton Snowball; V. H. C., T. G. Davey's Brighton Napoleon; H. C., T. G. Davey's Brighton George; C., J. H. Nowill's Duke of Westchester; C., W. A. Meig's Count Roseberry.

Puppies—Bitches.—First, Warwick Kennels' Albert's Daisy Queen; second, Washtenaw Kennels' Lady Platt; third, William H. Brush's Vic Hollymere; V. H. C. R., Prof. L. P. Braive's Quincy.

Novice—Dogs.—First, W. S. Diffendurffer's Count Beaufort; second, Frank B. Landon's Rockland; third, Edward A. Burdett's Cincinnatus Pride; V. H. C. R., Joe Lewis's Larkspur; V. H. C., John Duncan's Gamester; V. H. C., Frank F. Dole's Young Howard; V. H. C., Scotswood Kennels' Pembroke Grouse; V. H. C., William H. Brush's Beau Brummel; V. H. C., Netherwood Kennels' Brother W.; H. C., Netherwood Kennels' Caucus; H. C., H. Rowland & Son's Brentwood Sandy; H. C., Washtenaw Kennels' Nellie's Rod; H. C., Richard T. Bang's Spot.

Novice Bitches.—First, Oak Grove Kennels' Furness Maid; second, Victoria Kennels' Lady Gathmay; third, Rockingham Kennels' Wild Rose; V. H. C. R., Frank H. Fleer's Flora; V. H. C., Netherwood Kennels' Rody; V. H. C., Netherwood Kennels' Splash; V. H. C., F. R. Hitchcock's Tory Luna; H. C., John White's Lettie; H. C., Dirk J. Peters's Monk's Lill; H. C., Washtenaw Kennels' Nellie's Black Beauty; H. C., F. R. Hitchcock's Tory Bloom; V. H. C., Victoria Kennels' Lady Richmond; C., Rosecroft Kennels' Woodlawn Grace.

Field Trial Class.—For Dogs and Bitches that Have Been Placed at Any Public Field Trial, United States or Canada.—First, F. R. Hitchcock's Rol d'Or.

IRISH SETTERS.

Challenge Dogs.—First, Oak Grove Kennels' Kildare; second, W. L. Washington's Finglas.

Challenge Bitches.—First, Oak Grove Kennels' Queen Vic.; second, Oak Grove Kennels' Norma; V. H. C., Effingham Park Kennels' Delphinne.

Open Class, Dogs.—First, Miss G. Shippen's Shamrock O'More; second, Z.B. Bartlesome's Bob, Jr.; third, Muckross Kennels' Henmore Shamrock; fourth, John J. Scanlon's Cappoquin; V. H. C., Kildare Kennels' Dick Finglas; V. H. C., Redstone Kennels' Erin's Lad; V. H. C., James B. McKay's Killane; V. H. C., John J. Scanlon's Pemberton; H. C., J. Ogden's Lou.

Open Class, Bitches.—First, Alfred Von Gotzhausen's Lady May Swiveller; second, F. L. Moe's Nona; third, St. Cloud Kennels' Eudora; fourth, Muckross Kennels' Rosamond; V. H. C., Kildare Kennels' Ruby Glenmore; V. H. C., Kildare Kennels' Nancy Finglas; V. H. C., James B. McKay's River Roe; V. H. C., John J. Scanlon's Shandon Belle; H. C., Redstone Kennels' Daisy Redstone.

Puppies, Dogs.—First, Mrs. Mabel A. Downing's Kenmore Shamrock; second, St. Cloud Kennels' Glenneary V.; V. H. C., Charles Walker's Kenmore Shamrock, Jr.; H. C., George Ferguson's Don; C., T. J. Farley's Kenwood.

Puppies, Bitches.—First, L. A. Van Zandt's Miss Ruby; second, St. Cloud Kennels' Eudora II.; third, L. A. Van Zandt's Biddy Finglas; V. H. C., T. J. Farley's Effie; V. H. C., Kildare Kennels' Kildare Annett; H. C., T. J. Farley, Nellie Husted.

IRISH WATER SPANIELS.

Dogs.—First, Andrew Laidlaw's Dennis; second, T. A. Carson's Musha; V. H. C., B. F. Lewis, Jr.'s, King of Cork.

Bitches.—First, T. A. Carson's Marguerite; second, Dr. T. J. Kent's Belva; third, Anabel Green's Venus.

CLUMBER SPANIELS.

Dogs.—First, Newcastle Kennels' Friar Boss; second, George R. Preston, Jr., Glencoe; third, Newcastle Kennels' Albert.

Bitches.—First, George R. Preston, Jr.'s, Klenwood Greeting; second, George R. Preston, Jr.'s, Susie; third, Newcastle Kennels' Meta; V. H. C., Newcastle Kennels' Rover Hepny; V. H. C., Newcastle Kennels' Friar White; V. H. C., George R. Preston, Jr.'s, Vandah; H. C., Newcastle Kennels' Rover Nancy.

A Garden Group.

State Farmers' Club at Dinner.

The New-York State Farmers' Club dined last night at the Metropolitan Club, and, after the dinner, discussed "horseshoeing."

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew told what he did not know about shoeing horses and other quadrupeds.

Frederick Bronson and Robert Bonner, experts on horseshoeing, treated the subject seriously and gave much information to their hearers.

Among those present were Dr. David Roberge, John E. Russell of Massachusetts, Dr. R. S. Huydekoper, Frank K. Sturgis, William H. Havemeyer, Cornelius Vanderbilt, George G. Haven, Henry A. C. Taylor, and James A. Burden.

Police Sergeant Baker Fined.

Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn yesterday fined Sergt. Baker of the Nineteenth Precinct thirty days' pay for entering a saloon while on strike duty.

A good deal of surprise was expressed by members of the force that Sergt. Baker was not dismissed, for Sergt. Gaus of the Sixteenth Precinct was last week dismissed for a similar offense.

Father Loughran's Body in Brooklyn.

The body of the Rev. John Loughran of the Church of the Visitation, Brooklyn, who died in Augusta, Ga., several days ago, arrived at the home of his father, 4 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. The body will lie in state at the church to-day and the funeral will be held to-morrow.

MRS. HEARST ENTERTAINS AT A MUSICALE

A Distinguished Company Present—The Last Cabinet Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Mrs. Hearst entertained a large company at a musicale to-night, at which Mme. Nordica and M. Plançon were the artists. The gallery in the music room was massed with flowers. The hostess wore a beautiful gown of white satin and black velvet, with diamond ornaments. Mrs. Apperson and Miss Peck of California, Mrs. Thornburg-Cropper of London, and Miss Anthony of Boston made up the receiving party. Mr. and Mrs. Frazee, the Brazilian Minister and Mme. Mendonça, Miss Lockwood, daughter of Representative Lockwood; Mr. and Mrs. Endicott, Admiral Luce, Mrs. D. P. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, Miss Voorhees, the French Ambassador, M. and Mme. Lefevre, Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, Senator and Mrs. Cabot Lodge, Mr. and Mrs. Pollok, Mr. and Mrs. Henry May, Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Boardman, Judge and Mrs. John Davis, the English Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, the German Ambassador and Baroness Von Saurma, Mr. and Mrs. McCallum, the Italian Ambassador and Baroness Fava, Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Justice and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. T. B. M. Mason, and Mrs. Julian James were among the company.

The Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Morton gave the seventh and last Cabinet dinner of the season to-night. The guests were President and Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary and Mrs. Gresham, Attorney General and Mrs. Olney, Secretary and Miss Herbert, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Secretary Hoke Smith, Postmaster General Bissell, Mrs. Perrine, and Mrs. Danniel Manning. President and Mrs. Cleveland occupied at the table chairs which Secretary Morton had had made especially for the occasion. In the back of each chair was a silver plate, one of which is engraved "Francis Folsom Cleveland," and the other "Grover Cleveland." The Secretary will keep these chairs as souvenirs of the occasion.

Mgr. Satolli was the guest of honor at a large reception given this evening by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Waggaman. Mrs. Eugene Ives of New-York, daughter of the host, assisted in receiving.

PLANTS DESTROYED BY ESCAPING GAS

Nurseryman Siebrecht of Long Island City Has Lost 200,000.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Feb. 19.—A leaky gas pipe is held responsible for the destruction of 200,000 plants, valued at $10,000, owned by William H. Siebrecht, whose large nursery is at Broadway and Second Avenue, in this city.

Mr. Siebrecht noticed in December that the lilies of the valley in one of his largest greenhouses were blighted. He cleaned the house twice, but plants continued to die, and he abandoned it.

Then lilacs, Roman hyacinths, daffodils, paper-white narcissus, Dutch hyacinths, tulips, Easter lilies, and palms in five other greenhouses began to wither and dry up. Among the plants in one of these houses were two palms, each 12 feet in height, and known as Phoenix Canariensis, which Mr. Siebrecht purchased in Belgium about two years ago.

The men cleaning these houses noticed the odor of illuminating gas. Mr. Siebrecht sent word to the East River Gas Company, and workmen opened up Second Avenue, within ten feet of the affected greenhouses, and found a leak in the gas pipe.

The leak was repaired, but gas continues to escape in the six greenhouses, and Mr. Siebrecht cannot use them. The frozen ground prevents the gas company from finding the other leaks.

Mr. Siebrecht has 1,500,000 bulbs, valued at $5,000, in a cold-storage house near the affected section, and he says he cannot estimate his loss there until the bulbs are planted.

The gas company has taken an inventory of everything destroyed by the gas. Mr. Siebrecht expects the company to reimburse him.

Marie Jansen Played for Orphans.

Marie Jansen and her company appeared in "Delmonico's at Six," at the Terrace Garden last night, as a part of an entertainment by the Ladies' Auxiliary Society for the benefit of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum. The seats in the large assembly room and the boxes were well filled.

The asylum, which is at Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, is supported partly by the city, but for the greater part by subscription.

It is estimated that $1,700 was cleared.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

300 HORSES.

ANOTHER GRAND SALE TO-MORROW (Thursday.)

I. H. DAHLMAN'S

Auction, Sale, & Commission Stables,

205

TAURIC'S GALLANT RESCUE

Fourteen Saved from a Sinking Ship in a Furious Gale.

RIALTO'S BATTLE WITH THE SEA

Nine of Her Crew Rowed to a Passing Bark—The Others Taken Off While Waves Rolled Mountain High.

There may be nothing new under the sun, but some experiences of mariners very nearly approach novelty. The crew of the now derelict ship Rialto believes that their many vicissitudes should be enumerated in the class of mishaps that are not wholly new.

Fourteen of the twenty-three men who sailed on the Rialto out of a Peruvian port last August reached this port yesterday on board the White Star freighter Tauric. The other nine cast their fortunes with another vessel, a Swedish wayfarer, which happened near when the Rialto was on the point of lurching under.

To a reporter for The New-York Times Capt. Bain of the Rialto told the story yesterday of a voyage that had failed. The Rialto, he said, was a twelve-year-old craft of 1,462 tons. Laden with 2,365 tons of guano, the vessed had sailed from Lobos de Tierra, Peru, Aug. 10, bound for Antwerp. A fair wind was caught soon after clearing harbor, and ran with the ship until the stormy latitude of Cape Horn was reached.

There a heavy gale was met. The ship's rudder post was twisted from its fastenings, and, being unable to proceed in that crippled condition, the vessel was headed back for Valparaiso, the nearest port. There repairs were made, and Oct. 4 the vessel resumed her interrupted journey.

Before a pretty slant of favoring winds, the vessel slipped past the dreaded cape of storms, and then, laying her yards square, she spun out a wake of snow, which rose and fell with the antarctic heavings. The half gale which was roaring along with the fleeing craft carried her well into the steady trades, and the Captain thought he would yet make up for the time that had been lost.

The fair sailing conditions did not desert the ship until the Western Islands were well abeam. Then, Feb. 3, a heavy gale came out of the southeast, and the vessel was hove to under her three lower topsails. For three days she laid with head to wind, tumbling over the long Atlantic surges and shipping an occasional sea over her deck.

The gale increased to a hurricans toward the morning of the fourth day, and the decks were literally drowned under a mass of tumbling seas. Hatches were torn from their fastenings, and the flood made its way into the hold, where it converted the guano into a mass which had the consistency of mud.

About the same time a leak was sprung. The pumps were resorted to, but it was found that they had been rendered useless by the guano choking the pipes.

The ship meanwhile seemed on the verge of pitching her masts over the side, and by dint of great effort the topsails were taken in and the staysail and spanker set instead. Shortly after that had been accomplished a big wave smashed in the entire length of the starboard bulwarks, and wrecked two of the boats.

Just able to lift her drowned decks above the waves, the ship struggled through the long night. The weather moderated a bit the next morning, and another effort was made to free the hold, which was then nine feet deep in water. The pumps were found to be utterly useless, and the crew was set to work bailing the water out with barrels. Four days and nights they toiled unceasingly, but they could not make any headway against the leak.

It was finally narrowed to a question of endurance, and the leak won. Utterly exhausted, the men on the morning of the fifth day, relinquished the hopeless task, bestowing a sea-blessing upon it and the ship. Just then a sail hove in sight from behind the horizon, and an hour or so later it was made out to be a Swedish bark. When the vessel was about six miles distant the crew of the Rialto came aft in a body and asked the Captain to abandon the ship This, the Captain refused to do. Then, according to the narrator, First Mate R. B. Monroe said to the men, "Follow me, and I will go."

A half dozen of the crew immediately sprang into one of the two remaining boats, and a few minutes later the craft with eight men and the mate on board shoved off and headed for the bark. Neither vessel had made any signal in the meantime, and the bark was standing on her way when the boat pushed off. It was just a chance that the boat would reach her, but after the men had pulled several miles the crew of the bark espied the little craft and, bracing her yards aback, waited for the boat to come alongside and received the men on board. Then she filled her sails again, and stood upon her course.

The men who had been left on board the Rialto would have followed the example of their mates had they been allowed. Capt. Bain, however, would not allow them to take the only remaining boat.

The day wore on, and as evening approached the spars of a steamship were sighted. Convinced of the hopelessness of standing by his vessel any longer, the Captain had international code letters signifying, "I am sinking," hoisted at the mizzen. The vessel, which proved to be the big White Star freighter Tauric, altered her course, and was soon lying by and rolling her railings into the tremendous sea which was then running. The wind had died away at that time, and, according to all accounts, never was there such a sea.

"Every time we sank into the hollow of a swell," said the Captain of the Tauric yesterday, "the wreck, unless hove into view on the crest of another wave, would completely disappear from sight. The Tauric lurched so heavily that she frequently dipped the ends of her bridge, which are forty feet above the sea level, into the waves which swelled along her sides."

It was under such circumstances that the rescue was attempted. Volunteers to man the Tauric's lifeboat were called for, and First Officer Kerr and seven seamen immediately responded. After considerable difficulty the boat was launched and headed for the wreck. The wildly-swinging masts were dipping their yards into the water at every roll, and for a time the rescue seemed to be a dubious undertaking.

The men on the Rialto were quick to realize how desperate was the task, and with much difficulty rove a piece of gear pendant from the foreyardarm, one end swishing about in the water as the yard rose and fell. The lifeboat's crew saw what was meant, and pulled as near as they dared to the line. It was the intention of the Rialto's men to swing themselves from the yard by means of the rope into the lifeboat, but none of them was hardy enough, or, rather, foolhardy enough to risk the attempt. The chances were that a swing against the ship would have dashed the life out of any one who trusted to the swaying line.

The lifeboat then got to the leeward of the wreck, and four men from the ship, buoyed by life preservers, sprang overboard and swam to the boat. They were got on board in safety. There were no other life preservers on board the ship, and, after a long delay, a line thrown overboard from the taffrail was floated to the lifeboat. This was caught by the stout-armed boatmen, and paid out as the boat swept into a hollow, and the slack gathered in again as the little craft was flung skyward by another flowing mountain of water. Watching their opportunity, the Rialto's men caught the line and slid down it to the boat. Every man was finally rescued, but it took six long hours to do it. Four of the lifeboat's crew were badly bruised.

The wreck was abandoned in latitude 51 degrees north, longitude 19 degrees 2 minutes west.

There were many other tales from the sea brought to this port yesterday. Notably absent from them was any account of the missing barge, No. 58, which broke adrift from her tow nearly three weeks ago. Nor was there any news of the pilot boat George H. Warren, No. 5, which has not been heard from since she was sighted to the eastward of Fire Island Feb. 7.

Capt. Park of the big sailing ship Luzon, which yesterday reached port from Manilla, says that his vessel caught the blizzard soon after rounding Hatteras, and that for eighty hours the ship was hove to under a goose-winged maintopsail. The Luzon was blown 185 miles off the coast, and was eighteen days making good the distance which the storm had caused her to lose.

The Old Dominion Line steamship Yorktown sighted yesterday off Absecom an unknown fishing schooner, standing north. The little craft looked as if she had met the storm, and had got the worst of it. All of her regular sails had been lost, and the little vessel was jogging along under three bits of canvas which she carried as spare sails.

Three vessels overdue at Boston are causing some anxiety. These are the brig Jane Adelaide, which sailed from this port Feb. 5; the brig Stockton, and the four-masted schooner R. F. Pettigrew. The Stockton is reported as sailing from Turk's Island Jan. 18. The Pettigrew sailed from the same port five days later. Nothing has been heard from either vessel since then.

Ship Iced Up Three Days.

The Swedish bark Catharina, which arrived yesterday from Tratani, with a cargo of salt, became entangled with the blizzard, and before she emerged all her boats were gone, her bulwarks had been smashed in, her fore hatch had been carried away, and everything movable about deck had gone by the board.

Capt. Oom says that his vessel was completely iced up for three days. All of the crew were frostbitten about the hands and feet.

THE EUTERPE SOCIETY CONCERT

Brooklyn's Academy of Music was Crowded With Appreciative Listeners—Triumphs by Soloists.

There was some good music at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening, if hearty applause by an audience that packed the house is an indication.

It was the second grand concert of the Euterpe Society of Brooklyn, with Prof. Carl Venth as musical director, Miss Emmie Wilhelms, pianist; Miss Josie Russell, soprano, and Signor Arturo Marescalchi, baritone, for soloists.

The orchestra, which is the soul as well as the principal part of the body of the society, was in excellent condition, and the soloists delighted the audience. The second grand concert, in fact, was a great success.

All the selections were heartily appreciated, and one of the principal arias from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," by Signor Marescalchi, for one of his encores, brought down the house.

Two important numbers were the "Slumber Song," by Carmiencke, and "Meditation"—after reading Du Maurier's "Trilby"—by Carl Venth.

Both composers are Brooklyn men, and the compositions and the rendering by the orchestra were in each case excellent.

The members of the orchestra are:

Violins—E. W. Wilmarth, B. W. Jones, J. Adolph Johnson, C. R. Williamson, Otto Wilhelms, Clyde Notman, J. A. Peterson, H. A. Burlein, V. T. Cumberson, A. M. Taylor, E. Fajans, B. Phillips, B. F. Gilbert, O. C. Steinhauser, M. Schwannhauser, H. Guhl, C. A. Hughes, J. Michaelis, W. H. Hoschke, A. A. Moser, W. H. Hentz, F. J. Williamson, Henry Hoyns, H. Steubner, J. Grunewald, F. E. W. Hopke, C. M. Henry, L. Leonhardt, M. A. Hopkins, George Leeds, W. T. Creevey, Michael Eisenbach, L. Strauss, C. R. Gay, S. B. Keleher, W. F. H. Nelson, H. T. Clausen, and S. Ketchum.

Violas—Henry Voege, L. H. Stagg, H. Schetelig, E. H. Blunt, G. E. Couch, W. A. Hooten, A. C. Geiger, L. Thomas, and F. Fezandie.

Cellos—G. E. Clauder, W. P. Denike, E. Muldener, Morris E. Smith, Carl Wilk, G. Pezzoni, W. I. Collisch, F. Schmidt, C. H. Pine, and F. J. Griswold.

Basses—F. J. Mulligan, A. Voege, J. Tarr, F. E. Craig, E. Dawson, and T. J. Davidson.

Cornets—W. N. Bartow, C. H. Briggs, and A. T. Covert.

Horns—F. M. Abbott, P. H. Washburne, W. H. Price, and E. E. Gould.

Trombones—T. Barnes, H. Fogwell, and G. B. Osterhout.

Clarinets—H. A. Kraft and A. L. Day.

Bassoons—G. W. Simrell and H. Rudiger.

Oboes—H. Hemman and M. V. Dorney.

Flutes—L. P. Fritze and W. T. Harkness.

Piccolo—J. W. Parker.

Percussion—P. L. Hoadley, W. E. Dean, and A. G. Waring.

The Executive Board is as follows:

President—M. J. Shevlin; Vice Presidents—Clyde Notman and Henry Voege; Recording Secretary—J. Adolph Johnson; Treasurer—H. A. Burlien; Musical Director—Carl Venth; Concert Master—E. W. Wilmarth; Financial Secretary—A. A. Moser; Librarian—C. H. Pine.

Membership Committee—L. H. Stagg; Chairman of Reception Committee—M. V. Dorney; Counsel—Robert R. McKee.

Honorary Members—Carl Venth, Carl Pfluë, J. S. Conover, Calvin E. Pratt, Harry Rowe Shelley, W. H. Hoschke, C. Mortimer Wiske; Lady Patronesses—Mrs. W. H. Hoschke, Mrs. J. H. Conover, Mrs. C. Mortimer Wiske, and Mrs. D. R. Andrews.

The Euterpe Society is now endeavoring to build itself a house. To this end it will hold a fair in the Pouch Mansion, in the early part of May, and all friends, particularly interested women, are invited to assist.

The society has also decided to hold a concert on April 24, for which there will be an open sale of seats. All friends who wish to reciprocate favors will be able to do so at this time by taking tickets, which may be had from the Secretary, J. A. Johnson.

Railway Franchises in Orange.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 19.—The South Orange Township Committee to-night passed ordinances on their first reading for a street railway franchise on Springfield Avenue, the famous bicycle race course, nearly all of which lies within the township of South Orange.

Committeeman Brush caused a sensation to-night by stating that he had heard that $1,500 was to be paid for three votes for the securing of such a franchise. Chairman Foyle called upon Mr. Brush to give the name of his informant and also further particulars, but this Mr. Brush would not do. He said that he would tell when the time came. The ordinances considered were presented by two competing companies—the North Jersey Street Railway Company and the New-York and Philadelphia Traction Company. The committee will take the ordinances up in their second reading on Thursday night. The provisions contained in both documents favor the township very little, and, in consequence, an indignation meeting of citizens will be held to-night to protest against the committee's action.

Engineer Hurt and Ship Put Back.

The Lamport & Holt steamer Dalton, Capt. Barton, which sailed yesterday for Maceio, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, returned to Quarantine and anchored at 4:30 P. M., Third Engineer Vance having broken his leg. The steamer was outside the bar when the accident occurred, and the Captain decided to return to secure surgical treatment. The injured man was removed to the city on the tug Theodore Smith.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MUST BE RID OF WATER

Mr. Jenkins's Idea Regarding the Long Island Traction Co.

PRESIDENT LEWIS WILL SAY NOTHING

Stockholder Flynn Alleges Corruption and Mismanagement in the Brooklyn City and Traction Companies.

President Daniel F. Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and of the Long Island Traction Company yesterday declined to make any statement regarding the proposed cancellation of the lease of the Brooklyn City Railroad system, which is to be considered at the Clarendon Hotel to-night.

"It is too soon to say anything about the matter," he said to a reporter for The New-York Times. "I shall not be at the meeting, because I must go to Albany in the morning to look after some legislation."

The Directors of the two railroad companies held meetings yesterday, but Mr. Lewis said no business of importance was transacted. When asked if the meeting called for to-night was discussed, President Lewis shook his head.

"I can't speak about that," he said.

P. H. Flynn, a large stockholder in the Brooklyn City Company, said yesterday, that the proposed surrender of the lease by the Long Island Traction Company was a vindication of the position he has held right along.

"Mr. Jenkins and his friends," said Mr. Flynn, "have come around to the position I occupied, that there has been corruption and mismanagement in the Brooklyn City and the Traction Companies, and that their management should be changed."

Mr. Flynn said he was certain that John G. Jenkins, Vice President of the Long Island Traction Company, was sincere, and that he, with William Marshall and Theodore F. Jackson, had got control of 100,000 shares of the Traction' Company's stock, and wanted others to go in with them.

Mr. Jenkins yesterday made an additional statement regarding to-night's meeting.

"No one else was consulted before I sent out the call for the meeting," he said, "and I did it on my own responsibility, but since the notice was sent out several holders of stock have been to me, and will stand by me in my effort to get rid of the water in the concern.

"One of these gentlemen holds $1,000,000 worth of stock, and others are large holders. They are willing to sell out or to put more money into it, but we must get down to a basis of dollar for dollar.

"These are the darkest days of the company, and there is a bright future before it. There is a lease for 999 years, with certain fixed charges—10 per cent. on $12,000,000 in stock, 5 per cent. on $6,000,000 bonds, and interest on $900,000 underlying bonds. If we take the water out and the stock is represented dollar for dollar, the company is bound to do well, but it must be wiped out and a new company organized with a real capital.

"The Long Island Traction has become a stench in the nostrils of the public. Newspapers have attacked it, and a Judge of the Supreme Court has seen fit to denounce it. It is an example of the dishonest financiering that prevails elsewhere in the country—and dishonesty has prevailed."

"The stock of the traction company, sold at the outset at 15, realized $4,500,000, of which $4,000,000 was deposited as a guarantee fund. The company was authorized to draw $250,000 of that to pay the rent of the Brooklyn City Company, but no more could be withdrawn until that $250,000 was replaced.

"It has not been replaced yet, and there is not a dollar in the treasury, outside of the $3,750,000, except some bonds that might bring the total up to within $100,000 of the guarantee fund. As a matter of fact, nothing has been added to that fund, except the daily receipts, which have gone out again. There is nothing in the treasury.

"Mr. Lewis is one of the best railroad managers I ever knew, but he is not a good President. He has not the requisite ability in that direction. I claim he should get out of the road. I was surprised at his recent re-election. I supposed it would have been postponed until after the strike, when Mr. Lewis would have stepped down and out. But he will have to get out of the Presidency. We couldn't get any re-organization with him at the head.

"I am willing to let bygones be bygones if we can start afresh. Something will probably be done before long to blot the Long Island Traction Company out of existence."

"I am in hopes," said Cyrus E. Staples, "that some other way can be devised by which traction stock can be got out of the present difficulties than by being sold at 10 cents on the dollar. With the strike settled and the general improvement in business, there is no doubt that the Long Island Traction Company can prove a profitable investment to those who have bought it at 20 cents or more. The road is in a bad condition, though it has been rendered worse by the recent troubles.

"The vacillating and weak City Government we have at present is more accountable for the depreciation of business than any other cause. I shall not be at the Clarendon Hotel meeting. If the Brooklyn City Company stockholders could get rid of the traction company and issue proportionate stock itself, it could work out at a profit for its own stockholders."

Truancy of School Children.

Several committees of the Board of Education were in session yesterday, one being the Committee on Truants.

The board is anxious to find out how many children remain away from school because they wish, and how many cannot attend for want of accommodations.

Reports are being received from the various Superintendents, and Superintendent Jasper expects to be able to give information to-day on the subject. A census, setting forth the average attendance at the schools, is also being prepared, but may not be ready for some days.

Correspondents' Club at Dinner.

The Correspondents' Club of New-York had an informal dinner last night at Faccini's, 718 Seventh Avenue. There were no set speeches, but James Creelman, one of the ten foreigners who were present at the capture of Port Arthur by the Japanese, gave an entertaining account of the battles of the Chino-Japan war.

Col. W. H. Gilder also told of his experience as a war correspondent.

DEVELOPMENTS OF BUDDHISM

Prof. Rhys-David's Last Lecture Before His Departure To-day—The Course to be Published.

Prof. Rhys-Davids delivered the last of his lectures on "The History and Literature of Buddhism" last night in the Carnegie Chamber Music Hall. His course of lectures has covered the life, teachings, history, and secret of Buddha.

His particular or sub-subject last night was "Later Developments of Buddhism." In the course of his lecture he said:

Buddhism started out with a complete philosophical and psychological theory, worked out by men of great intellectual power and considerable culture. It afterward spread through the great Continent of Asia, and even beyond, among many peoples, with inherited beliefs of their own, and very often on a much lower stage of civilization.

In the course of centuries it became so modified by the national characteristics and the inherited beliefs of its converts that it developed into strangely inconsistent and even antagonistic beliefs and practices, but each of these breathes more or less of the spirit of the system out of which it had grown, and most interesting is it to trace the reasons which have produced out of one beginning such different results.

The lecturer first explained the spread of Buddhism in India itself, and described the different schools which had arisen there, more especially the eighteen schools which flourished at the time of the Council of Patna, in the third century B. C.

He showed how the data given in Pali books were in agreement with the data derived from the travels of the Chinese pilgrims. He showed that the principal lines of development had been, firstly, as regards the Buddha himself. The disciples had gradually come more and more to attribue a supernatural character to the person of the Buddha, and recollecting that the Buddha must, in some previous Karma, have existed long before he was born, they attached increasing importance to that being who in the past had carried on the Karma which ended in the perfect life of Gotama.

In each supposed previous life of the Buddha, the person who carried on this Karma was called the Bodisat, and the later Buddhists gradually gave up the Ideal of Arahatship and put in its place the Ideal of Bodisatship. In this way they really changed the whole conception of Buddhism, and the various Bodisats came to be worshipped as a class of saints; and even Hindu gods, and the popular heroes of Indian folk-lore became identified with these Bodisats.

Passages were quoted in support of these conclusions, and it was shown how in this way the original ethical teaching became swallowed up in these later superstitions, especially in Tibet, China, and Japan.

Among modern developments, the lecturer referred to esoteric Buddhism, which he pointed out was neither esoteric, nor Buddhist, but in fact inculcated a system of belief diametrically opposed to the original views of the founder of that religion. He discussed the description of Buddhism as given at the recent Parliament of Religions in Chicago, and pointed out how far they differed from the opinions laid down in the sacred books.

He concluded by calling attention to the views of Schopenhauer, and expressed the conviction that a more complete study of Buddhism, which was sure to prevail in the West eventually, could not fail to have a considerable influence in enlarging the views of those who studied it.

Prof. Rhys-Davids will sail for England to-day. His lectures on Buddha were delivered under the auspices of the University Faculty of Philosophy of Columbia College, and are to be published in book form by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Kilpatrick-Giles.

Miss Edith Augusta Giles and William B. Kilpatrick were married privately yesterday by the Rev. Henry M. Sanders, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

The bride is a daughter of the late William B. Giles of Staten Island. The bridegroom is a native of Mississippi, and has been connected with the Staten Island Rapid Transit and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies for about four years. Before coming to New-York, he was connected with the Georgia Pacific Railway, the Richmond and Danville, and other Southern railroads.

Pearson-McCormick.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—Miss Jean Muir McCormick of this city was married to Joshua Ash Pearson of Philadelphia, in Brown Memorial Church, this evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends.

The bride was given away by her brother, Albert Lawton McCormick. The best man was Dr. John Milton Fogg of Philadelphia. The bridesmaids were Miss Louise Morris Beebe and Miss Mary Blair Binford of Richmond, Va.

W. F. Severance Accused of Extortion.

Walter F. Severance of 73 West Eighty-eighth Street, a member of the law firm of Severance & Clark of 32 Nassau Street, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday on a charge of extortion, preferred by Harry Phillips of 426 Central Park West, who says he is connected with a mercantile agency in Cortlandt Street.

The complaint in the case states that about a year ago two judgments were obtained against Mr. Phillips, and that Mr. Severance conducted the supplementary proceedings that followed. Later, Mr. Severance demanded and received $100 and other considerations from Mr. Phillips by threatening to have him prosecuted criminally for perjury committed in the supplementary proceedings, and for grand larceny in stealing the property represented in one of the suits.

Mr. Severance indignantly denied the charge, and asked for an examination, which was set down for March 4. He said that the proceedings on the part of Mr. Phillips were actuated by malice, and had absolutely no foundation in fact.

He Used Mrs. Drexel's Name.

Sister Dolorosa of St. Mary's Maternity Hospital, 155 Dean Street, Brooklyn, reported yesterday that two weeks ago a stranger requested her to give him the names of members of the Columbian Sewing Circle, representing that they were wanted by Mrs. Drexel of this city.

Sister Dolorosa complied, and the fellow then called upon the persons and collected contributions for the hospital. Complaints were made to Sister Dolorosa, who made inquiries of Mrs. Drexel, who denounced the fellow as a swindler.

The Columbian Sewing Circle is composed of many women prominent in Brooklyn society.

Some brown cheviot cutaway suits—silk-lined, luxurious, very—marked down from $32 to $16.

Which didn't you like—the suit or the price?

We'll find out—$16.

At all stores.

While you're here, look at shoes. Our three-dollar shoe is $2.50 now, the four-dollar shoe is $4, the five-dollar shoe is $5.

Yes, and our three-dollar derby is $3; and maybe that's the biggest money's-worth of the lot.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.,

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 32d St.

SKIRT DANCING TABOOED

Polytechnic Pupils Will Only Appear in Ballet Costumes.

"CUPID AND PSYCHE" TO BE PLAYED

President Cochran Does Not Approve of Such Entertainments—Views of Brooklyn Woman Suffragists.

The skirt-dancing craze which has struck so many college students recently, as was told yesterday in The New-York Times, seems not to have such potent attractions for the young men of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. They have tabooed it.

It is not because they object to impersonating female characters, but because of the peculiar boisterousness of the skirt dance that it has been omitted from the programmes of their performances. Other dances more suitable for young men in petticoats have been substituted.

The Polytechnic Dramatic Association will shortly give three performances of a musical burlesque called "Cupid and Psyche," in which female characters will be played by young men ranging from sixteen to twenty years. Several elaborate ballets will be interspersed, but the managers say there positively will be no skirt dancing.

"Since Columbia College has prohibited skirt dancing by male students," said Treasurer Paul Bonynge, yesterday, to a reporter for The New-York Times, "we don't feel that we can afford to have it, especially after a most lamentable accident to one of our skirt dancers two years ago. We shall have dances, of course, this year; but they will be of a more modest character. There has been no objection, so far as I have heard, on the part of parents to the playing of female characters by the students of this institute, nor have any members of the Faculty said anything against that."

Mr. Bonynge plays Venus in "Cupid and Psyche."

The following is the complete cast of characters:

CUPID AND PSYCHE.

King Hyphlushius, Psyche's royal papa.. Ralph Harrison Thompson
Pan, God of the Woods, Fields, and Prospect Park.....Allen Fraser
Cupid.....Emil August Tauchert
Somnus, God of Sleep.W. Percival Henshaw
Zephros, the West Wind.....Sterling Sherman Beardsley
Arrestus, Chief of Acropolitan Police..
Hocuspocus, a Wizard.....Valentine H. Seaman, Jr.
Charon, of the Union Ferry Company..Richard Mott Cahoone
A Politician.....Frederic Morrison Pike
Venus.....Paul Bonynge
Octavia, Zenobia, Elder Sisters of Psyche's { G. H. Hubbard, C. L. Abbott, J. Howard Rhoades
Royal Astronomers. Charles C. Putnam, Jr., Alexander B. Gale
Psyche.....Harry Trauman MacConnell
Chorus of Lovers, Acropolitan Police, Imps, Slaves, and Courtiers.

SYNOPSIS.

Act. I.—Teracer before the Palace of King Hyphlushius.

Act. II.—Scene 1, a street; Scene 2, interior of Cupid's villa, Olympus-in-the-Clouds.

Act III.—Scene 1, mountain top overlooking Gates of Hades and River Styx; Scene 2, same as Act I.

The officers and committees of the Dramatic Association having charge of the performance are as follows:

President—Will Harvey Maddren; Vice President—Horace William Dressler; Secretary—Leonard Sherrell Webb; Treasurer—Paul Bonynge; Member at Large—Aubrey Norman Shaw.

Committees: House—E. A. Tauchert, Paul Bonynge, J. G. Underhill; Chorus—E. S. Brower, C. L. Abbott, A. B. Gale; Make-Up—V. H. Seaman, Jr., H. T. MacConnell, Paul Bonynge.

Patroness—C. W. Nichols, F. T. Sherman, Jr., R. H. Hazeltine, C. C. Putnam, Jr., S. S. Beardsley, Paul Moore, T. Cocks, C. H. Tiebout, A. H. Müller, W. C. Henshaw; Publicity—L. S. Webb, A. H. Haight, J. D. Evans, W. P. Henshaw, G. H. Hubbard, H. Wallau; Property—S. S. Beardsley, R. L. Russell, C. C. Putnam, Jr., P. Dougherty, T. Cocks, J. D. Evans, F. M. Pike, P. Moore, C. L. Abbott.

Music—H. W. Dresser, I. J. Bristol, H. S. Goldmark, J. H. Rhoades; Ticket—A. N. Shaw, L. Valentine, P. Moore, H. Chapman; Photograph—Paul Bonynge, F. B. Ogilvie; Programme—G. H. Hubbard, S. S. Beardsley; Costume—R. H. Sherwood, Jr., E. S. Brower.

The performances will be given March 7, 8, and 9, in the Academy of Music.

"The Polytechnic Institute does not encourage the dramatic association," said President D. H. Cochran. "We don't believe in such entertainments. I know most schools like this have such associations, but they only serve to advertise the institutions without doing any good. On the contrary, they do harm, for they tend to distract the minds of pupils from their studies and to disorganize the schools. The Polytechnic has no connection with the performances to be given. So far as the impersonation of female characters and skirt dancing are concerned, I can see no harm in either. It is only acting, and does not result in any permanent effect. I simply discourage such exhibitions on general principles."

The members of the dramatic association rehearse in a hall in Court Street.

While the members of the Brooklyn Women's Suffrage Association were, as a whole, averse to discussing the question of young men indulging in skirt dancing, those who consented to speak manifested strong disapproval of it.

Mrs. Andrew J. Perry said: "I should be very unwilling to have a son of mine doing a thing of that kind; it is undignified. It seems to me it would be just as undesirable and indelicate for young women to dress as young men. It seems to me to lack refinement. I think things of this kind degrade the standard of society."

Mrs. Marianna Chapman said: "I think it is a pity that young men should take that form of amusing themselves. I think it tends to degrade them and make them unmanly."

Mrs. Hood said: "On general principles I should think it undignified and unmanly. I should think it would have a degenerating effect upon the young men in destroying their true opinion and honor of women."

Registered Trade Mark.

Linen Grenadines

In the natural linen shade are among the particularly desirable novelties for Summer wash dresses. A notably handsome design shows lace insertions in the fashionable mocha and other tints; equally beautiful are those with colored ribbon-like stripes in seaweed green, pink, red, navy, light blue; stylish dotted patterns are shown with spots of black, brown, and white. The plain goods to make up in combination with these are shown in several qualities.

Complete lines of all the most desirable wash fabrics for Summer gowns.

James McCutcheon & Co.,

THE LINEN STORE,

14 West 23d St., New-York.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—Alexander S. Mifflin, night watchman at the Pennsylvania Railroad freight station, Thirty-seventh Street and North River, fell overboard Monday night, and was drowned. His body has been recovered. Mifflin was forty-nine years old and a widower. He lived at 441 West Thirty-fourth Street.

—The police at Headquarters have been asked to look for Ernestine Wackenhuth, fourteen years old, who has been missing from her home, 225 West Seventy-fourth Street, since Monday, Feb. 11. She wore a black dress, with red trimming, and a grey hat with feathers.

—Timothy D. Murphy, who was assaulted in Clark's saloon at Second Avenue and Ninty-seventh Street, by Paul Dower and Patrick W. Spillane, on Feb. 3, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday. His assailants are in the custody of the police.

—The New-York Alumni Association of Syracuse University will give a dinner to Chancellor James R. Day, at the Savoy next Friday evening. Members of the Faculty and prominent alumni will be present.

—Otto Bruen, thirty years old, of 966 Trinity Avenue, who fell on a stove in the kitchen at his home, Monday night, and was badly burned, died of his injuries in Fordham Hospital yesterday morning.

—Lee Gee, twenty-four years old, died in the Tombs Prison yesterday morning, of consumption. He lived at 17 Doyer Street, and at the time of his death was a prisoner charged with gambling.

—Washington's birthday will be celebrated by the Gen. Judson Kilpatrick Post, No. 143, Grand Army of the Republic, by the raising of a flag at sunrise at Fort Fisher, in Central Park.

—Prof. Arthur B. Woodford will deliver a free lecture this evening in the small meeting room of the Cooper Institute. His subject will be "The Science of Government."

—Leopold Kornick, proprietor of the Hotel Gari, at 142 East Fifteenth Street, surrendered his license yesterday to the Excise Board. His hotel was raided on Feb. 4.

—The Board of Health will hereafter hold its weekly meeting on Tuesday instead of Wednesday, as formerly. The hour for meeting will be 11 o'clock A. M.

Brooklyn.

—An unknown man about sixty-nine years old dropped dead last evening on the stairway of the Kings County Elevated Railroad station at Nostrand Avenue. A notebook, with the name, Frank Egbert, was found in his pocket. The name is not in the Brooklyn Directory.

—Peter Cronin of 322 East Twenty-first Street, who robbed and assaulted Louis Liebman on a De Kalb Avenue car last Wednesday night, was held in default of $5,000 bail for the Grand Jury yesterday, in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn.

—The case of John Adamson against the Nassau and Kings County Electric Railroad Companies to annul their charters was closed yesterday before Justice Smith, in the Superior Court. Briefs will be submitted later.

Long Island.

—While Dr. Frederick L. Burgess, a Huntington dentist, was calling upon Miss Grace Earle Sunday night, her dress caught fire from a grate. Dr. Burgess extinguished the flames. His hands were so severely burned that he will be prevented from practicing for some time.

—The crew of a fishing smack boarded the wreck of the schooner Louis V. Place, off the Lone Hill Life-Saving Station yesterday, and stole several of her sails and some of the running rigging.

—The Amityville public school, closed in January owing to diphtheria, has been reopened.

Yonkers.

—The funeral of James A. Donahoe, the locomotive engineer, took place yesterday morning in St. Peter's Church, the Rev. Anthony Molloy officiating. A delegation of thirty members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers walked in front of the hearse on its way to the Hudson River Railroad station, where the Albany express made a special stop to convey the body to Albany for interment. The engineer was killed in the collison at Rhinecliff last Friday.

—The funeral of the aged John Copcutt took place yesterday morning at his home in Nepperhan Avenue. The Rev. A. B. Carver, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Lyman Cobb, Jr. The pall bearers were Robert P. Getty, C. E. Waring, William H. Doty, George R. Smith, W. B. Edgar, John T. Waring, R. E. Prime, and William Booth. Interment was in St. John's Cemetery.

—The Yonkers police have captured Edward Sutton and William Coyne, who were found in the unoccupied house of P. W. Warren, in Glenwood Avenue, but who escaped. In Sutton's house were articles from Schools No. 7 and No. 1, from the houses of William Affleck, Jr., John Mulligan, A. Clark, and other places. Coyne worked in the carpet mills of Alexander Smith & Sons.

—An illustrated lecture on "The Cliff Dwellers" was given last evening, by Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, at the Lawn Tennis Clubhouse.

—A special meeting of the Common Council will be held this evening, at 8 o'clock for the purpose of ordering the tax levy.

—A New-England supper and entertainment will be given in the Dayspring Presbyterian Church to-morrow evening.

—There were amateur theatricals and dancing last evening, at the Park Hill Country Clubhouse.

—Miss Ella Jones of Rahway, N. J., is visiting her brother, E. R. Coles, in Warburton Avenue.

—Miss Grace Jones of New-York City is visiting Miss Josie Nelson.

Westchester County.

—The funeral of D. Ogden Bradley, President of the Tarrytown National Bank, took place yesterday afternoon, from his home in Dobbs Ferry, and was largely attended, The Rev. Mr. Berkley of the Episcopal Church officiated. The body was taken to the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

—There being no cases ready for trial in the Court of Sessions at White Plains, yesterday, an adjournment was taken until this morning. The Grand Jury will probably finish its work to-day.

Don't allow yourself to trifle with a Cold, and so encourage the development of some latent Pulmonary and Bronchial disease, which often ends fatally. You had better cure your Cough or Cold by promptly resorting to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old-time remedy for all Coughs, Lung and Throat affections.—Advertisement.

O'NEILL'S

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

HOUSEFURNISHING DEPT.

SPECIAL.

Oatmeal Cookers, Porcelain Lined . . . . . 59c. ea.
Bissell Carpet Sweepers . . 1.19 ea.
Curtain Stretching and Drying Frames . . . . 1.27 ea.
Wash Boards, Solid Zinc . 25c. ea.
Wooden Knife and Fork Boxes . . . . . 8c. ea.
Kitchen Table Knives and Forks . . . . . 8c. ea.
Glass Lemon Juicers . . . 5c. ea.
Meat Chopping and Hashing Machines . . . . . 1.49 ea.
Raisin Seeders . . . . . 10c. ea.
Tivoli Egg Beaters and Cake Mixers, with Glass Jar . . . . . 98c. ea.
Ice Picks, Enameled Handles . . . . . 7c. ea.

LARGE ASSORTMENT

Gas Heaters, Radiators, Coal Oil Heaters, and Cook Stoves, Five o'Clock Teakettles and Chafing Dishes

AT

LOWEST PRICES.

FUNERAL OF EDWARD D. HARRIGAN, JR

Church of the Blessed Sacrament Crowded—Many Floral Gifts.

The funeral of Edward D. Harrigan, Jr., the eldest son of Comedian Harrigan, who died on Sunday last, took place yesterday morning from the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Seventy-first Street and the Boulevard. The edifice was crowded by the friends and relatives of the Harrigans.

The services consisted of a solemn mass, the celebrants being the Rev. Father Taylor, the pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. D. H. O'Dwyer as deacon, and the Rev. C. T. Murphy as sub-deacon. The interment was in Calvary Cemetery.

A quartet sang during the services. The music was Schmitt's requiem mass. As the body was being taken out of the church, the organist played as the recessional the music of "Kitty Wells," a favorite song of Mr. Harrigan's.

Among those present were A. M. Palmer, ex-Commissioner of Public Works Daly, Alderman Burke, Mr. and Mrs. Tony Pastor, John Wild, Mrs. Georgie Merritt, Jessie Wyatt, Louis Filber, Mrs. Annie Yeamans, Miss Hattie Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sparks, Harry Fisher, Harry Wright, "Dave" Braham, and all the members of his orchestra; Harry Braham, the leader of the orchestra in the Star Theatre; Commodore Moller, the assistant manager of the Garden Theatre; Business Manager McCormick of the Broadway Theatre,

Wednesday
Feb. 20-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THE THEATRE HAT TO STAY

Defeat of the Cutler Bill in the Assembly Yesterday.

RIDICULE THROWN ON THE MEASURE

The Bill to Submit the Question of Bonding the State for the Benefit of the Canals Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Anticipating a lively debate upon the Theatre Hat bill of Mr. Cutler, (Rep., Rockland,) a large number of women flocked to the Assembly Chamber this morning, and had for their pains an unpleasant shock. This Cutler bill, it will be remembered, sought to compel every theatrical manager to give his auditors a clear and unobstructed view of the stage, a violation to be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not to exceed $25.

The debate brought out all the legislative "buds" of the session—Donnelly of New-York speaking against the bill, Gallagher of Kings for it, and Cartwright of Delaware against it. Even the retiring McDermott of New-York, who has sat throughout two terms without uttering a sentence, felt called upon to join the "bud" procession. He voted with Cutler.

Then arose Mr. Vacheron, (Rep., Queens,) who distinguished himself last year by an exceedingly personal attack upon Mr. Sulzer of New-York, and who nearly extinguished himself to-day by equally injudicious expressions.

"Now, Mr. Speaker," he said, "having heard from the bachelors, the women haters, and the henpecked husbands, who are trying to get square with women, I want to say this: That if this Legislature is going to endeavor to dress ladies—or undress them, I should say"—

Bang! came the Speaker's gavel. "The gentleman will proceed in order," observed Mr. Ainsworth, who was in the chair, in tones of mild reprobation.

"I am perfectly in order," declared Mr. Vacheron. "I mean what I say—when the Legislature starts in to dress the people, whether ladies or gentlemen, I say it is time for the Legislature to adjourn."

Two amendments had been submitted to the bill, one from Mr. Kern, (Rep., Madison,) that whenever a person left the theatre between acts he forfeited all rights under the act; the other from Mr. Hoffman, (Dem., New-York,) that every surface railway supply ladies with seats at all times. Both amendments were lost. So was the bill on final roll call, there being but 56 affirmative to 53 negative votes. The usual motion to reconsider was made and laid upon the table.

An instance of the slipshod methods that characterize the progress of legislation was afforded by the Senate this morning. Mr. Sullivan (Dem., New-York,) had made a motion to advance one of his bills to incorporate the Metropolis Finance Company. The bill was not printed. No one seemed to know what it proposed to do.

Mr. Lexow made bold to inquire why this company desired a special act to incorporate.

"For special powers. That's all," replied Sullivan.

The majority of the Senators enjoyed this joke hugely.

"What are those special powers?" asked Lexow.

"Why, the bill passed unanimously last year, and, unless I am mistaken, the Senator from Rockland voted for it," observed Sullivan, blandly.

One-half of the Senate again laughed. It all seemed to be such a huge joke.

"I withdraw my objection," meekly said Lexow.

The bill is now on the third reading calendar.

In the Assembly, Mr. Clarkson called up his bill, on third reading, submitting to the people at the next general election the question of bonding the State for $9,000,000 to improve the canals of the State.

The passage of the bill was opposed by Mr. Malby on the ground that the National Government, which was to be benefited, should stand the expense, instead of the State. The proposition to expend the people's money to the extent of $9,000,000 was a serious one. Assemblymen should not go home with the clouds of having voted for this measure hanging over them. Mr. Malby understood that the appropriation was coming up to create large storage reservoirs for the canals. These were to cost at least $3,000,000. This would be an increased expense, which the State, with the proposed $9,000,000 appropriation, could not stand. If the $9,000,000 improvement bill should pass, it would probably call for the increased reservoir storage, and, in consequence, the members were voting upon two propositions, and should proceed slowly and with deliberation.

The measure was defended by Mr. Ainsworth. The members must recollect, he said, that they were voting to submit the question to the people, and not on the bonding of the State for $9,000,000. The canals must be either supported or destroyed. They were man's cheap method of transportation. In their present condition they could not vie with the railroads at all. The members should trust their constituents enough to submit the bonding question to them.

Mr. Foley was surprised to see any opposition to so just a measure. The canals must be saved. The people demanded it and demanded the right to vote upon this question.

The bill was opposed by Mr. Bullard on the ground that it was too great an expense to place upon the State. On the roll call some members explained their votes. The bill was passed by a vote of 82 to 31.

Among the bills introduced in the Assembly were these:

By Mr. Niles, providing that no salt-water striped bass of any kind shall be caught or possessed between Jan. 1 and June 1, and prohibiting the catching of such fish less than eight inches long.

By Mr. Sears, prohibiting the catching of black and Oswego bass in the towns of Bombay and Fort Covington, Franklin County, between Jan. 1 and May 1.

By Mr. Audett, making it a misdemeanor for a railroad company to employ a telegraph operator under eighteen years of age, or one who has had less than one year's experience as a railroad operator.

By Mr. Audett, providing for the election of Brooklyn Aldermen by Assembly districts, and for the election of the President of the Common Council. The Aldermen shall receive a salary of $2,000 each.

Witness Applegate Now Indicted.

William Applegate, who was a Lexow committee witness, was indicted by the February Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, for the theft of an overcoat. The coat was taken during the last cold snap, and was pawned by Applegate in Newark.

When arrested, the young man admitted that he knew the coat had been stolen from John Long, a leader of the State Democracy, at a political meeting, by an acquaintance. Applegate said he was hard up, and had to get some money, but he "guessed Recorder Goff would get him out of the trouble, if anybody made any."

May Have More Letter Carriers.

Postmaster Dayton returned from Washington Monday night. He had a conference with Postmaster General Bissell relative to proposed improvements in the city delivery department. He expects to secure an increased number of letter carriers for the down-town routes, and may redistrict the routes in the northern portion of the city.

IT MADE EVEN THE MEN SHUDDER

Miss Driscole Reiterates that Mr. Sherman Swore—He Denies It and Says She Anticipated Dismissal.

Sheriff Tamsen said yesterday that the letter of resignation sent to him by Miss Fidele Driscole, the stenographer, did not contain a clause regarding the use of profane language in her presence by Under Sheriff Sherman.

Under Sheriff Shearman said that the letter did contain such a clause. He denied having used bad language to Miss Driscole or to any lawyer in his office. The young lady, he alleged, had been in the habit of leaving before the close of business hours, and had neglected her duties, and had simply anticipated dismissal by resigning.

Miss Driscole said that the Under Sheriff had a domineering manner; that he had sent a message to her late at night saying she must be at the office on New Year's Day; that she staid on New Year's Day until 3 P. M.; that she had been frequently kept until 5:30 P. M. to do some little work that she could have done during the day, when she had been sitting in silence; that a week ago last Saturday she was kept until 3 P. M.; that he seemed to be annoyed that afternoon, and let out a stream of profanity that was the most shocking thing she had ever heard, and that even the men in the office at the time shuddered.

She was advised to see the Sheriff. He told her, she said, that he had always found that women allowed their personal feelings to interfere with their business.

"In Germany," she quoted him as saying, "they take a lunch at 6 o'clock, and work until 9 and 10 o'clock at night."

Then, said Miss Driscole, she determined to resign.

Sheriff Tamsen yesterday appointed Timothy F. Barry to the position of stenographer and typewriter made vacant by the resignation of Miss Driscole. Mr. Barry resides at 265 First Avenue, and has had an application for the place on file for some time. The salary is $780 a year.

HOME OF CONVALESCENT BABIES

MOVEMENT TO ESTABLISH ONE AT CHAPPAQUA, N. Y.

To Give Fresh Air to Children Whose Mothers Cannot Accompany Them —An Appeal for Funds.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Richard Mortimer, 17 West Twenty-first Street, for the purpose of arousing interest in the proposed Country Home for Convalescent Babies and to raise funds to buy ground for it near Chappaqua, N. Y.

The meeting was addressed by Mrs. Richard Irvin. "It is not generally known," she said, "that there is no society which will take to the country babies under three years of age without their mothers." She also said that the association just organized to establish the Country Home for Convalescent Babies proposes to care for babies for from one week to several months, as may be necessary. The home is to receive babies only, without their mothers. Mrs. Irvin gave several instances of babies being cured by spending a few weeks in the country in Summer time.

Dr. Abbey spoke from a medical point of view and told of the great benefit derived from pure country air by babies recovering from surgical operations or serious illness. He also told of cases where babies had died because of bad air, poor food, or lack of care, after they had gone through a surgical operation. He also spoke of the benefit derived from good outdoor air by babies with symptoms of consumption or diphtheria.

"Rabbits," he said, "have been inoculated with consumption germs and then turned out in fields. When caught again within a few weeks all traces of the germ have disappeared. But those that were kept in a cage died."

Miss Russell said: "Among the hundreds of beautiful fresh-air homes for children and adults, no place has yet been provided for convalescent babies, whose mothers are unable to go with them to the country. It is true that St. John's Guild and the Children's Aid Society do noble work in providing seaside homes, where in July and August ailing children, whose mothers can go with them, are given an outing for one week or more. But it has been found that in the majority of cases the mothers of convalescent babies have too much to do to permit of their going to the country with their babies.

"Over 5,000 babies are now living in rear tenements in this great city. And, as we have been brought to a realization of what the little ones suffer in struggling up from illness, we feel that it is our duty to start a movement on their behalf. It is proposed in the home to accommodate from sixteen to eighteen babies. There is ample room to enlarge the work greatly, which we hope to do in the near future. The running expenses will be heavy, owing to the large number of attendants needed for the care of the babies, all delicate and many with surgical dressings, requiring careful supervision. We hope to keep the home open for at least four months each year, and longer, if support is assured. We desire to raise at once $4,000 for the purchase of the property, and $1,800 to carry it on during the coming season."

Contributions for the home may be sent to any of the members of the Executive Committee, which is composed of the following members: President—Mrs. Richard Mortimer of 17 West Twenty-first Street; Vice President—Miss Ella E. Russell of 126 West Thirteenth Street; Treasurer—Mrs. Valentine G. Hall of 11 West Thirty-seventh Street; Secretary—Mrs. Elisha M. Fulton, Jr., of 117 East Twenty-first Street; Mrs. William D. Barbour of 233 Madison Avenue, Mrs. Henry Parrish, Jr., of 34 East Thirty-first Street, and Mrs. Horace J. Hayden of 116 East Eighteenth Street.

Among those present at the meeting yesterday were Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. George Rives, Mrs. Walter Suydam, Mrs. John Minturn, Mrs. Victor Torchon, Mrs. R. R. Livingston, Mrs. R. L. Clarkson, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Abercrombie, Miss Osgood, Mrs. Burnett, Miss Kernochan, Miss Sands, and Mrs. Gilbert Jones. Many ladies who were not present at the meeting are interested in the movement.

The "Doctor" Was a Painter.

Eugene Schmidt, a painter by trade, of 575 East Fifteenth Street, was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, before Justices Hogan, Feitner, and Grady, charged with a violation of the medical law by practicing medicine without a license. There were nine women in court who had been victimized by the alleged fraudulent doctor. He was convicted and remanded for sentence.

Gift for the Brave Pilots.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Pilot Board yesterday, the Commissioners ordered that a handsome night glass be presented to the pilots of the boat America, No. 21, who rescued, at great risk to their own lives, the crew of the schooner Rose Esterbrook, on Feb. 9.

BIDS FOR TORPEDO BOATS

Great Variance in the Prices Asked by Competing Firms.

COST WILL BE LESS THAN EXPECTED

The Three Vessels Are to be Twin-Screw, with a Speed of 24 1-2 Knots for Two Consecutive Hours.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Proposals were opened at the Navy Department to-day for the construction, exclusive of armament and torpedoes, of three metallic twin-screw seagoing torpedo boats of about 138 tons displacement, with a speed of 24½ knots maintained for at least two consecutive hours. The appropriation of Congress allows $450,000 for the construction of the three vessels, which, with all their materials, must be wholly of domestic manufacture.

Proposals of two classes were permitted, one adhering strictly to the plans and specifications prepared by the navy, and the other upon designs of the bidders fulfilling the conditions of speed and economy prescribed by the department. The proposals will all be referred to a board of bureau officers, including Chief Constructor Hichborn, Engineer in Chief Melville, and Judge Advocate General Lemly, who will report to Secretary Herbert on the plans, and it is not expected that the contracts will be awarded for at least a month.

The bids for the new torpedo boats were as follows:

Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.—Department plan, all three boats, $142,000 each; total, $425,000.

John H. Dialogue & Son, Camden, N. J.—Department plan, one boat, $139,000; two boats, $137,000 each; three boats, $136,000 each; total, $408,000.

Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, Md.—Modified plan; one boat, $107,000; two boats, $103,000 each; three boats, $97,500 each; total, $292,500.

Hugh Ramsay, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Five proposals; modified plan, all three, $438,000; another modified plan, all three, $378,000; department plan, all three, $378,000; department plan, all three, $347,000; modified plan, all three, $347,000.

Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.—Department plan, one boat, $135,000; two boats, $129,000 each; three boats, $120,000 each; total, $360,000; modified plan, one boat, $125,000; two boats, $120,000 each; three boats, $116,000 each; total, $348,000; modified plan, larger boat, 240 tons displacement and 28 knots speed, one boat, $243,000.

Fulton Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, San Francisco, Cal.—Department plan, one boat, $148,000; two boats, $145,000 each.

Iowa Iron Works, Dubuque, Iowa—Department plan, all three, $137,000 each; total, $411,000.

Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, Bristol, R. I.—Modified plan, three steel of 138 tons, $113,850 each; total, $341,550; modified plan, three bronze hull, aluminium top boats, $138,000 each; total, $414,000; modified plan, one steel boat, $113,815; two composite boats, $138,000 each; total, all three, $389,815; modified plan, one composite boat, $138,000; two steel boats, $113,850; total, $365,700.

The bid of the Columbian Iron Works was erroneously submitted upon blanks intended for modified plans, and at the request of the President of that company, was enumerated among the proposals on the department plan.

Naval officers are highly gratified over the results of the competition, which show that the boats will cost less money than was expected. The contract price for the Cushing, 105 tons, was $82,750, or $788 per ton; for the Ericsson, 120 tons, $113,500, or $946 per ton, while the lowest bid for the three new vessels of 138 tons is $97,500, or $706 per ton.

The proposals will be thoroughly examined and the modified plans considered before an award is recommended. The bids of the Bath Iron Works, J. H. Dialogue & Son, the Fulton Engineering Works, and the Iowa Iron Works, it is thought, will be laid aside as too high. The lowest bidders have already furnished the navy with the cruisers Detroit, Montgomery, and Petrel, all satisfactory ships.

THE FEAR OF DISGRACE, NOT INSANITY

That Is Believed to Have Caused the Suicide of William W. Crozier.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—The suicide a few weeks ago of William W. Crozier, a prominent business man of this city, was at the time generally attributed to temporary insanity. It developed to-day that he had been guilty of fraudulent practices, and, it is believed, he committed suicide rather than face disgrace.

Mr. Crozier was the only surviving member of the firm of H. S. Lanfair & Co., and was a large dealer in canned goods. Throughout the Winter he was a bull in the market, and just previous to his death he stored thousands of cases, obtaining warehouse receipts for them. These receipts he hypothecated, receiving large advances from banks.

When 50,000 cases of goods on storage in Brown's Warehouse were overhauled it was discovered that over 5,000 cases supposed to contain cove oysters were filled with tomatoes and corn. The packer says he was instructed by Mr. Crozier to stencil the cases as containing oysters. The loss through this fraud will be about $10,000.

Atlantic Coast Rice Sales.

Rice sales on the Atlantic coast in the last week, as reported yesterday, indicate that the stock in hand will be exhausted long before the next harvest. At New-Orleans, while there is a fair stock of rough on hand, holders will not meet buyers' views as to value; hence mills are closed and business in rice is limited to stocks existing before the shutdown. These are being depleted, and the assortment is poor. Foreign styles are active, both for immediate shipment and to arrive, particularly in Japan rice, which leads the demand for qualities not exclusively supplied by domestic trade.

Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of New-Orleans report the Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts—Rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 709,235 sacks; last year, 1,033,213 sacks; sales, cleaned, (estimated) 149,274 bbls.; last year, 201,480 bbls. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of Charleston report the Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts—Cleaned, 34,580 bbls.; last year, 20,785 bbls.; sales, 28,035 bbls.; last year, 15,785 bbls.

No Bonnets at the Concert.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 19.—None of the ladies at the Orange Mendelssohn Union concert in Music Hall last night wore bonnets. This was in response to a request on the invitations reading: "It is the earnest desire of the Executive Committee that ladies refrain from wearing bonnets at the concerts of the society, and they therefore ask the co-operation of the associate members and their guests in securing this result."

Work of Burglars.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 19.—The safe in the Post Office at Caldwell was blown open by burglars last night. Stamps and money to the value of $400 were taken. At Springfield the office of Charles H. Lebar, Town Collector, was also blown open and $20 in cash and some valuable papers taken.

LOVES TO THRASH POLICEMEN

"Joe" Somers, Helped by His Gang, Terribly Beats Patrolman James B. Macauley.

"Joe" Somers, the typical tough of the Twenty-third Precinct, was again a prisoner in Yorkville Court yesterday morning.

Somers says he lives at 200 East Fifty-eighth Street, and that he is a painter, but none of his associates nor any one remember his having ever done any work. He has been in Yorkville Court on several previous occasions, and each time has been sequestered in State prison. His specialty is thrashing policemen. He knocked Policeman Hurley senseless with a sandbag, and got two and a half years, and he beat Policeman Mahoney so severely that he was laid up for six months.

Policeman James B. Macauley of the East Fifth-first Street Station was walking in Third Avenue, at Fifty-fifth Street, at midnight Monday. Suddenly Somers stood by his side, hatless, and coatless. The same instant he dealt the policeman a terrific blow squarely in the mouth. The effect indicated that he had some hard substance in his hand, as Macauley's upper lip was cut completely through, and his front teeth were loosened.

The policeman grappled with Somers, and a hard fight ensued. Macauley succeeded in throwing his antagonist, and was getting the better of the fight when several of the friends of Somers who had been watching the battle from across the street ran to the tough's assistance.

Macauley attempted to get his billy, but the strap broke, and the club flew ten feet away. He managed, however, to get hold of his whistle, and blew a long blast.

Policeman Bingham responded, and the fight waxed hotter and hotter. For fully ten minutes it continued. Finally, Macauley was thrown to the ground, and several of Somers's gang jumped upon and kicked him in the stomach and abdomen. Bingham sounded the alarm for more help, and the gang broke away.

Somers was locked up, and yesteday Police Justice Ryan committed him in $1,000 bail to answer.

TRIAL OF JUSTICE W. WATSON

POLICEMEN WHO ARRAIGNED PRISONERS BEFORE HIM TESTIFY.

Assistant Corporation Counsel States Mayor Schieren Is Paying Extra Expenses of the Proceedings.

The fact was brought out yesterday in the trial of Police Justice William Watson, in Brooklyn, for neglect of duty during the strike, that Mayor Schieren is paying the extra expenses incurred in the proceedings, from his own private purse.

A statement to that effect was made by Assistant Corporation Counsel Yonge, in answer to Mr. Almet F. Jenks, counsel for Justice Watson, who asked if Mr. Yonge had not a very large contingent fund at his disposal for the payment of witnesses.

It was the second day of the trial of Justice Watson before the General Term of the Supreme Court. The session was taken up with the examination of policemen who arrested rioters during the strike and arraigned them before Justice Watson.

The intent of the prosecution was to prove that Justice Watson dismissed many complaints without giving the policemen an opportunity to state the nature of their charges, and adjourned others without sufficient excuse.

Several stenographers were called to verify records of hearings. John Hettrick, the official stenographer of the Ewen Street Police Court, said that in the case of Thomas Bahr, charged with assault, no sworn testimony was taken.

Policeman Charles H. Ray of the Nineteenth Precinct, testified that, on Feb. 1, he arrested, and accused of assault in the second degree, Michael McHugh, for throwing a stone at Henry Killings, a conductor.

"Justice Watson," said Ray, "read the complaint, and said he would not hold the prisoner on that charge, and he paroled him in the custody of a man named Smith, who keeps a saloon at Grand and Leonard Streets. The case was adjourned until Feb. 2, and then again until Feb. 5, when Justice Watson suspended sentence, telling the conductor that if he was satisfied he would discharge the prisoner. Killings said he was not satisfied, and Justice Watson told McHugh that if he would plead guilty he would suspend sentence to a charge of assault in the third degree."

"Who said that?" asked Presiding Justice Brown.

"Justice Watson," replied Ray.

"Did Justice Watson speak to you?"

"He called for me, but I don't remember what he said to me."

"What did Killings tell Justice Watson?"

"That McHugh threw the stone, and that if it had struck him it would have killed him."

"Has Justice Watson tried to intimidate you?" asked Mr. Jenks.

"No, Sir."

"Has he ever refused you a complaint on a warrant?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you ever call his attention to the conduct of his clerks?"

"No, Sir."

Killings was called. He said he heard Justice Watson say the complaint against McHugh was wrong.

Policeman Robert J. Kennedy said that Chief Clerk Earl of the Ewen Street Police Court refused to issue a complaint on Jan. 31 against John Keany, whom the policeman saw throw a stone at a car, because the conductor of the car did not appear against Keany.

James C. Marriott, a stenographer, testified that he took the testimony in the case of Hagen, which Mayor Schieren used in his complaint as a basis for his charges against Justice Watson. The stenographer told Mr. Jenks that his notes were correct, and that he would stand by them no matter what evidence to the contrary was adduced by the defense.

Policeman Golden, who arrested Hagen, said he was not asked any questions about the case.

It was admitted by the prosecution that Hagen's dismissal by Justice Watson was on the recommendation of counsel for the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.

Of other policemen examined, some said Justice Watson questioned them about arrests and others said he did not. At the close of the session the prosecution rested.

Justice Watson will have a chance to defend himself to-day.

Appraisal of Carved Woods.

Further publication yesterday of reappraisements ordered on a second consignment of carved woods to Allard & Sons, brought from that firm a denial that the goods were intended for John Jacob Astor's new house. The firm said that the goods had been ordered for a customer out of the city. Both consignments are invoiced at less than $7,000, and the assessors have appraised the goods at from 20 to 30 per cent. above the invoice value. Thus at the most their value cannot exceed $9,000.

Cases involving importations of greater value are appealed every week. The firm says it will establish at the hearing on the appeals that its invoices are correct.

MR. STRONG NOT WORRIED

Busy and Cool Despite the Clamor of Platt and His Men.

MADE NO APPPOINTMENTS YESTERDAY

Dock Commission Probabilities—Lispenard Stewart's Visit—Col. Waring and the Laboring Men.

Mayor Strong made no appointments yesterday. It is probable that none will be made to-day. As usual, the Mayor gave no inkling as to any of his selections.

Those who have been watching the course of events closely still believe that Rear Admiral Erben, retired; Gen. E. C. O'Brien of Gov. Morton's staff, and John Monks, the dock builder, will be his selections for Dock Commissioners. Mayor Strong does not act a bit as though he was worried by the clamor of the Platt crowd over their alleged grievances. He is pursuing his way utterly regardless of what the Platt men in the Legislature may or may not do.

When the manifesto of Alfred R. Conkling and the other Republican Assemblymen from this city and Albany who are not of the Platt clan was shown to him, he declined to make any comment on it. He is perfectly willing that the Platt men should do all the talking. Abraham Gruber of the Twenty-third Assembly District, who a few months ago changed from an anti-Platt man to a vociferous Platt man, and who went up to Albany Monday in the interest of Mr. Platt, called at the City Hall yesterday afternoon and talked with the Mayor for more than an hour. Whether he came as an emissary from his chief could not be learned. It is hardly probable that he was charged with any mission concerning a peace treaty.

Police Commissioner Charles H. Murray was sent for yesterday by the Mayor, and came down early in the afternoon. Their talk lasted some time. It concerned the complaints made by men who are on the eligible list for appointment as patrolmen that no appointments have been made in months from the list, although there are many vacancies. Mr. Murray gave the same reason that has been given so many times from Police Headquarters—that the list was tainted with the charge of fraud, and that it was thought better not to make any appointments from it. The Mayor did not give for publication his views on the subject.

Ex-Senator Lispenard Stewart also called on the Mayor, and it was said that he urged the appointment of Cornelius Van Cott as a Fire Commissioner.

David H. King, Jr., the new President of the Park Department, was another caller. Mr. King spent some time at the office of the Park Department during the day, acquainting himself with his duties. The Park Board will meet a week from to-day. Capt. Thomas I. Madge of the James O'Brien Anti-Tammany Democracy, a man who does not like William R. Grace very much, called on the Mayor yesterday to advocate the appointment of a friend to office.

"Is this the O'Brien organization or the Grace organization?" asked the Mayor.

This polite inquiry disturbed Capt. Madge, and he thereupon denounced Mr. Grace in bitter language. At the same time he lauded the O'Brien organization. He charged that the ex-Mayor had tried to stab the organization in the back.

The Mayor soothed him and said the O'Brien organizaiton would not suffer. The Captain left a typewritten document with the Mayor, advocating the repeal of the law by which the property owners were released from all their share of the Mulberry Park improvements.

A long line of office seekers waited during part of the day. Early in the afternoon the Mayor detached himself from their importunities long enough to perform the marriage ceremony for Joseph W. Steinhard and Rose Byrnes.

The Americus Labor Club, Local Assembly No. 2,234 of the Knights of Labor, sent a long letter to the Mayor calling on him to demand the resignation of Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring.

The Mayor sent this letter to Col. Waring and declined to make any comment on it. The basis of the plaint was the answer of Col. Waring to the Drivers and Hostlers' Union. The letter concluded as follows:

In view of the foregoing facts, we maintain that Col. Waring has proved a failure as a Street-Cleaning Commissioner, and that during the short term in office he has proved extravagant, incompetent, and tyrannical and domineering to his subordinates, and that his continuance in the office which he now fills would result in great loss to the city in money and the complete demoralization of the department, through his lack of sympathy with the people and his lack of a proper sense of justice, Col. Waring being more of the character of a slave driver than of a conscientious public official.

We, therefore, demand that he be immediately removed before he has an opportunity to work any further injury in the very important work committed to his charge, and that his resignation be forthwith requested.

We also strongly protest against putting men in authority whose sentiments are not in accord with the American principles of equality and justice.

Believing that an early and favorable consideration of this matter will result in great good to the city and in allaying the discontent that has already arisen against the new administration of the city's affairs, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves,

THE AMERICUS LABOR CLUB,
By JOHN WILKINS, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, 2,076 Seventh Avenue, City.

Col. Waring has issued to the managers of all the stables of the department a verbal order that all seekers for contributions must be excluded from the stables on pay days. This includes the Little Sisters of the Poor and Sisters of Charity. In explanation of this, Col. Waring said:

"It is perfectly true that I issued such an order, but not to apply particularly to Sisters of Charity. There have been a number of women from various societies, not all of them religious, about the pay windows of the stables on pay days soliciting alms from the men the moment they get their money in their hands. Now, I intend that these poor fellows shall keep their money, at least until they get out into the street, and so I issued an order prohibiting all alms solicitors whatsoever from coming inside the stables."

Says Her Arrest Was Not Warranted.

Mrs. Mary Walsh, wife of Thomas Walsh, of 789 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, was arrested Monday afternoon in an uptown dry goods store. She had bought and paid for a number of things, and while leaving the store was charged with stealing a piece of lace by a saleswoman who saw it on the handle of her bundle. She denied that she had taken it, and said that she could not account for its being there.

She spent the night in the station house, and yesterday morning was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where her husband and babe met her. When her case was called the saleswoman who had caused her arrest appeared and said that the firm did not care to prosecute the case. Justice Simms compelled her to make a complaint, and then held Mrs. Walsh in $300 bail for trial at Special Sessions.

Mrs. Walsh said that her husband, who is a contractor, will bring an action against the firm for causing her arrest.

ALDERMEN FAVOR A BLIND MAN

Julius Stern Can Sell Papers at a Pumping Station—Much Wrangling and Little Business.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, wrangled over points of parliamentary law, and took four hours in which to transact a small amount of business.

Alderman School handed in a petition from the People's Traction Company in which the establishment of a franchise for a new surface railroad through certain streets of the annexed district was asked. It was referred to the Committee on Railroads. This is the proposed rival system to the so-called "Huckleberry" system of the Union Railway Company. The route has already been printed. It practically grid-irons the annexed district, and the proposed system is made up of six routes. It is proposed to use the trolley. Franklin H. Wilcox is the President of the company.

The controversy as to whether Julius Stern, the blind newsdealer, should have the right to construct a news stand at the water pumping station at Ninety-second Street and Columbus Avenue was settled yesterday by the Aldermen in favor of Stern, but not until there had been a long discussion. Stern has been totally blind for the last few years, but he supports his wife and three children. He has two small stands on the upper west side, but his friends thought that the location in front of the pumping station would be a first-rate one for him.

Aldermen Prague of the last Board of Aldermen secured for him the necessary permission from the old board, and Mayor Gilroy signed it just before the end of his term. After the new Republican Board of Aldermen came in Alderman Olcott introduced a resolution rescinding the former one, on the ground that it was not a legal use of city property. This resolution was sent to the Committee on Streets, a public hearing was given, and Mr. Stern's friends turned out in force. Yesterday, however, the Committee on Streets reported in favor of Mr. Olcott's resolution. Aldermen Goodman, (Rep.,) and Noonan, Brown, and Oakley, (Tammany,) all made speeches in favor of rejecting the report. Mr. Olcott wanted the report adopted. He expressed sympathy with Stern, but said that the law should be obeyed, and that if the Aldermen didn't rescind the permit the Good Government Club of the district would probably take the matter up. An affidavit was produced showing that Stern barely made a living, and that he was in debt.

After a number of dilatory motions the blind newspaper man won the fight, and the committee's report was rejected by a vote of 16 to 10. The Tammany men voted for Mr. Stern, and Goodman, Hackett, Parker, and Wines voted with them, and so the majority was formed. Mr. Noonan was a member of the Committee on Streets, and signed the report. He said he did so under a misapprehension, and voted against the report.

Alderman Goodman, (Rep.,) offered a resolution providing for roof gardens over certain piers on the North and East Rivers. This proposition was originally introduced in the board a few years ago by the then Alderman Walker. Alderman Kennefick, (Tammany,) offered a resolution permitting the construction of iron bridges over gutters to enable trucks to back up on the sidewalks more readily. These resolutions were sent to the proper committees.

No progress was made with the proposition to turn the Essex Market Building into a schoolhouse, because the Grand Army post now having rooms in the building asked for delay.

Alderman Cohen of Salt Lake City sat beside President Jeroloman at the meeting, and seemed to enjoy the proceedings.

CITIZENSHIP PAPERS AT P. DIVVER'S

So Says a Witness in the Mitchell-Walsh Contested Election Hearing.

The hearing in the case of John M. Mitchell of the Eighth Congressional District, who is contesting the election of James J. Walsh, the Democratic candidate for Congress, was resumed yesterday in the office of Notary Public W. A. Hoar.

Thomas L. Cranston, a Republican Inspector, testified that on election day, in the Twenty-fourth Election District of the Second Assembly District, two men who claimed to be blind, and one who claimed to be disabled, received assistance. None of them, the witness testified, was entitled to assistance. A number of men, Mr. Cranston said, appeared at the polls without their citizenship papers. They were told "to go to Paddy Divver and get them." After about an hour they returned with papers and voted.

George Keene, a bartender at the lodging house 23 Chatham Square, testified that twenty-two men were registered from there, only four of whom lived there. Thomas Collins, a Tammany Hall man, made up a list of men supposed to live there, he said.

The hearing will be resumed at noon to-day.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

SUPPLIES ARE EXHAUSTED—Nebraska's people must have food or thousands will starve.
DEFEAT OF THE BOND BILL—The House refuses to meet the views of the President.
THE PRESIDENT DEFENDED—Senator Hill the champion of the Administration.
BRITISH CABINET'S FORCE—Ability of the leading Liberals in combative oratory.
THE PROGRESSIVE WOMAN—The sessions of the National Council in Washington.
SIX SENTENCED TO DEATH—The trials by court-martial of the Hawaiian rebels.
PERIL GROWING IN PEKIN—Japan overcomes another obstacle in her victorious march.
MAY RUIN CANNON'S DEAL—A full investigation by the Democratic National Committee probable.
INSPECTION OF CATTLE—Lively debate in the Senate over the existing law.
JUMPED FOR THEIR LIVES—Thrilling rescue of the crew of the bark Nasbard.
CYCLERS' BIG CONVENTION—Annual meeting of the League of American Wheelmen.
REED AND THE PRESIDENCY—Silas Larrabee sneers at the Maine man's boom.
PRAISE FOR HIS CHARITY—Centenary of the birth of George Peabody, the philanthropist.
WHAT IS YOUR INCOME?—The International Revenue Collector will soon insist on knowing.
THE PURSE OF UNCLE SAM—A glimpse of the necessary cost of Government.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Grasses in the South, by Henry Stewart; Diseases of the Cabbage, (illustrated;) Notes from Foreign Sources, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.
Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,289 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.
Single Copies.....3 Cents
Per Year.....$1.00

WOMEN DISCUSS STRIKES

Tyranny of Labor More Dangerous than Tyranny of Corporations.

LAWLESSNESS SHOULD BE PREVENTED

Resolved that Boards of Arbitration Without Authority to Enforce Their Decrees Are Useless.

Nearly 200 members of the Brooklyn Women's Suffrage Association met yesterday afternoon in Wilson's Assembly Rooms, Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, to discuss "Strikes," and particularly the recent controversy between organized labor and the electrical transportation companies in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Marianna Chapman presided, and those who faced her were representative women suffragists of the City of Churches. Only two men were in the assemblage. One had been invited to speak on strikes, and the other was a reporter for The New-York Times.

Mrs. Andrew J. Perry, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, started the discussion by reading a paper at a rate of 300 words a minute. As near as could be gathered, she said:

"It was the intention of this committee to present a very different subject from the one chosen for this meeting. Injustice to children, through existing laws of inheritance, the birthright of the child, and the wrong of disinheritance, was the topic we proposed to discuss.

"But the serious and threatening siege through which our city has passed, the results of which will be felt for months, if not for years, seemed to make it appropriate, and even the duty, of active thinking women to consult together upon the causes of such dangerous disturbances, such disregard of law and order, and such destruction of life and property and suspension of business activity.

"This very unnatural and unfortunate war between capital and labor involves so many economic and practical questions that to deal with it justly and fairly requires a thoughtful and an impartial and unprejudiced mind. It should not be treated sentimentally or severely, but with 'charity toward all, malice toward none.'

"We, as women, who are demanding equal rights with man and even the expression of our political views through the ballot, ought to show that we are worthy of such extension of privilege and influence by careful study of these social disorders and evils, and by unhesitating avowal of our consequent beliefs.

"So thinking and believing, I want to say that I think the tyranny of labor is as dangerous to society as the tyranny of corporations, more so in its direct effects; that all citizens should be equally protected by Government; and that, therefore, transportation service, involving so much, should be under some control which would prevent such outbreaks of lawlessness as have recently been witnessed in this city."

Mrs. Perry was followed by James A. Skilton, who said:

"I believe that we hardly realize the causes involved in this question of strikes. We have had in Brooklyn the privilege of coming closely in contact with it. It seems to me inevitable, unless broader attention is given to this subject, that we are destined to reach a condition not unlike that which confronted Paris one hundred years ago.

"I believe American institutions are threatened by this question of strikes, because strikes mean war.

"It is the unorganized labor of this country that excites my sympathy, not organized labor, because these men who struck were receiving $2 a day while 10,000 men were receiving nothing. Consequently the strikers were not entitled to sympathy."

Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman Catt thought there was some good in strikes because they set people thinking emphatically of the relations of capital and labor.

Miss Le Rowe and Mrs. Hood also took part in the discussion, after which a resolution was passed by a large majority to the effect that boards of arbitration without authority to enforce their decrees were useless.

Convention of Connecticut Veterans.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 19.—The Department Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was opened this afternoon in Young Men's Christian Association Hall. There were about 400 delegates present. The reports of the Department Commander, the Assistant Quartermaster General, and the Assistant Adjutant General were read and approved.

Department Commander Blakeman announced the appointment of Lee Goss of Norwich to co-operate with others in the work of establishing military drills in public schools.

The report of Assistant Adjutant General John H. Thacher of Hartford show

THE COST OF TELEPHONING

A Hearing Given the Companies on the Proposed Rate Bill.

THEY DISCLAIM EXHORBITANT TOLLS

Gen. Tracy Argues Against the Measure in the Interest of the New-York Metropolitan Company.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The Senate Committee on Cities, together with the Assembly Committee on Electricity, late this afternoon took up the Persons-Gerst Telephone Rate Reduction bill. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy argued at length against the bill, appearing on behalf of the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company of New-York City. He said, in part:

The statement that the charge of the company to each of its subscribers is a flat rate of $240 per year is a mistake. The truth is that only about one-half of the 10,600 stations pay the flat rate of $240 per year. Nearly 3,000 of them pay a rate based upon the amount of services rendered, determined by the number of messages sent each year. About 2,000 pay rates below $240, and down to $150 per year. Included in the 10,600 are about 1,100 of what are known as "public stations." Deducting this number from 10,600 leaves 9,500 regular subscribers, and the average rate which these subscribers pay does not exceed $175 per year.

It is optional for any of the subscribers who pay a flat rate of $240 per year to change to the message-rate plan at any time.

This bill seeks to reduce telephone rates to each subscriber to a flat rate of $78 per year. This would give to the company a total revenue on its 9,500 regular subscribers of about $740,000—a sum which is not more than one-half the amount of money actually paid year by year for the cost of maintaining and operating the subscribers' stations. At the rate of $78 per year for each subscriber, the company would not only receive nothing by way of dividend or interest on the money invested, but would sink over $700,000 per year in actually maintaining and operating its plant. Nothing further need be said to show the reckless disregard for the rights of the company with which this bill has been prepared.

"In this statement we have no reference to the one thousand and odd public stations established by the company for the purpose of affording accommodation to those who have not sufficient demand for telephone service to justify the renting of an exclusive line or station. These stations do not yield an average rental equal to the average revenue from a regular subscriber's station, and a great many of them cost the company much more to maintain and operate than a subscriber's station, and are, in fact, maintained and operated by the company at an actual loss."

The provision of the bill, he said, directing a commission to fix rates if the company's receipts did not reach 10 per cent. was of no value. Every telephone company would have to apply for help from the commission, which could not do the work in the six months given. Besides this, the $10,000 appropriated would not pay for the investigation required. An electric expert competent to act and advise the board would probably charge beyond this. He also doubted if there was any expert who could serve under the bill, since the best were connected with business interests that would bar them under the bill..

The principle of establishing flat rates is also an inequitable provision. It is unfair to cause a residence to pay as much as a business office that keeps the wire hot all day. But upon this feature the present bill insists. It also provides unfairly that a company must put in an instrument without security for pay for its use. These objections, that the bill imposed a flat rate and compels the company to put in instruments as stated, should be fatal to its passage by this Legislature. Furthermore, the bill makes no provision for fixing a fair rate, the only provision being that the company's earnings shall not exceed 10 per cent. A false sentiment has been created in this bill's favor which will not continue when the true facts, as stated, are made known to the people. As to the statement that the rates in New-York City exceeded those in London, Gen. Tracy said:

"In London the minimum cost is $100 for within a mile of the central office. But for every half mile over there is an extra charge, making it equal to the very highest in America. The wages paid in London are not half those paid here, and rents are about half. Also, the English companies may require a year's pay in advance as security; they take no risk as is done here. Furthermore, there is an inferior service in London and an out-of-date plant."

Continuing, Mr. Tracy said:

"Recognizing the inequity of the flat rate, the company—more than six months ago—proceeded to inaugurate a system of rates based upon the amount of service rendered, which system it is carrying into operation as rapidly as it consistently can. That this system is proving satisfactory to the subscribers, is evidenced by the fact that within the past six months some 2,000 subscribers have made arrangements to pay for their service according to the amount of use, and more than 500 subscribers have actually changed from the flat rate to the message rate mehod of payment. Why should the State now interfere to stop the completion of a system of rates based upon the equitable principle of paying in proportion to the service rendered?

"In its telephone service New-York stands without a peer. No city in the world furnishes anything like the quality of service that is furnished in New-York; in no other city in the world has the equipment of the telephone system been brought to such a state of perfection as in New-York.

"It is the object of the managers in New-York to place the entire system upon such a complete scale that any subscriber from his own station may communicate to another subscriber east of the Mississippi River over the long-distance lines. Of the 10,600 telephone stations in New-York 10,000 have now been completed upon this improved plan, and it is expected that the balance will be changed during the next few months. In no other city in the United States has any such progress been made in the telephone system, and this service, unequaled in quality, is, as we have shown, furnished to our exchange subscribers at an average rate of $176 per year.

"You will remember that the advocates of this bill told you that in no other city in America but New-York and Brooklyn were the telephone rates over $100; whereas the fact is that for the same class of service $180 is charged in Boston, with 5,000 subscribers; $175 in Philadelphia, with 3,500, and $150 in Cincinnati, with 3,000 subscribers.

"Every practical man who has devoted thought to the telephone business has found what every intelligent man finds in any business—that the cost of any service increases with the improvement in quality and the increase in extent and amount.

"The recent change from the overhead to the underground system involved the substitution of metallic circuits, two wires for each subscriber in place of one wire. This change necessitated the abandonment and destruction of the entire overhead plant of the company, which had been constructed at a cost of $1,500,000, and which when taken down was practically valueless; and furthermore, the cost of taking it down amounted to $200,000 or more; a change which has been so universally approved by every citizen interested in the problem of beautifying and improving our city that we feel assured that no demand made by the advocates of the bill for the continuance of rates which were only possible through the use of unsightly poles and wires could meet the approval of the people of the City of New-York.

"At $100 to $200 for the ordinary London service no man can talk through a long-distance telephone. That requires a special service, costing $200, besides the local rate. In New-York a man can talk over the very best service from Portland, Me., to Washington without any such extra cost. Nor is the New-York City rate higher than in any other American city."

During the experiments in placing the wires under ground several systems, Mr Tracy said, had been adopted one after the other, and then abandoned at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars. An improved cable was substituted which had been developed as a result of a costly experience, gained in practical experiments. The Metropolitan Telephone Company's plant cost $8,000,000, and the bill would make it impossible to pay a fair return on its investment.

John G. Milburn, for the Buffalo Telephone Company, presented a petition from upward of 1,000 of their subscribers setting forth that they were satisfied with the cost of the service there and asked no reduction or change. He said the bill was very unjust to his corporation in that it set up a flat rate, while now the charge is only for actual service. He explained the application of the bill to Buffalo, and showed that with 2,624 instruments in operation the bill would actually raise prices for at least 2,000 of these subscribers. He called attention to the fact that the Buffalo Common Council had refused to indorse the Gerst bill, and also to the fact that one concern that was down on the list as favoring the bill had not paid its bill, and its telephone had been taken out.

Mr. Babcock of Elmira, representing the New-York and Pennsylvania Telegraph and Telephone Company, said the bill would work great injustice. He stated that none of their subscribers had complained,although ex-Assemblyman Brundage at the former hearing had said that the Board of Trade wanted him to protest. This board represented but thirteen out of the thousands of subscribers served by his company. He said the bill was wrong in principle, and was drawn without any consideration for the small companies. It was also unconstitutional in several of its provisions, which practically confiscated the companies' property. For these reasons the committee should repudiate the bill.

Mr. Snow, representing the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company, opposed the bill on similar grounds to those stated by previous speakers. He also presented a statement from the subscribers who are satisfied with existing conditions. He attacked the statements made in pamphlets by those who advocated the bill, and presented figures showing that in Brooklyn the average cost was but $78.

At this point Senator Parsons, Chairman of the committee, said that Mr. Stern would have to leave at once for New-York and wanted an adjournment.

Mr. Stern said that, in all fairness, he must admit that the bill was open to some of the objections that had been urged against it. He specified the objections to the wiping out of the toll systems and the method of reckoning the proposed 10 per cent. return to be allowed on investments. He agreed to provide amendments to cover these.

Mr. Milburn asked that these changes be transmitted to the attorneys of the companies before the next hearing, which was agreed to. The hearing was then adjourned for two weeks.

Salesman Charged with Forgery.

T. I. Birkin & Co., manufacturers of lace curtains in Nottingham, England, through their manager in this city, A. B. Dick of 29 Mercer Street, preferred a charge of forgery against a former employe, John W. Smith. The specific charge was the forgery of T. I. Birkin & Co.'s indorsement to a check for $158.80 on the First National Bank of Lock Haven, Penn., dated April 3, 1893.

Smith was traveling through the United States for the firm, and was a trusted man. In the Tombs Police Court yesterday, Justice Voorhis held Smith in $1,500 bail to answer.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Souvenir Night at Hoyt's.—A peculiarity of the souvenir which Hoyt & McKee will distribute at Hoyt's Theatre to-morrow night to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth performance of "A Milk White Flag" is the fact that it is not disfigured by any advertisement of the theatre or the play. It is a very pretty fan of white feathers, which would be an ornament to any woman's toilet, and the inscription describing the occasion of the souvenir is in a cardboard badge attached to the handle of the fan by a string, so that it can be easily removed. This is the last week of the regular season at Hoyt's, and to-morrow the sale of seats will begin for "The Foundling," which Charles Frohman will produce at this house next Monday, with E. M. Holland, Cissy Fitzgerald, and Annie Russell in the company.

—The Popular Sunday Night Concerts.—The management of the Metropolitan Opera House has decided to continue the popular Sunday night concerts during the absence of the Grand Italian and French Opera company on a tour. Next Sunday evening will be the fourteenth of these, and for that evening Saint-Saëns's opera, "Samson and Delila," will be given in oratorio form, with Signor Tamagno, M. Plançon, Signor Campanari, and Mme. Mantelli in the principal parts. In order that the oratorio may be given with proper effect, the entire Metropolitan Opera chorus of 100 voices and the complete Metropolitan Opera orchestra will remain over on their way from Washington to Boston to take part in the event. The popular scale of prices will prevail.

—Changes at Harrigan's.—Manager Mart Hanley has decided to close the season at Harrigan's very soon, possibly after the performance on March 2. He has booked a Spring tour for Mr. Harrigan and his company to play "Old Lavender" and "The Major." As soon as the theatre is closed, carpenters will be set to work, new seats will be placed throughout the theatre, and many other changes will be made to fit it for a combination house, for which it is proposed to rent it. There is some talk of changing the name of the theatre, but Mr. Hanley has not yet fully decided this point.

—Legislator Hoyt's Treat.—"The Black Sheep" company went by special train from Boston to Concord yesterday, and there gave a private performance to the members of the New-Hampshire Legislature. This is not the first performance of the kind which Mr. Hoyt has tendered to the Legislature of his native State, of which he is a member. Two years ago the body of solons were highly entertained by a special performance of "A Trip to Chinatown," the journey for which was made from Boston to Concord especially for their benefit.

—Camille D'Arville in Town.—Camille D'Arville ran over from Philadelphia yesterday to attend to business relating to her production at the Bijou next week of Strange and Edwards's comic opera, "Madeline; or, The Magic Kiss." She announced that Max Freeman would join the company to-day to act as stage manager. Miss D'Arville's company includes George C. Boniface, Audrey Boucicault, J. K. Murray, H. M. Ravenscroft, Marie Dressler, and Maud and Hilda Hollins.

—For the Postal Employes.—Those having in charge the benefit performance to be given at the Broadway Theatre to-morrow afternoon for the Postal Employes' Mutual Benefit Association expect that Postmaster Generat Bissell will be present, and he may make a few remarks. Owing to the great length of the bill prepared, the performance will begin promptly at 1:45 P. M. Tickets are being sold at all the postal sub-stations in the city.

—"The District Attorney."—When "The District Attorney" closes its career at the American Theatre next Saturday night it will go directly to Philadelphia, where it is to open its road tour next Monday night at the Walnut Street Theatre. Manager T. Henry French has engaged W. W. Thlotson, formerly associated with Henry E. Abbey in the Grand Opera House, to travel with the company as his representative and manager.

—For the Actors' Fund.—A benefit for the Actors' Fund is being arranged in Philadelphia, to be given April 19 at the Walnut Street Theatre. In addition to the companies playing in Philadelphia, the Lyceum and Empire stock companies of this city will contribute to the entertainment. Fred Zimmermann will manage the benefit.

—For the Benefit of Actors.—William Gillette has decided to give his brother actors an opportunity to see "Too Much Johnson" at the Standard. He will soon give a professional matinée at the Standard, to which only actors will be invited. It will be given on a Wednesday afternoon, but the exact date has not yet been fixed.

—A Big Theatre Party.—The sharp shooters of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., to the number of fifty, will be the guests of Edward Kemp at a theatre party next Wednesday evening, when they will attend the performance of "Little Christopher," at the Garden. After the play the party will enjoy a supper.

—"The Two Colonels."—William Richard Goodale's new play, "The Two Colonels," will follow Camille D'Arville at the Bijou. Miss D'Arville's season is for three weeks, with a possibility of extension to April 6, so that the time for the production of "The Two Colonels" has not been definitely fixed.

—To See "The Masqueraders."—Beerbohm Tree and his company will attend the matinée performance of "The Masqueraders" at the Empire Theatre this afternoon.

FOR A NEW ELECTION LAW

Mr. Voorhees Introduces a Bill in the New-Jersey Senate.

SEVERAL NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED

The Society of Friends Asks for Temperance Legislation — Investigating Committee Organized.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 19.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill to amend the Werts election law. The bill provides for a salaried County Board of Election of four members, to be selected as at present. This board will have powers of the present county Board of Registration, and will also perform the duties which now devolve upon the County and City Clerks, and the County Boards of Canvassers.

It also abolishes house to house canvass in Jersey City and Newark, and provides for personal registration in those cities. The county board is empowered to appoint necessary clerks. The salaries of members of the county boards are as follows:

In counties of over 200,000 population, $1,000; between 100,000 and 200,000, $500; under 100,000, $250.

In te Assembly this morning Mr. Exton of Mercer offered a resolution requesting the Attorney General to submit an opinion concerning the right of the Legislature to enact laws regulating the price of any commodity manufactured in this State. The House surmised that this was a ruse to retard the progress of the one-dollar gas bill, and voted the resolution down—51 to 2.

Wilde's New Road bill, providing for the appropriation of $100,000 per year for the building of gravel, macadam, and shell roads throughout the State, came up for final passage, but, on motion of Mr. Storrs of Essex, was made a special order for to-morrow.

A petition was received in the Senate from the Society of Friends asking for the passage of a bill to make liquor dealers responsible for the damage done by drunken men, and also for the passage of a local-option bill.

Senator Bradley of Monmouth wanted the petition printed for circulation throughout the State, but Senator Daly opposed the motion, saying that the Senate should not set itself up as a temperance body, and had no right to go into the business of circulating literature of such a character. It was agreed finally to refer the petition to the Committee on Boroughs, of which Senator Bradley is Chairman.,

The House passed the following bills at the afternoon session:

House 176 appropriates $10,000 to the State Tuberculosis Commission for its expenses and payment of the appraised value of slaughtered animals; House, joint resolution, No. 1, creates a commission, appointed by the Governor, which shall prepare a plan for the erection and maintenance of a home or homes for disabled soldiers and their wives; House 56, *prohibiting the storage of stable refuse within three miles of Jersey City.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Robertson—Repealing the act of last year permitting attorneys of other States to be admitted to the bar in this State upon motion in the Supreme Court.

By Mr. Price—Permitting Middlesex County to issue $150,000 bonds for bridges; also authorizing the county to bridge the Raritan at Perth Amboy.

By Mr. Lower—Legislating all officers holding office in first-class counties by appointment of the Boards of Freeholders thereof out of office Dec. 2, 1895.

In the Senate Mr. Voorhees had the Elective Judiciary bill amended so as to grade the salaries of the new Judges from $7,500 to $800 per year, the larger salaries to be paid in the big counties, and the smaller ones in the counties of little population.

Mr. Kuni introduced a bill prohibiting attorneys who may occupy an office with any Judge from practicing before that Judge.

Bills were passed as follows: Amending the mechanics' lien law by providing better protection for the material men, contractors, and laborers; authorizing the building of a public library in Newark; allowing the formation of insurance companies on the Lloyds system.

In executive session the Senate confirmed the following nominations: For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, William S. Gummere; for Lay Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, Abram C. Smith; for Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, George S. Dufryee, and the following prosecutors of the pleas: Somerset County, Nelson Y. Dungan; Burlington County, E. P. Budd; Salem County, J. W. Acton; Bergen County, Peter W. Stagg.

The State House Investigating Committee organized this evening by electing Senator Voorhees Chairman, William H. Corbin of Jersey City counsel, and Charles H. Levy of Trenton clerk.

The Senate Committee on Boroughs this noon gave a public hearing on the bills designed to give governing bodies in boroughs the right exclusively to grant liquor licenses, taking the power out of the hands of the courts. The hearing brought together a number of clergymen.

Among the speakers in favor of the bills were Dr. Hanlon, President of Pennington Seminary; Dr. Landon of the Bordentown Seminary, the Rev. A. G. Lawson, President of the Anti-Liquor League of the State, and Principal Perry of Peddie Institute.

Senator Daly of Hudson spoke against the bills, saying the judiciary could be trusted on the question of licenses in boroughs. The bills will be reported favorably.

Gov. Werts signed the Palisades Preservation bill to-day.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, southwest to west winds.

NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, generally fair, preceded by showers on the coast Wednesday morning, west winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, west to northwest winds. VIRGINIA, fair, preceded by showers Wednesday morning in eastern portion, north winds, shifting to northwest. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, rain, followed by fair in the afternoon in west portions, northeast winds, becoming northwest. GEORGIA, fair, preceded by rain on the coast, northeast winds, becoming northwest, slightly cooler in the vicinity of Atlanta. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except showers on the Atlantic coast, northwest winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, north to northwest winds. TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, and INDIANA, fair, northwest winds. ILLINOIS and MISSOURI, fair, slightly warmer, southwest to west winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, variable winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, UPPER MICHIGAN, LOWER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, westerly to southwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, IOWA, and NEBRASKA, fair, warmer, south winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, southwest winds. KANSAS, fair, variable winds. COLORADO, fair, northwest winds. MONTANA, fair, southwest winds.

Signals are displayed at Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras. The storm in Ontario has moved to the mouth of the St. Lawrence. A second storm of great intensity has moved south to Manitoba, a pressure of 29.28 being reported from Prince Albert, and a southwest wind of forty miles per hour from Havre. A third storm has moved from Northern Louisiana to the South Atlantic coast. An area of high pressure has remained nearly stationary in the middle plateau region. Light snow has fallen in the lower lake region and light rain in the Middle and East Gulf and South Atlantic States. The temperature has fallen in the Lower Missouri Valley; it has risen in the Mississippi Valley, and remained nearly stationary elsewhere. The weather will probably clear in the South Atlantic States; generally fair and slowly-rising temperature in all other districts.

COL. R. P. PEPPER DEAD

The Wealthy Trotting Horse Breeder Passes Away at His Home.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 19.—Col. R. P. Pepper, the noted trotting horse breeder, died at his home in this city to-day.

Col. Pepper had been for more than twenty years one of the most extensive breeders of trotting horses in the blue grass region of Kentucky. He kept on his South Elkhorn Farm, near Frankfort, upward of 100 brood mares, and from these and the famous stallions Onward, 2:25¼; Norval, 2:14¼, and Madrid, he raised annually a large number of high-bred colts, some of which he occasionally disposed of at the Tattersalls public sales in this city.

Col. Pepper was a well-known breeder for several years before he secured Onward, his sires then being Pasacas, a son of Almont; Honor, by Belmont, and some others of less note. Onward was purchased as a younk colt by Col. Pepper in 1876 or thereabout, before his sire, George Wilkes, or his dam, Dolly, the dam of Director, 2:17, had become famous as speed progenitors. The horse proved to be a veritable gold mine for his owner, and when the fast ones began to make their appearance on the tracks, Col. Pepper amassed a large fortune from the sale of his surplus stock during the years of the trotting horse boom.

One colt, Acolyte, he sold for a reported price of $40,000, the purchaser being J. S. Coxey of Commonweal fame.

Among the noted trotters bred by Col. Pepper were Catchfly, 2:18¼, one of the fastest young mares ever seen on the turf up to the time of her best performance, in 1884; Code, 2:22½, another famous colt trotter of the same period; Gazette, with a pacing record of 2:09¾, made last season; Houri, 2:17; La Tosca, 2:15¾, campaigned by Monroe Salisbury and now owned by John H. Shults of Brooklyn, and many others of note. Onward now ranks with the greatest living sires, having to his credit in the 2:30 list more than 100 trotters and pacers.

The death of Col. Pepper will probably place upon the market this noted son of George Wilkes, together with all the other trotters owned at South Elkhorn Farm. Onward is now twenty years of age.

Accused of Receiving Stolen Jewelry.

William Abrahams, a jeweler, of 63 Stanton Street, was held in $1,000 bail for examination by Justice Grady, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

Isidor Abramovitz was robbed of $400 worth of jewelry and diamonds on Dec. 16, 1894, and subsequently what is declared to be a portion of the jewelry was found exposed for sale in Abrahams's store. Abrahams denied the charge.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—COOK.—By two respectable girls to live together as chambermaid and waitress, and cook; to assist with coarse washing; best city reference; country preferred. D. M., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German Protestant as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with some other work; country preferred; state particulars. Address, by letter, M. Goerlitz, 352 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her chambermaid and waitress. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10 and 12, at 20 West 11th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city or country; good city reference. Answer, by mail, 20 West 82d St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and laundress; satisfactory references; American family preferred; no cards answered. 221 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or assist with waiting in private family; best city reference. R. B., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By reliable Protestant woman or take care of elderly lady or do plain sewing; city or country; best city reference. C. L., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; would assist at parlor work; best city reference from last place. Call, for two days, at 227 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat, willing girl as chambermaid and wait on lady; good sewer; best city reference. C. B. H., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat German girl as chambermaid and assistant waitress; in private family; best city reference. 75 West 92d St., basement.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best of references. 109 Amsterdam Av., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 109 Amsterdam Av.; no postals.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing; best references. 215 East 65th St., Doian's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS, or ASSIST in Waiting.—By a Norwegian girl; best city reference. C. L., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant; wait on a lady or grown children; plain sewing. Present employer's, 341 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid or laundress; in an institution or private family. Wesner, 219 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid in a private family; three years' city reference. 5 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young American woman in private family; best of reference. S. R., 504 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a smart, neat girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Norton, 401 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Danish girl; do fine washing; in private family; best references. Martha, 101 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID or HOUSEMAID.—By girl as chambermaid or to do light housework. 1,782 1st Av., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl lately landed as chambermaid and do sewing. M. Bambrick, 225 East 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; in private family; best city reference. 915 6th Av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Reference from last place. Waitress, Box 8, 254 8th Av.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a young girl to do chamberwork in a small family or boarding house. 218 East 25th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By experienced young English lady, from London as companion or companion-governess; advanced English; fluent French, (Paris,) German, music, (performer,) drawing, (certificate South Kensington,) painting, and sketching, (oils and water colors;) exhibitor at Dudley Gallery; excellent testimonials. Alpha, Box 218 Times.

Cooks.

COOK.—By good cook and laundress; in private family; good city reference. 209 East 39th St., lower door.

COOK, &c.—By respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; city references. Mary, 1,152 3d Av.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as good cook in private family; good references. 649 3d Av., Ward's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook to go by the day; will do general cooking; best of reference. A. Y., 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By colored man; makes first-class bread and pastry; or general housework; first-class reference. 225 West 30th St.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent in all branches; take charge of kitchen; best reference. 118 West 44th St.

COOK.—By a Swedish professional cook; will go out to cook dinner by the day, week, or month; first-class reference. 381 4th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By German girl as cook; good reference from last place and from her pastor. 164 West 24th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; willing to assist with plain washing; city or country; good references. 355 West 47th St., Cox's bell.

COOK.—First-class; excellent reference from her last place; understands all kinds family cooking; city or country. 407 West 54th St.

COOK.—By professional German woman; thoroughly understands her business; city reference. Corner 109th St. and Western Boulevard, store.

COOK.—In private family; understands her business thoroughly; excellent baker; best city reference. M. S., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By capable woman as cook; good city reference; wages, $25. 239 West 67th St., care of Mrs. Dunn.

COOK.—By good English cook by the day or week; thoroughly trustworthy; first-class references; terms moderate. A. L., 135 West 16th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; in private family. L., Box 110 Advertising Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—Thoroughly competent; in small private family; good reference. 142 East 35th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; competent in all branches. 303 East 69th St., ring Bell 5, east.

COOKING.—By competent Protestant woman; best city references; city or country. 224 West 26th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook; with ten years' best city reference; would assist with laundry work; in small family. 358 West 49th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class young girl; willing and obliging; best city references from last place. 835 8th Av.

COOK, &c.—By respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; city references. Mary, 1,152 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as cook and laundress; city or country; reference. Call, two days, at Room 10, 228 East 45th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; good baker; good city reference; private family. 108 West 40th St.

COOK.—First-class; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. D., 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

COOK, &c.—By competent German girl as good cook, washer, and ironer in private family; good reference. 71 North 7th St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; good references. 946 6th Av.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; private family can furnish best of reference. Call, one day, C. T., 1,586 East End Av., ring third bell.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; boarding house or small hotel; city or country; two years' best reference. 232 East 29th St., two flights.

COOK.—By respectable colored woman, from country, as cook or laundress. E. Smith, 11 Cornelia St., basement.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to work by day or week on washing, ironing, cleaning; first-class laundress; good city reference; employer seen. Mary Allen, 157 West 41st St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress and housecleaner by the day. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 180 West 59th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent Swedish woman, washing and ironing or cleaning by day. 207 East 33d St., fourth floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By German young woman; experienced dressmaker in all styles; very best seamstress; formerly 11 years as lady's maid; to go out by day or week. Flannere's bell, 110 East 41st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly in business; now ready for engagements; latest designs; new skirts, fancy waists; in or out of town. Miss McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; wants a few more customers out by the day; city reference. 201 West 88th St., dressmaker's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By Parisian; cut, fit, everything; wishes more work; day or home. Isabelle, 140 West 66th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By good cutter and fitter; in private family; $1.50 per day. 311 West 26th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By German lady teaching French; fifteen years' experience; with children going to school, where she could have a few hours disengaged in the morning; highest personal references. Fraulein, Box 323 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By French young lady as governess in family, or for traveling with children; best city references. Governess, care of Mrs. Haldi, 301 West 29th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl in a small private family to do general housework; references if required. Mrs. M. Kenney's, 57 East 103d St.; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By trustworthy middle-aged woman, general housework; splendid laundress; good reference; private family. 318 East 32d St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By respectable girl as kitchenmaid; best city reference. 17 East 35th St.; no cards answered.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID—BUTLER.—By young French couple; man as butler or valet; speaks English and German; good traveling servant; wife as maid; good dressmaker; city or country; best of references. Jean, Box 396 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; accustomed to travel; no children; willing and obliging; best references. H. T., 143 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks English and German; in good family; excellent seamstress and hairdresser; understands all duties of maid; city references. 328 West 35th St.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swiss French Protestant young woman; willing to help with light chamberwork; capable; good references. Care of Mrs. Culligan, 780 8th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; experienced; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city references. W. A., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID or CARE of CHILDREN.—By a young German girl as lady's maid or to take care of children; good seamstress; good references. 769 6th Av., Haney's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swiss French Protestant young woman; willing to do light chamberwork; capable; good references. 780 8th Av., Mrs. Culligan.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Best city reference; accustomed to traveling. Address, two days, 65 Madison Av.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Norwegian girl; city reference. E. S., Box 889 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to place her French seamstress (Parisian) as maid to young misses and finished seamstress. Mrs. F. H. Stevens, 225 West 129th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress and to do light chamberwork; good reference. 312 East 31st St., first floor.

MAID.—By a professional masseuse as maid or attendant to invalid; city or country; reference. 906 8th Av., near 54th St.

MAID.—By a respectable woman as maid to a lady, or go out by the day to sew. 321 East 35th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. 307 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as excellent laundress in a small private family; best city reference. 223 West 35th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl; will do chamberwork; in private family; willing and obliging. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent, strong woman; excellent shirt, cuff, collar ironer; private house; references. 715 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By strictly first-class laundress; strictly first-class reference. M. C., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; by a young woman, thoroughly understanding French and American cooking; gets up dinners and luncheons excellently and economically; will be disengaged March 1; good references from present and former employer. W. Y., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

COOK or HOUSEWORK.—By a competent young woman as excellent cook and baker, or general housework; no objection to flat; highest reference. 131 8th Av., near 16th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; can serve dinners and luncheons; plain and fancy in all its branches; city reference. C., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in a private family; can do all kinds of palatable cooking; also dinner parties; wages, $30; city reference. E., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By neat, competent woman; good cook and baker; or houseworker; city or country; personal references. 320 West 49th St., Heibig's bell.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of her duties; makes fine soups, meats, pastry, desserts; highest references. Sophie, 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By reliable Protestant woman as good cook in small private family; best city references; lady can be seen if required. Call, two days, at 319 East 32d St., top floor, front.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook in private family; understands French and English cooking in all branches; best city reference from last place. H. L., Box 109 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly competent in every respect; four years' best city reference. 208 East 38th St., Barker's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; no objection to plain washing; best city reference. 310 West 49th St., Bell 1, east side.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls, together; one as cook and laundress, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 76 West 95th St., Durfee's bell.

COOK.—By English cook; private family; thoroughly understands her business, all branches; home preferred to high wages; good references. 206 East 26th St., first floor.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands her business thoroughly; city or country; best city reference. 248 East 32d St.

COOK.—By reliable woman as cook, thoroughly understanding all its branches; best city references; last employer can be seen. 876 6th Av., third bell.

COOK.—By young woman as good plain cook and laundress; short distance in country; good reference. M. F., Box 412 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class family cook; less help and steady place preferred to wages; $20; city references. 113 West 56th St.; ring dressmaker's bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman; understands all kinds bread, biscuit, cake, and ice creams; also game and meats; no objections to country. H., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class family cook; less help and steady place preferred; city references; wages, $20. 113 West 56th St.; ring dressmaker's bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook; with ten years' best city reference; would assist with laundry work; in small family. 358 West 49th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class young girl; willing and obliging; best city references from last place. 835 8th Av.

COOK, &c.—By respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; city references. Mary, 1,152 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as cook and laundress; city or country; reference. Call, two days, at Room 10, 228 East 45th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; good baker; good city reference; private family. 108 West 40th St.

COOK.—First-class; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. D., 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

COOK, &c.—By competent German girl as good cook, washer, and ironer in private family; good reference. 71 North 7th St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; good references. 946 6th Av.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; private family can furnish best of reference. Call, one day, C. T., 1,586 East End Av., ring third bell.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; boarding house or small hotel; city or country; two years' best reference. 232 East 29th St., two flights.

COOK.—By respectable colored woman, from country, as cook or laundress. E. Smith, 11 Cornelia St., basement.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to work by day or week on washing

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Very Dull Markets and Generally Easier Prices.

TRADING CHIEFLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Quiet—Cotton Steady -- Coffee Firm.

There were very few new features in operation on the markets yesterday, and the bulk of the trading was confined to the local scalpers, with prices generally a trifle easier, and the trading slow and uninteresting. The decrease in the world's visible supply had a strengthening effect on grain and brought about a recovery from the early depression. Provisions were quiet and steady. Cotton was a trifle firmer, but quiet. Coffee closed higher and moderately active.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	56 @	48¼@
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	48¼@	34
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33¾@	34
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.10 @	$3.25
Flour, straight, Winter	2.65 @	2.80
Cotton, middling uplands	5⅝@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	11.25 @	12.00
Lard, Western steam	6.82½@	..
Beef, family	9.75 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	23 @	..
Sugar, granulated	3¾@	4 1-16
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16⅜@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.65 @	..
Lead	3.12½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts were very dull and without special features, with prices following the West and the trading confined to the local traders, and chiefly of a switching and scalping nature. The opening was weak and prices declined 1-16@3-16c, rallying ¼@⅜c on firmer cables and local covering, with Bradstreet's reporting a decrease of 2,163,000 bushels on the Rockies, 597,000 on the Pacific coast, 120,000 afloat and in Europe, and a total decrease of 2,880,000 bushels in the world's visible. The market eased off ⅜c through local liquidation, and closed steady at partly ⅛c decline. Spot was in light demand and prices a shade easier. Sales, 32,000 bushels, all to the trade, including 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 9c over May, delivered; 8,000 bushels No. 2 do at 4½c over May, in store, and 8,000 bushels ungraded red on private terms. ....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ⅜c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9⅞c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10⅞c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 56⅞c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 68⅝c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 67⅜c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 60⅝c....Clearances hence, 119,680 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 260,547 bushels....Receipts, 5,200 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 36,469 bushels; in the interior, 248,886 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were irregular and very quiet, with prices ⅛@¼c lower, following the West, with receipts fair and longs realizing and the close steady. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 322,000 bushels east of the Rockies. Spot was dull and easier, but closed firm. Sales, 1,000 bushels No. 3 mixed at 47¾c, elevator....Receipts, 4,550 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 88,584 bushels; in the interior, 194,624 bushels....Clearances, 1,200 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 103,252 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were without features, and the close was unchanged to ¼c down, following the West, with a light trade. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 235,000 bushels east of the Rockies. Spot was fairly active on local trade account, with prices firm....Sales, 118,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37½@37¾c for 8,000 bushels; do, clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 33¾@34c for 8,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 35c; track mixed, 34@36c; track and canal white, 38@41½c for 102,000 bushels....Receipts, 66,150 bushels; exports, 79 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	....@....	56
March	30,000	56⅝@56⅝	56⅝
May	1,410,000	57 9-16@58	57⅜
June	....	....@....	..
July	180,000	58¼@58½	58¼
August	10,000	58¼@....	58¼
September	....	....@....	58⅝
December	....	....@....	61½
Total	1,630,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	....@....	48¾
May	210,000	48¾@48⅞	48¾
July	40,000	48⅝@49⅛	48⅝
Total	250,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	....@....	33⅜
March	....	....@....	33¼
May	40,000	33⅜@33¾	33⅜
No. 2 white—			
February	10,000	37 @37¼	37
March	40,000	36½@36¾	36½
May	....	....@....	36
Total	90,000		

FLOUR—The demand was chiefly for Spring patents and City mills clears, with prices held as before. Sales, 21,400 bbls, including 4,400 bbls Spring patents at $3.45@$3.55, 2,000 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.55@$2.75, 800 bbls Winter clear at $2.65, 1,050 bbls Winter straights at $2.75@$2.80, 150 bbls No. 1 at $2.25, 1,900 bbls City Mill patents, 10,125 bbls do clears, 1,000 bbls do No. 2 and 525 bbls do fine at quotations. ....Arrivals, 16,242 bbls and 27,557 sacks; exports, 29,947 bbls and 18,914 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 78,656 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	.....@....	Nominal.
Supers	$1.95@$2.05	$2.10@$2.15
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.15@ 2.25
No. 1	2.15@ 2.20	2.25@ 2.30
Clears	2.25@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.65
Straight's	2.40@ 2.60	2.65@ 2.80
White wheat str'ts	.....@....	2.65@ 2.80
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.00
Special brands	2.70@ 2.81	2.90@ 3.15
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	.....@....	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	.....@....	3.30@ 3.35
City No. 2	.....@....	2.40@ 2.50
City supers	.....@....	.....@ 2.30
City fine	.....@....	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@	.....@ ....
Supers	Nominal	$2.20@ ....
No. 2	Nominal	2.25@ ....
No. 1	2.10@2.30	2.40@2.60
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.25
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.50
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.55@$2.80; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet and steady. We quote: Flour at $1.70@$1.80 for spot, and $1.75, to arrive; 54c for Japanese grain, silver, 50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.80; granulated yellow meal, $2.60@$2.80; white do, $2.80@$2.95; brewers' meal, $1.20; grit, $1.20; chops, 85c; coarse meal, 90@92c for Western, and 95@95c for city; yellow, $1.08; white, $1.12@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Quiet and unchanged. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.20@$4.65; ground, $3.90@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@55c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boat-loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 64@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64@65c.

MALT—Nominal. We quote: New Western sample lots at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 73@75c.

FEED—Quiet and unchanged. Quoted: 40 60 lb sacks and 80 lb, at 87½@92½c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85@87½c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There is a fair distributing business and a little inquiry for full lots, with prices strong and ⅛@¼c higher. Quoted at 99c for No. 1 and 94c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED OIL—While there is not much trading, the market is distinctly firm. No change is made in prices. The receipts continue small, and many parties are without goods to offer for prompt delivery, at least in an important way. Crude, in barreis, is 22c bid, and 815 bbls obtained at that, but more difficulty in buying at the close at that. Prime yellow is offered at 26½c, and 26¼c bid, although 200 bbls good off-grade yellow brought 26½c. There was a lot of 100 bbls prime yellow sold at 26½c. The mills hold firm. There has been another moderate sale in the Mississippi Valley at 18½c for crude, in bulk; to near coast sections 18c is steadily bid, and to 19c asked. COCOANUT OIL is dull; Ceylon at 5.12@5.25c; Cochin is 5½@5¾c. LINSEED OIL is in fair demand; city quoted at 56c and Western at 57c. NEATSFOOT OIL is quiet, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is dull; quoted at 54@55c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 19.—Oil opened at 104½; highest, 104⅝; lowest and closing, 104½.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a fair degree of animation to trading early in the day, and at rather stronger prices. The close was quiet, with the slight advance lost. The packers were moderate buyers. The export demands here were small, but continued fair at the West.

LARD—Western steam was strong and held a little higher early in the day, but closed steady with the advance lost. Most trading here dull. Cash closed at 6.82½@6.85c nominal. No sales. City steam was firm at 6.50c, at which 125 tcs were sold. Options—No sales. February closed at 6.82c nominal; May at 6.90c nominal. Refined is slow and unchanged; Continent quoted at 7.25c; South American at 7.65c. Compound lard is slow and unchanged; quoted at 5.12½@5.37½c. The West closed at 6.40c for February, while May was at 6.52@6.57c, closing at 6.52@6.55c; July was at 6.65@6.67c, closing at 6.65c.

PORK—Shippers bought sparingly after their recent rather extensive buying, while prices were held steadily. Sales of 150 bbls mess. The West went up under fair buying and firmer prices for hogs about 7c, but became weak and dull, and sold off 12c; February closed at $10.05; May was sold at $10.25@$10.37, closing at $10.25 bid. Prices here are: Mess, new, $11.25@12; family mess, $11.25@$12; short clear, in lots, $11.50@$14.50.

BACON—The export demand here was slack. Short clear was quoted at $5.80. At the West, the dealings in short ribs were slow, after a fair business early, with some reaction to easier prices, after a firm opening. February closed at $5.15, May was at $5.32@$5.35, closing at $5.32@$5.35, and July was at $5.45@$5.50, closing at $5.47.

BEEF—Trading is moderate on export and home account, with prices held steadily. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in tierces, $7.50@$8.25; plate, $8.25@$8.50.

BEEF HAMS—Demands are small, with prices easy and unsettled. Quoted prices are $16 here and $15 at the West.

CUTMEATS—City meats are in rather freer demand, with prices steady and unchanged. Sales of 25 bxs clear bellies at 6c, and 50 bxs do at 6¼c. City-pickled hams, 7¾@8¼c; shoulders, 4¾c; 10-lb bellies, 6c; 12-lb do, 5⅝@5¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 6@6¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 7¾c for 12 lb, and 7¾c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, 5⅝c; fresh shoulders at 4¾c.

DRESSED HOGS are easier and in moderate demand. Receipts at the West, 60,178 head; same time last year, 55,035. At Chicago—Receipts, 26,000 head; market, 5c higher; $3.80@$4.40; left over, 7,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,662 head; active; 5c higher; $3.50@$4.30. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,706 head; higher; $3.80@$4.25. Omaha—Receipts, 8,000 head; strong; $3.55@$4.05. Pittsburg—Receipts, 3 cars; slow, $4.10@$4.40. Kansas City—Receipts, 13,000 head; steady; $3.60@$4.05. Cleveland—Light averages, and Yorkers, $4.10@$4.30. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $4.10@$4.35. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5⅝c for 180 lb, 5¼c for 160 lb, 5⅝c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 5¾@5¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market is quite firm. It is more difficult to buy at 4¼c for city. That price is bid, and the offerings are reserved and unimportant. For country, the prices range from 4⅜c to 4⅝c, as to quality, with a moderate number of small sales.

STEARINE—For oleostearine, there is a firm market, at 6¾c for city, without further business, while Chicago is at 7@7¼c more, generally the latter price. For lard stearine, a quiet and nominal market at 8⅝@8¼c, while Western would not bring over 7⅞c. Oleo Oil at Rotterdam—Sale of Harrison at 48 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were influenced yes an increase in the local demand, and prices made a gain of 5@10 points and closed firm, with a moderate trade Havre was steady and unchanged, and Hamburg dull at ¼@½ pfennig advance. Spot Rio was firmer but quiet at 16¾c for No. 7, and 15⅜c for No. 8. Sales, 1,000 bags No. 8 at 15⅜c, 1,000 bags Nos. 7 and 8, per Hevelius; 1,500 bags Maricaibo, and 700 bags Bucaramauga on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—March, 250 bags at 14.85c; May, 250 bags at 14.70c; December, 500 bags at 14.65c; total, 1,000 bags. Second Call and Close—March, 1,500 bags at 14.85c; May, 1,750 bags at 14.70c, 250 bags at 14.75c; July, 250 bags at 14.75c; September, 1,250 bags at 14.70c, 1,000 bags at 14.75c, 500 bags at 14.80c; December, 1,000 bags at 14.65c, 750 bags at 14.70c; total, 8,250 bags. Exchanges—5 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags of December for September; total for day, 11,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	.....@....	.....@....
February	14.85@14.95	15.85@15.90
March	14.85@14.95	15.65@15.70
April	14.75@14.85	15.40@15.45
May	14.70@14.75	15.25@15.30
June	14.70@14.80	14.95@15.00
July	14.75@14.80	14.70@14.75
August	14.70@14.80	14.40@14.50
September	14.75@14.80	14.25@14.30
October	14.70@14.80	.....@....
November	14.70@14.75	.....@....
December	14.70@14.75	13.85@13.90

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	257,954
Arrivals	....
Total	257,954
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	26,398
Total stock in New-York to-day	231,558
Total stock in Baltimore	7,062
Arrivals	....
Total	7,062
Deliveries yesterday	362— 6,699
Total stock in New-Orleans	12,995
Arrivals	....
Total	12,995
Deliveries yesterday	682—12,313
Total stock in other ports	....
	19,012
Total stock in United States	250,570
Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 18	89,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Feb. 18	33,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Feb. 18	88,000
	210,000
Total	460,570
Same time 1894	473,552

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 16⅝

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1. No above No. 7	No. 6.. .50 above No. 7		
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7		
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8.. .50 below No. 7		
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9.. .90 below No. 7		
No. 5.. .75 above No. 7			

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1. Nom. above No. 7	No. 6.. .75 above No. 7		
No. 2. Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7		
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7		
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..2.00 below No. 7		
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7		

MILD COFFEE.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	26 @26½	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do. washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18¾
Palo	21 @22	Do. washed	19½@21¾
Mocha	26½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18¼	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Bocono	17½@18¾	Do. washed	19 @21½
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18½@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Cordova, gr'n	18¼@19
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do. white	19 @20
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	19¼@21¼
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	18½@19¼	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do. washed	19½@21½		

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active on local account, and with prices 1@2 points higher and Liverpool about ½ point up. The trading was chiefly local scalping, and the port receipts moderate. Spot was dull and unchanged, with sales of 61 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	5⅞
Middling upland	5⅝

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
February	5.48@5.50	5.50	5.50	100
March	5.51@5.52	5.52	5.49	32,100
April	5.53@5.54	5.54	5.52	3,800
May	5.58@5.59	5.59	5.56	21,000
June	5.61@5.62	5.62	5.60	5,800
July	5.64@5.65	5.65	5.63	2,500
August	5.68@5.69	5.69	5.67	11,200
September	5.73@5.74	5.73	5.73	300
October	5.79@5.80	5.79	5.78	4,900
November	5.83@5.85	5.84	5.84	1,000
December	5.89@5.90	5.89	5.89	400
January	..@..	..	..	....
Total				83,100

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 22, 1895.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	248	2111	1866	..	..	..
New-Orleans	5163	4541	6387	..	..	..
Mobile	489	570	300	..	..	..
Savannah	2277	471	2478	..	..	..
Charleston	496	1731	329	..	..	..
Wilmington	10	152	69	..	..	..
Norfolk	263	103	402	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	970	1018	..	..	..
New-York	278	527	536	..	..	..
Boston	38	3	39	..	..	..
Philadelphia	..	211	1482	..	..	..
West Point	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	9262	11390	14906	..	..	..
This day last week	16511	24904	34496	20969	10445	17099
This day last year	8058	15118	17809	13644	7299	12122

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Supplies moderate and demand good, with prices firm.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal		N. Orleans, open kettle	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job's	25@28
Cuba, 50° test, nominal		Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—A very firm market and a fair demand, with stocks light.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4½
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java	3¼@3⅞
Good	4¾@4⅞	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	@5	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6¾@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw was more active, and prices quoted firm; sales, 22,519 bags centrifugals, 96° test, 3c. Refined was generally advanced 1-16c, with a fair trade reported.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugal, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For single packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, or Nos. 13 and 14, but ½c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4⅝ @4 9-16
Coarse powdered	4 @4 3-16
Granulated	3 13-16@4
Cutloaf	4 7-16@4⅝
Crushed	4 7-16@4⅝
Powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Coarse granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Fine granulated	3 13-16@4
Extra fine granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Con. granulated	3 14-16@4⅛
Cubes	4 1-16@4¼
XXXX powdered	4 5-16@4½
Mold A	4 1-16@4¼
Diamond A	3 13-16@4
Confectioners' A	3 11-16@3⅞
Columbia A	3 13-16@3¾
Windsor	3 9-16@3¾
Ridgewood	3 9-16@3¾
Phoenix A	3½ @3 11-16
Empire A	3½ @3 11-16
No. 6	3 7-16@3⅝
No. 7	3 5-16@3⅜
No. 8	3 3-16@3¾
No. 9	3⅛ @3 5-16
No. 10	3 1-16@3¼
No. 11	3 @3 3-16
No. 12	2 15-16@3⅛
No. 13 (net)	2⅞ @....
No. 14 (net)	2⅞ @....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 2,169 pkgs; peas, 6,050 bushels. Exports—Beans, 493 pkgs; peas, 373 bbls. Imports, 4,258 bags beans, including 400 bags from Antwerp to-day. There has been steady trading in foreign stock, and the market has shown gradual improvement, closing firm at the figures quoted. Stocks here are light, and there will be only small lots in until the steamer Scotia arrives, about the middle of next month; she will bring about 10,000 bags. Supplies have not been so light for years, not only here, but in Europe, and the outlook for the remainder of the season is favorable. Domestic marrows have had a quiet jobbing trade, but exporters have shown some interest, and prices advanced fully 10c during the week; at the close it is difficult to buy the choicest lots below $2.50; upward of 50 bbls went to an exporter at that. Best marks of medium are held firmly at $1.85, but are not moving to any extent at the moment. Pea have had sales at $1.95, and are scarce and strong. White kidney held with a little more confidence. Not much doing in red kidney, but there is no pressure to sell. Turtle soup dull. Yellow eye doing a little better. Fair inquiry for California lima. Green peas slow. We quote: Beans—Domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.45@$2.50; do, common to good, $2@$2.40; do, pea, $1.95; do, medium, $1.85; do, white kidney, $2.40; do, red kidney, choice, $2.05@$2.10; do, common to good, $1.70@$1.90; do, turtle soup, $1.90; do, yellow eye, $2.15@$2.20; do, lima, California, $2.80@$2.85; do, foreign, pea, $1.65@$1.80; do, foreign, medium, $1.60@$1.75; green peas, bbls, $1.07½; do, bags, $1.02½; do, Scotch, $1.10.

BUTTER—Best grades of fresh creamery were held a little steadier, Western selling at 23c, with some held up to 23¼c; under grades are plentiful and offered freely. Held creamery quiet. State dairy steady for fancy, others easy.

STATE.

Creamery, Fall-made	13 @19
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	20 @..
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	17 @19
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14 @16
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fall ends, extra	17½ @..
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fall ends, firsts	13 @15
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fall ends, seconds	11 @12
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	16 @16½
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	15 @15
Dairy, firkins, extra	16 @..
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	11 @15
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10 @..

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	@22
Creamery, firsts	20½@22
Creamery, seconds	18 @19
Creamery, thirds	15 @17
Creamery, June, extra	18 @19
Creamery, June, poor to choice	14 @17
Imitation creamery, firsts	17 @18
Imitation creamery, seconds	10 @12
Dairy, firsts	14 @15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @11
Factory, June, firkins	12 @12½
Factory, held, firkins, thirds to firsts	10 @11
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	14 @..
Factory, seconds	9½@10
Factory, thirds	8½@9
Rolls, choice	14 @15
Rolls, poor to fair	9 @12

CHEESE—A fair demand from local and out-of-town buyers and exporters showed a moderate interest in part skims. Choice full cream was held with confidence.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy.	11¼@11½
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy.	10¾@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10½@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10⅜
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼@12
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9¼@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8 @ 8½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6 @ 7½
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @ 7½
State, part skims, fair to prime	5 @ 6½
State, part skims, common	3 @ 4
Pennsylvania, skims	1¼@ 1¼
State, full skims	1½@ 2½

EGGS—A steadier market, with demand better.

State and Pennsylvania	28 @..
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	27 @..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	25½@26½
Western, refrigerators	18 @23
Western, early-packed, defective, cs	$2.00@$4.50
Limed	18 @21

VEGETABLES—Receipts were more liberal of potatoes, and the tone was less firm. Onions firm; white in small supply.

Cabbages, per 100	$3.00@$10.00
Celery, fancy, Michigan, large, per dozen roots	65@ 1.00
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, per dozen roots	30@ 65
Onions, white, large, per bbl	4.00@ 9.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 2.50
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.50@ 3.00
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	2.25@ 2.75
Onions, State and Western, yellow	2.00@ 2.25
Turnips, per bbl	65@ 85
Kale, per bbl	1.75@ 2.00
Tomatoes, per crate	1.00@ 3.00
Spinach, Baltimore	3.50@ 4.00

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$2.00@....
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.50@$1.75
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	2.12@ 2.50
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.75@ 2.00
Maine, per bbl	2.00@ 2.50
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.75@ 2.50
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.75@ 2.00
Scotch	2.12@ 2.25
Bermuda, prime	6.00@ 6.50
Bermuda, No. 2	3.00@ 3.50
English, per 168-lb sack	2.00@ 2.25

POULTRY—ALIVE—Light supplies have made a pretty strong market most of the week, but there are indications of some increase in receipts at the close, and an easier feeling is shown, especially on fowls, which comprise the bulk of current arrivals. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 11¼@12c; chickens, 10c; old roosters, 7¼c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, per pair, 60c@$1; geese, $1.12@$1.50; pigeons, 25@30c. DRESSED—Receipts for week, 9,300 pks. Trade was quiet late last week and the arrival of delayed goods caused a considerable accumulation of fresh poultry. Prices turned slightly in buyers' favor, and this week, under free arrivals and quiet trade, the market has made some decline on the leading kinds, closing weak and unsettled. Fancy Philadelphia chickens, ducks, geese, and capons have not been plenty and hold fairly firm. We quote for fresh-killed poultry: Turkeys—Hens, 11@11½c; do, young toms, 9@10c; do, old toms, 8@8¼c. Chickens—Philadelphia, 12@19c; do, Jersey, 12@14c; do, Western, 8@11c. Fowls—Jersey, 10@11c; do, Western, 9@10c. Ducks, 10@15c. Geese—Western, 7@10c. Capons—Philadelphia, 15@22c; do, Western, 12@18c. Squabs, per dozen, $2.25@$4. We quote for Western frozen poultry: Turkeys—Mixed weights, 11@12c; do, young toms, 10½@11¼c. Chickens—Average, prime, 10@12c; fowls, 9½@10c. Ducks, 14@16c. Geese, 8@10c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS — Haverstraw hard bricks are worth $5.75@$6 per 1,000; Jerseys, $5.50; Long Islands, $5.25@$5.62½; pale, $2.25@$2.50; Croton dark and red, $13; Croton brown, $12; Philadelphia front, $22@$23; Trenton front, $20....Rosendale cement is worth 90c@$1.05 per bbl; American Portland, $1.85@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.65@$2; English Portland, $1.90@$2.10; German Portland, $2@$2.50....Rockland common lime is worth 85c per bbl, and do finishing, 95c; State common lime, 80c., and do finishing, $1.05@$1.10....Laths are worth $2 per 1,000....Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Receipts for week, 4,813 pks; exports, 8,007 pks. The demand for evaporated apples does not enlarge much, but supplies are coming forward moderately, and the firmness in the interior prevents any serious pressure to sell. Possibly some grades could be bought a little cheaper if the buyer would take a good sized line. Sun-dried apples steady; demand light, but only a few lots arriving. Chops slow, and there is but little interest in cores and skins. Very little call for raspberries, and values are weaker to sell. Cherries and plums dull. Blackberries quiet, but held about steady. Most of the trading in California fruits is in a jobbing way, but a fair quantity of stock is being moved, and values are without further change. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 7¾@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 6¾@7½c; do, common to good, 5@6½c; do, sundried, 17@18c; cherries, 12@13c; plums, State, 5@5½c; blackberries, 5½c; apricots, 6½@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@10c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3¼@10c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for the week, 9,872 bbls. Arrivals were small up to the close of last week, and dealers got pretty well reduced in stock. This week we have had larger arrivals, but the demand has been good, and prices show market firmness on fancy qualities. Grapes have been in light supply and firm. Cranberries strong. Florida oranges scarce, but mostly defective, and of very irregular value. Californias wanted, and choice West Indian fruit in fair demand. We quote: Apples—Greening and Baldwin, per bbl, $3.50@$4.50; do, Spy, $3.50@$4; do, Spitz, $4@$6; do, seconds, $2@$3. Grapes—Catawbas, per 5-lb basket, 12@20c. Cranberries—Cape Cod, per bbl, $10@$14; do, Jersey, per crate, $3.25@$3.75. Oranges—Florida, per box, $2@$4.50; do, California, $3.25@$3.75; do, West Indian, per bbl, $4@$5.50; grape fruit, Florida, $1@$5; mandarins, $2@$3; tangerines, $2@$5.

GAME—Fine heavy

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Syndicate Offers Its Government Bonds to the Public.

REGULAR DIVIDEND FOR BURLINGTON

Sugar and Tobacco Lower, General List Higher—A Better Feeling on Completion of the Bond Operation.

Speculation to-day was extremely dull, and at the close prices of stocks on the active list were only slightly changed, the majority being fractionally higher. Sugar and Tobacco were lower, the former ¾ and the latter 1¾ points. The price of refined sugar was advanced, but on the announcement the manipulators sold sufficient stock to depress the price. The weakness in Tobacco was due to selling by holders who have become apprehensive over the long delay in making public the company's annual statement. Chicago Gas was well held, but manipulation for the purpose of selling was suspected. A rumor from Chicago was current crediting the company with a heavy floating debt. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was firm and the other industrials were without feature.

London sold its specialties in a moderate way early in the day, and, as a result, Louisville and Nashville and Erie were lower at the close, the loss to the former being ⅝ and of the latter ⅝. The coal stocks were firmer on the covering of shorts. The Directors of the Burlington Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., and this imparted strength to all the Grangers. The trading in the group, however, was unusually light, and at the close Burlington was unchanged, Rock Island and St. Paul were each up ⅛, and Northwestern ⅝.

The important event of the day was the Belmont-Morgan circular in behalf of the Government bond syndicate, offering for sale $62,315,000 United States 4 per cent. bonds at 112¼. A similar circular was issued in London by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons and J. S. Morgan & Co., but there the bonds were offered at £227 per one-thousand-dollar bond. This at to-day's rate of demand exchange, $4.88½, is equivalent to $1,108.89, or 1.366 per cent. below the New-York price. This is explained by the fact that in London the bonds are payable in installments extending to July 1, the apparent difference being due to the adjustment of interest. The terms of the offer were known in the early afternoon, and, while in some quarters the profit to the syndicate was regarded as large, in others it was not overlooked that the work already performed and yet to be performed by the syndicate was fully worth the remuneration. That the bonds are already at a premium was regarded as good evidence that the credit of the Nation has not been permitted to suffer, thanks to the prompt action of President Cleveland. There is no longer fear that high-priced investment securities, returning about 4 per cent., will come on the market, and altogether sentiment was much more hopeful than it has been for some months.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in fair demand. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months, and 4½@6 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in moderate demand. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 4½@7 per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $91,846,598, and balances $5,661,782. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $626,043.

In London call money was ½ per cent., short and three months' bills 1¼ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and unchanged. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.87½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼ for demand, $4.88¾@4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 50 premium; bank, 100 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ¼@¾ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-32 to par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 7½. Boston—5c discount. Chicago—40c bid, 50c premium asked. St. Louis—65c premium bid, offered at 80c.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were sold at 60¾. The closing quotation was 61 bid, 63 asked.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48¼.

In London, bar silver sold at 27 11-16d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $26,601,953, and the imports for the same period, $801,931. The net exports, therefore, have been $25,800,022.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was quiet and fairly firm. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Int. & Great Northern 2d 1⅜
New-York & Harlem 1st c. 3½
Nashville, C. & St. Louis Con. 1¾
Oregon Improvement Con. 5s. 2
Rio Grande West. 1st. 1½
Rock Island 1st c. 1
St. Paul 1st 8s. 1

DECLINED.

At. Ave. Improvement 5s. 1
Equitable Gas, Chicago, 1st. 1
Kansas Pacific, Denver Div. as. 1
Northern Pacific 3d c. 3½

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, registered, advanced ½; the 4s, coupon, ⅜; the 5s, registered, ¼, and the 5s, coupon, ⅛. There were no sales on call. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r.	95	...
4s, r.	111	111¾
4s, c.	111¾	111¾
5s, r.	115¼	115¼
5s, c.	115¼	115¾
Currency 6s, 1895.	100	...
Currency 6s, 1896.	102½	...
Currency 6s, 1897.	105	...
Currency 6s, 1898.	108½	...
Currency 6s, 1899.	110½	R.
Cherokee 4s, 1896.	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1897.	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898.	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	100	...

In State securities, $10,000 Louisiana consol 4s sold at 92⅞, $2,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 84⅛, and $43,000 Virginia 6s, deferred, trust receipts, stamped, at 6⅛@6¼.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Delaware & Hudson 1
Int. Cond. & Ins. 1
Minn. & St. Louis, all as. pd. 1½
New-Jersey Central ..... ¾
New-York & New-England ..... ¾

DECLINED.

American Sugar, Ref. ..... ¾
American Tobacco 1¾
National Starch 1st pf. 10
Norfolk & Western pf. ..... ¾
United States Leather pf. ..... ¾

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low	Last.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	18¾	18¾	18½	18½	18⅝	19	350
American Cotton Oil pf.	62	62	62	62	62	63	125
American Express	111	111	111	111	110	112	90
*American Sugar Refining	92⅞	93⅛	91⅞	92¼	92⅛	92¼	28,370
American Tel. & Cable Co.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	90	92	151
*American Tobacco	90½	91½	89	89¾	89¾	90¼	8,430
American Tobacco pf.	105	105⅜	105	105⅛	105½	106½	140
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.	4	4	4	4	3⅞	4⅛	300
Baltimore & Ohio.	62	62½	62	62½	62¼	63	700
*Bay State Gas.	17	17	17	17	16½	17	900
Canada Southern	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¾	220
Canadian Pacific	48¾	49	48¾	49	48¾	49½	300
Chesapeake & Ohio.	16½	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	16⅜	16¾	400
Chicago Gas	72⅝	73⅛	72⅜	73	72⅞	73	7,910
Chicago & Northwestern.	90¼	90¾	90¼	90⅝	90½	90¾	8,833
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	138	138	138	138	138	...	50
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	70¾	71¼	70½	70⅞	70¾	70⅞	5,060
C., C., C. & St. Louis.	35⅞	36	35⅝	36	36	36½	1,000
C., C., C. & St Louis pf.	86	86	86	86	...	...	30
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.	55	55¼	55	55¼	55¼	55¼	4,800
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific.	61⅞	62⅜	61⅜	62	61⅞	62	1,900
Consolidated Gas Company.	128	128	128	128	128	129½	215
Delaware & Hudson.	127	127	126½	126½	126¾	127	420
Delaware, Lack. & Western.	157	157⅞	156⅞	157⅝	157½	157¾	2,600
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	35	35	35	35	35	35¾	20
Distilling & Cattle Feeding.	9¾	10	9⅝	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	3,580
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	98	98	98	98	96	100	100
General Electric	29½	29⅝	28⅞	29	28¾	28⅞	551
Int. Cond. & Ins.	41	41	41	41	40	43	100
Lake Erie & Western.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15½	16	100
Lake Erie & Western pf.	70⅞	71¼	70⅞	71¼	70½	72	270
Lake Shore	136⅝	137	136⅝	137	136½	137¼	288
Long Island	84	84	84	84	84	85	100
*Long Island Traction.	8⅝	9½	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9	2,215
Louisville & Nashville.	52⅝	52⅞	52¼	52⅝	52¼	52⅝	5,530
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	23	100
Manhattan Consolidated	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106½	107	110
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd.	27	27	27	27	26½	28	100
Missouri Pacific	21⅛	21½	20¼	20⅜	20⅜	20⅝	6,330
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½	100
Missouri, Kansas. & Texas pf.	22	22¼	22	22¼	22	22½	200
*National Lead Company.	28	28¾	27¾	28	27¾	28¼	1,370
*National Lead Company pf.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	82¾	12
National Linseed Oil	20	20	20	20	19	20	100
National Starch 1st pf.	43½	43¾	37	37	33	39	450
New-Jersey Central	83¼	84⅜	83¼	83¾	83⅝	83¾	8,069
New-York Central	99½	99½	99⅜	99⅜	99¼	100	450
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	30⅛	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	30¼	30½	300
New-York & New-Haven.	195	195	195	195	194½	196	100
New-York, L. E. & Western.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	8¾	8⅝	4,650
New-York, L. E. & West. pf.	17¼	17¼	16¾	17¼	17½	18	500
New-York, Sus. & Western.	13	13	13	13	12⅞	13	100
Norfolk & Western pf.	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼	11	11½	800
North American	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	430
Northern Pacific	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛	425
Northern Pacific pf.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15⅞	540
Ontario & Western.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16	16⅛	100
Pacific Mail	22	22	22	22	22	22½	200
Philadelphia & Reading.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	10	1,400
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	45	45	45	45	44½	47	20
Pullman Palace Car Co.	154	154	154	154	154	156	45
St. Louis Southwestern.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜	5	5¼	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	10	1,370
St. Paul & Omaha	31	31	31	31	30	30½	350
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba.	105	105	105	105	105	107	100
Southern Pacific	18	18¼	18	18¼	17½	18¼	300
Southern Railway	10¼	10¼	10	10¼	10	10⅜	4,145
Southern Railway pf.	31¾	31¾	31½	31½	31½	32	337
Tennessee Coal & Iron.	14	14¼	14	14¼	14¼	14½	200
Union Pacific	9	9	9	9	9¼	9½	122
United States Cordage	4⅜	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4⅝	885
United States Cordage pf.	7½	7¾	6¾	6¾	6½	7	1,448
United States Cordage gtd.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	14¾	16	154
United States Rubber.	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	43	100
United States Rubber pf.	93¼	94¼	93¼	94¼	93¾	94½	215
*United States Leather.	8½	8½	8¼	8½	8	9	185
*United States Leather pf.	61	61	60¾	60¾	60	61	300
Wabash	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½	6	30
Wabash pf.	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	12¾	13¼	100
Western Union Telegraph.	87⅜	87¾	87¾	87¾	87⅝	87¾	2,017
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅛	9¼	9	9¼	8⅞	9⅜	740
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	36	36½	36	36½	35¼	37	311
Total sales.							125,026
Silver Bullion certificates.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	61	63	30,000

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Alb & Sus Con 6s 120⅜	Chi, R I & Pac 6s 127	Mo, Kan & East 1st. 84	St Louis S W 1st 68¼
6,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
Am Cotton Oil Co 8s 110¼	Col, H V & Tol 5s 89	Nash, C & St L Con 101¾	1,000 68½
2,000	6,000	6,000	7,000 68¼
Atch, Top & S F 4s 64½	Den & Rio Grande 4s 80	N Y Cent 1st Reg 121	St Louis S W 2d Inc 19½
23,000	500	10,000	500
6,000	East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 103	N Y Elevated 1st 107⅞	16,000 20¼
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 17½	3,000	2,000	5,000 20¼
3,000s3	E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st 111½	6,000 107¾	8,000 20⅜
500	1,000	N Y & Har 1st Coup 121¾	14,000 20⅞
Atlantic Av Imp 5s 93¼	Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 99	4,000	10,000 20¾
3,000	3,000	N Y, L Erie & West 2d Consol 99	15,000 20½
Austin & N W 1st 85⅝	Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chi 1st 94	D, M & Co Eng Certs Stamped 59	Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certs 40
7,000	1,000	5,000	1,000
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 110	Erie Cons Gold 7s 132½	North Missouri 1st 101¾	So Car & Ga 1st 5s 97
12,000	17,000	2,000	5,000
Bur, C R & Nor 1st 104	1,000 132¾	Nor Pac 2d Coup 85	So Pac of Ariz 1st 88¾
8,000	G Bay, W & St P Inc 2¾	1,000	5,000
Can South 1st Gtd 110¼	5,000	Nor Pac 3d Coup 52½	Southern Ry 1st 5s 86½
5,000	Inter & Great N 1st 117	2,000	6,000
Canada Southern 2d 105½	6,000	Nor Pac Cons 5s 27	Texas & Pac 1st 5s 84¾
3,000	Int & G Nor 2d Mtge 69⅜	2,000	11,000
Cent of N J G M 5s 112	1,000	5,000 26½	Texas & Pac 2d Inc 23¾
2,000	Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Div Assented 104	North Ry of Cal 5s 91⅝	4,000
4,000 111¾	7,000	10,000	23
Registered 111	5,000 105	Ore Imp Co Con 5s 51⅞	Tol, A A & N M 1st Trust Receipts 80
2,000	Kan Pac 1st Cons 62¾	3,000	3,000
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 104¾	1,000	10,000 52	Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Co Certs 47½
3,000	10,000 63	Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Receipts 88¼	3,000
5,000 104⅞	5,000 63½	15,000	Union Pac 1st, 1896 103⅜
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 73	5,000 63¾	10,000	2,000
10,000s3	2,000 63	Ore S L & U N Con 40½	New-York & Texas land scrip 55
2,000	5,000 63½	5,000	7,000
5,000 72⅝	Keokuk & D M 1st 96½	Penn Co's Gtd 4½s 110¼	Union Pac 1st, 1898 103⅝
5,000 73	3,000	1,000	9,000
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 91½	Lacede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 91⅞	10,000 110¾	3,000 103¾
1,000	2,000 91	Phil & Read Gen 4s Trust Receipts 61¼	1,000 103¼
4,000 102	L Erie & W 1st 5s 114	5,000	Union Pac 1st, 1899 103⅜
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 119	2,000	Pitts & West 1st 4s 82½	2,000
1,000	2,000 114½	1,000	Un Pac Ext S F 8s 97½
1,000 119¼	Louis & Nashville Ev, H & Nash 1st 114	Rich & Danville 6s 118⅜	2,000
Chi, Bur & Quincy Denver Div 4s 95⅝	1,000	2,000	U S Cordage Co 1st 53
1,000s3	Met Elevated 1st 119⅛	Rio Grande West 1st 63½	2,000
Chicago & Erie 1st 83½	10,000	1,000	1,000 52
4,000	Mil & St Paul Cons 126	4,000 66	Wabash 2d 5s 66½
Chi G L & C Co 1st 94	3,000	St L & Iron Mt 5s 77	3,000
1,000	Mil & St Paul 1st 105	1,000	West Shore Gtd 4s 103¾
Chi & Northwestern 30-Year Deb 5s 107	2,000	St L & S Fr G M 5s 114	10,000
25,000b3	Chi & Pac W 5s 109½	2,000	5,000 103⅞
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 100⅝	Lac & Dav Div 4,000 105½	St L & S Fr Con 4s 51¼	10,000 104
11,000	Mil & St P 8s, 1st 110½	3,000	Registered 103⅜
Chi, St L & N O 1st Cons 7s 108½	16,000	St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Ext 4s 87	1,000s3
10,000	2,000 111	1,000	W N Y & Penn 1st 103¼
Cleve & Canton 1st 83	Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 80	Montana Cent 5s 101	1,000s30F
2,000	5,000	1,000	5,000
8,000 82	1,500 79⅞	San An & Ar Pass 4s 53¼	Wn Nor Car 1st 6s 109
	8,000 79⅝	7,000	2,000
		5,000 53¾	Western Pac Bonds 102½
		10,000 53½	1,000
		1,000 54	Wn Un Col Trust 5s 107⅞
			4,000
			1,000 108

Total sales. $679,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	142	145
Albany & Susquehanna	168	...
Alton & Terre Haute	35½	38
American Coal	85	...
American District Telegraph	43	...
*Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	91½	92
Atlantic & Pacific	½	¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4½	6½
B. & So. Ill. pf.	135	...
Boston A. L. pf.	103	...
Buffalo, R. & P.	20	...
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	58	...
Burlington, C. R. & N.	47	...
Cedar F. & M.	4¾	5½
Central Pacific.	12⅜	13¾
Central & South American Tel.	117½	122
Chicago & Alton.	145	...
Chicago & Alton pf.	160	175
Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	50	58
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	90	...
C., M. & St. P. pf.	117	118½
Cleveland & Pittsburg.	154	...
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	5	5¾
Col. Fuel & Iron.	...	24
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	60	75
Columbus & Hocking Coal.	3½	5
Columbus, H. V. & T.	10	10½
Columbus, H. V. & T pf.	60	61
Commercial Cable.	130	...
Consolidated Coal.	31½	33
Denver & Rio Grande.	11¼	12
D. M. & Ft. D.	5	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	25	...
*D., S. S. & A.	3¾	3½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	9
Evansville & Terre Haute.	25	35
Flint & P. M.	7½	14
Flint & P. M. pf.	...	45
Great Northern pf.	100	103
Green Bay & Winona t. r.	¾	1
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	1⅜	2
Homestake	20	...
Illinois Central.	86	87½
Iowa Central.	6	6¾
Iowa Central pf.	19	22
Kanawha & Michigan.	8¼	11½
Keokuk & D. M.	4	...
K. & D. M. pf.	13	...
Laclede Gas.	26	26½
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. Sug. Ref.	92⅞	93⅛	91¾	92⅛	12,910	Mo. Pacific...	21	21	20½	20⅞	260
Am. Tobacco.	91	91	91	91	120	Nat. Lead.	28	28¼	27¾	27¾	150
Chi. Gas.	72⅝	73¼	72⅜	73	5,870	N. Y. Central.	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	50
C., R. I. & P.	61⅞	62¼	61⅜	61⅞	820	NY.L.E.& W.	8⅞	8⅞	8¼	8⅜	690
Chi., B. & Q.	70⅜	71¼	70¼	70⅝	5,850	N. Y. & N. E.	30½	30½	30⅜	30⅜	70
C.,M. & St.P.	55¼	55⅝	55¼	55⅜	5,450	Nor. Pac. pf..	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	50
Chi. & N. W.	90¼	91¼	90¼	90⅝	3,590	North Amer..	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	10
C. of N. J.	83	84⅜	83	83⅞	1,850	South. Ry.	10	10	10	10	10
C.,C.,C.&St.L.	35⅜	35⅞	35⅛	35½	120	So. Ry. pf.	31½	31¾	31¼	31¼	10
Dist. & C. F.	9⅜	10	9⅜	9⅞	410	Tenn. C. & I.	13⅝	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	50
Gen. Elec....	29⅛	29⅛	28¾	29	80	U S. Cord...	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4½	30
Louis. & N...	52¾	52⅞	52⅛	52⅜	1,180	West. Union.	87¾	87¾	87½	87¾	120
Manhattan ...	107	107	106⅞	106⅞	140						
Total sales.											39,880

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 4s.	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	$5,000	Nor. Pac. 3d.	52½	52¾	52½	52½	5,000
At., T. & S.						Kan. Pac. cn.	63½	63½	63½	63½	3,000
2d, A.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	4,000	Rio G.W. 1st.	65½	65½	65½	65½	2,000
Can. So. 2d.	105½	105½	105½	105½	3,000	Rock I. 5s, c.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	2,000
M.,K. & T. 4s.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	5,000	Tex. Pac. 1st.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	2,000
Nor. Pac. 2d.	85	85	85	85	2,000	St. L.S.W.1st.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	5,000
						U.S.Cord. 1st.	52	52	52	52	3,000
Total sales.					$41,000						

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Cemstock T..	.05	.05	.05	.05	500	Con.Cal.& V.	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	170
Chollar	.60	.60	.60	.60	200	Ophir	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	100
Total sales.											970

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option.	52⅝	53	52½	52⅝	538,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb.	95	100
American Exchange Nat. Bank.	155	157
American Bank Note.	40	43
American Grocery 1st pf.	28	...
American Typefounders'.	1	3
American Typefounders' pf.	19½	22½
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894.	102	...
†Atlantic Trust.	195	215
Barney Dumping Boat Company.	10	...
Barney & Smith Car common.	15	18
Barney & Smith pf. stock.	87	91
‡Barney & Smith Car Co. 6s.	101	103
Beckton Construction pf.	...	66
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central.	95	...
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee.	118	121
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.	189	...
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st.	107	...
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d.	108	...
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	107½	...
‡Broadway Surface 2d.	105	...
Brooklyn Elevated	12	15
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s.	65½	68½
Brooklyn City Railroad.	155	160
Brooklyn Gas Company.	122½	...
Brooklyn Traction.	9½	10½
Brooklyn Traction pf.	52	55
‡Brooklyn Wharf & W'house Co. 5s.	103½	104
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	102	...
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st.	101¼	102¾
Buffalo Street Railway Stock.	66	68
Celluloid Company stock.	...	63
Central & South Am. Tel.	117	120½
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip.	114	...
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip.	114½	...
Central Cross-Town.	166	...
Central National Bank.	118	122
Cent. Park, North & East River.	162	166
Central Trust Company.	1000	1015
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s.	63	67
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock.	...	2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	45	50
Cleveland & Canton eqp. bonds.	21	...
Columbus Street Railway stock.	46	48½
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock.	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock.	135	...
Consol. Electric Light 1st.	90	...
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	69½	70½
Continental Trust.	100	167
Cramp Shipyard stock.	88	92
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	93	95
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat.	157	...
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn.	107½	110½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	178	181
Eighth Avenue.	310	...
‡Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd.	...	50
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	695	720
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	300	...
Fourth National Bank.	180	185
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	57	59
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st.	113	...
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d.	56	59
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	320	...
Gallatin National Bank.	308	...
Garfield National Bank.	450	...
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.	104½	...
Grand River Valley R. R. stock.	105	110
Holland Trust stock.	...	90
Hocking Valley Car Trust 6s.	90	...
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com.	75	...
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	94½	96½
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds.	105	106
Herring-Hall-Marvin common.	8	10½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	35	40
Hudson River Telephone Co.	40	...
Indianapolis Gas stock.	135	137
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s.	102	103
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock.	67	70
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s.	74½	76½
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip.	100	...
International Ocean Telegraph.	104½	...
Iron Steamboat.	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds.	53	60
†Journeay & Burnham.	...	46
Journeay & Burnham pf.	90	94
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds.	90	93
Kings County Elevated.	3	...
Knickerbocker Trust Company.	155	165
Lafayette Gas Company stock.	82½	...
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s.	83½	85
Long Island Traction.	8⅞	9
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s.	30	35
Lorillard pf.	118	120
Mutual Gas, New-York.	150	155
Manhattan Trust Company.	120	125
†Madison Square Garden stock.	6	...
Madison Square Garden 1st.	102	...
Madison Square Garden 2d.	68	...
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf.	108	...
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s.	104	...
Metropolitan Trust Company.	280	290
Mechanics' National Bank stock.	180	325
Mich. Peninsular Car Co. pf.	47	51
Mich. Peninsular Car Co. com.	8	10½
Mich. Pen. Car 5 per cent. bonds.	86	93
National Bank of Commerce.	180	185
National Park Bank.	280	290
National Shoe & Leather Bank (assessments not paid).	66	...
National Wall Paper Co. pf.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,

Bankers.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

OREGON SHORT LINE

AND

UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.

Consolidated Mortgage and Collateral Trust 5 Per Cent. Bonds.

The Committee now represents more than three-fifths of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds afloat and strongly urges all holders of these bonds who have not yet deposited them to do so forthwith with the American Loan & Trust Co. in Boston or the New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Co. in New-York.

A crisis in the affairs of the company is at hand. The present condition of affairs cannot continue much longer. The bondholders must act together either to secure the full value of their property if Congressional legislation permits a reorganization of the Union Pacific system to protect it if the first mortgage bondholders attempt foreclosure, as has been suggested, or to realize their own share if foreclosure of their own mortgages becomes necessary. Those who act alone will find it practically impossible to secure either result.

The hearing on the petition for a separate receivership of your property has been postponed to March 5, and the time for the deposit of bonds is therefore extended to Feb. 20, after which date a penalty will be imposed.

S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Chairman,
(President American Loan and Trust Co., Boston.)
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
(President New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Co., New-York.)
HOWLAND DAVIS,
(Blake Brothers & Co., New-York.)
W. S. FITZ, Boston.
GEO. C. LEE,
(Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston.)
BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER, Boston,
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
(President the State Trust Co., New-York.)
COMMITTEE.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Counsel.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,265,587.13 GOLD BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Exempt from Taxation.

Executors, administrators, guardians, and others holding trust funds are authorized by law to invest in these bonds.

Interest Three Per Cent. Per Annum.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until TUESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1895, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following coupon or registered bonds and stocks of the City of New-York, the principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, to wit:

$1,585,000.00 "Consolidated stock of the City of New-York," for various public purposes, the principal payable on the first day of November, in the year 1920.
$105,000.00 "Consolidated stock of the City of New-York," for the construction of Corlears Hook Park, and for the expenses in acquiring the lands therefor, the principal payable on the first day of November, in the year 1914.
$500,000.00 "Consolidated stock of the City of New-York, known as 'Dock Bonds of the City of New-York,'" the principal payable on the first day of November, in the year 1925.
$200,000.00 "Consolidated stock of the City of New-York, known as 'Additional Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York,'" the principal payable on the first day of November, in the year 1914.
$96,814.77 Consolidated stock of the City of New-York, known as "Schoolhouse Bonds," the principal payable on the first day of November, in the year 1914.
$778,772.36 Consolidated stock of the City of New-York known as "City Improvement Stock," the principal payable on the first day of November, in the year 1915.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Finance Department, Comptroller's office, February 18, 1895.

PENNOCK ELECTRIC COMPANY OWNS THE cheapest and best electric light and power system in the world. The stock will pay huge premiums and constant dividends.
State-right certificates for sale in hundred-share lots at 10 cents per share. Send for particulars.
PENNOCK ELECTRIC COMPANY.
305 Carter Building, Boston.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

$1,000,000 ESTATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage. Right down at lowest rates in sums to suit. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., Real Estate Appraisers, Auctioneers, and Brokers; offices 177 Broadway.

Financial.

A simultaneous issue will be made in London by Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS and Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO.

$62,315,000

United States 4 % Bonds

IN COUPON FORM OF $50, $100, $1,000, AND REGISTERED FORM OF $50, $100, $1,000, AND $10,000 EACH.

Bonds dated February 1, 1895. Payable at the pleasure of the United States after February 1, 1925.

INTEREST PAYABLE FEBRUARY 1ST, MAY 1ST, AUGUST 1ST, AND NOVEMBER 1ST.

New-York, February 19th, 1895.

On behalf of the syndicate, we offer for sale the above-described $62,315,000 United States 4 per cent. bonds, bearing interest from February 1st, 1895, and maturing February 1st, 1925. The price is 112¼ per cent., of which 12¼ per cent. will be payable on allotment, and the remaining 100 per cent. on or before March 1st, or upon delivery of the bonds as provided below, with interest at 4 per cent. per annum from March 1st. The bonds will be delivered as soon as they are prepared and executed by the Treasury Department. Purchasers desiring to complete their payments before delivery of the bonds will be given negotiable receipts.

Bids will be received by either of the undersigned, and payments must be made to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., in cash or by certified checks on New-York banks.

The subscription list will be opened at 10 A. M. on February 20th, and will be closed without notice. The right is reserved by us to reject any applications, to allot smaller amounts than applied for, and to apportion allotments between American and European applicants in any way we may deem best. At least one-half of the bonds will be allotted in London on such terms and conditions as may be provided for in the London circular.

Our allotments will be made within four days from date, by notice mailed to applicants.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
23 Nassau Street, New-York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

GENERAL MTGE. 6 % BONDS

OF THE

Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co.

At the instance of a large number of the holders of the above bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

As provided by the order of the court, immediate proof of the bonds is necessary. You are therefore requested to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York (for which negotiable certificates will be issued) and sign the bondholders' protective agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1894.
SIMON BORG,
20 Nassau Street,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
45 Wall Street,
ALBERT S. ROE,
323 Produce Exchange,
Committee.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, of Counsel.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CAPITALISTS! — South of Wall St., just east of the Stock Exchange; half an acre—old buildings; low price; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 177 B'way.

Meetings and Elections.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the office of the company, Pace Building corner of Eighth and Main Sts., in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, for the following purposes:

To consider the propriety of authorizing and to authorize the Board of Directors:
(a) To contract in the name of this company, severally or jointly—
(1) For the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property, in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and
(2) For the acquisition of the securities of said company; and
(b) To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, of mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company for a principal sum not exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being payable in gold, and the principal sum being payable on the first day of March, 1945.
(c) To make any trackage or other agreement relating to the moving of its traffic between Lexington and Louisville;
And for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1895, at 12 M., and will reopen on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN STAMPING CO.:

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors of the American Stamping Company, not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, and the Directors not having within one month thereafter called a meeting for the purpose of electing Directors, a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation for the purpose of electing Directors thereof will be held at the office of said corporation, No. 194 John St., in the City of New-York, N. Y., on the 21st day of February, 1895, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
E. OBERMAYER,
Stockholder of said Corporation.
Dated New-York, Feb. 5, 1895.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New-York, Feb. 9, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New-York City, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1895, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen Directors for the ensuing two years.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, February 20th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on Thursday, March 21st, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LONG Island Traction Co.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Long Island Traction Co. will be held at the offices of the company, 168 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 5, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, February 21st, and will open Wednesday, March 6th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. A. H. BOGARDUS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
44 South St., Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, as above, on the 20th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 9th inst., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 21st inst.
T. K. STUART, Secretary.

Dividends.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY,
80 Reade St., New-York, Feb. 6, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the common stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable March 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Friday, March 1, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business March 16, 1895.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York Monday, Feb. 25, 1895, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due March 1, 1895, and will reopen March 1, 1895, at 10 A. M.
T. O. BARBOUR, Treasurer.
Richmond, Va., Feb. 16, 1895.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
53, 55, and 57 Duane St.,
New-York, Feb. 15, 1895.

The coupons of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this company, due MARCH 1, 1895, will be paid, on and after that date, by the NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Treasurer.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of Executors.
2 shs. The Sun Printing & Publishing Asso. ("The Sun.")
5 shs. Colonial Bank.

By order of the Union Trust Co. of N. Y., Guardian.
$2,000 Wabash R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1939.
$3,000 City of Newark, N. J., 4 p. c. Tax Bds., 1906.

By order of Trustees.
10 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
$1,000 Atchison & Pike's Peak R. R. & Tel. 6 p. c. Bd., 1895.

By order of Administrator.
250 shs. Dives Pelican Mining Co. pfd.
750 shs. Dives Pelican Mining Co. common.

For account of whom it may concern.
$1,000 Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1924.
1 membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
100 shs. 9th National Bank.
20 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
200 shs. Ohio Southern R. R. Co.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
40 shs. United States Mortgage Co.
1 share Adirondack League Club.
$5,000 Chattanooga, Rome & Col. R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c Bd., 1937.
33 shs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
20 shs. Swift & Co.
$15,000 Milwaukee St. R'way Co. Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1920.
100 shs. Consolidated Tel. & Electric Subway Co.
35 shs. Home Insurance Co.
$5,000 Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pitts. R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
50 shs. Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo R. R. pfd.
100 shs. N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st pfd.
7 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. (ex rights.)
122 shs Pennsylvania Coal Co.
10 shs. Continental Trust Co.
1,384 shs. Brookline Gaslight Co.
648 4-10 shs. Empire Warehouse Co., Limited, Trust Certfs. (Hyl.)
$1,000 N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. 4 p. c. Extnd. Debt Certfs., 1905.
66 shs. Standard Gaslight Co. common.
$2,000 Long Island Traction & Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co. 6 p. c. Coll. Trust Notes.
30 shs. Standard Gaslight Co. common.
$9,000 Union Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1920.
30 shs. 7th National Bank.

MANAGER HOPKINS'S ENTERPRISE

Career of the Young Man at the Head of the Academy Production.

The magnificent production of "Rory of the Hill," at the Academy, has called attention to the man who was bold enough to make it in this unusually dull theatrical season. Ervin Hopkins, Jr., is one of the youngest, as he is one of the most energetic, of the managers of this country. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar, in Chicago, entering the law firm of Dent & Black, the last-named member of which was one of the attorneys retained to defend the Anarchists.

Young Hopkins, however, had a speculative mind, which the legal profession could not satisfy. He became interested in a machine for loading hay, and organized a company to promote its introduction. D. K. Hill, a brother of J. M. Hill, became interested in him about that time, and introduced him to the manager, who was then looking for a man to take charge of his business. Mr. Hill engaged Hopkins to manage the tour of Margaret Mather, and he directed her tour to California in the Fall of 1886.

After this, Mr. Hopkins was made manager of Hill's Columbia Theatre, Chicago, and when Mr. Hill secured the Union Square in this city, he placed Mr. Hopkins in charge. This was in 1888, and he remained there until his employer took the management of the Standard Theatre, when he removed with him, remaining the business manager of the Standard for a year. Then Mr. Hopkins first came in contact with James C. Roach, his present star at the Academy, and directed him in a tour with "Dan Darcy."

When the "Fencing Master" was produced, Mr. Hopkins took charge of the comic-opera production, for Mr. Hill, taking it to St. Louis and Chicago, closing the season in Milwaukee. Then he took "The Algerians," and had an interest in it, with Reginald De Koven. When the comic opera was at Daly's, Mr. Hill sold out his interest to Fred C. Whitney, and Mr. Hopkins likewise retired from the field, to undertake the management of "Rory of the Hill," which was produced at Hartford last Fall, and started on its career of success, for which Mr. Hopkins's skill, experience, and sound judgment are responsible to a great degree.

A POSSIBILITY OF HOWGATE'S ACQUITTAL

The Special Instructions of Justice McComas to the Jury.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—When the Howgate trial was resumed this morning, Justice McComas announced the instructions which he would permit to go to the jury. The instructions are regarded by members of the bar as indicating a possibility of acquittal on the ground that Howgate was not a fugitive from justice, and therefore the Statute of Limitations operates as a bar against the prosecution.

Out of the twenty-two prayers offered by the counsel for the accused four were accepted.

The last prayer granted was to the effect that if the jury found from the evidence that for any period of three consecutive years after the commission of the alleged offense of forgery and embezzlement the defendant was not a fugitive from justice, their verdict must be for the defendant.

In addition to these prayers the court allowed all of the seven offered by District Attorney Birney for the prosecution.

Assistant District Attorney W. M. Lewis began the argument of the case for the Government. The case will probably go to the jury Thursday.

MONEY NEEDED WILL BE FORTHCOMING

Stockholders Think the Whisky Trust Can Be Made Profitable.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 19.—The New-York members of the Whisky Trust Stockholders' Protective Committee, Messrs. Hartshorne and Rice, arrived here to-day to learn from the expert accountant the result of the examination as to the financial condition of the property. They want to find out how much is needed to put the company on its feet, and as they believe the business can be made to pay, all the needed money will be forthcoming, they say, on reorganization. Mr. Rice said the question as to the complete retirement of Mr. Greenhut from the management was one for the stockholders to determine.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department—Henry P. Birmingham, Assistant Surgeon, from duty at Fort Grant, Arizona Territory, to Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, vice Capt. Freeman V. Walker, Assistant Surgeon, relieved.

—A board of inspection, consisting of Col. Henry M. Roberts and Lieut. Cols. Peter C. Hain and George L. Gillespie, has been appointed to inspect the United States Engineer School at Wilkes Point, N. Y.

—Capt. G. L. Luhn, Fourth Infantry, having reached the age limit, was placed on the retired list of the army to-day.

—Capt. W. L. Alexander, Commissary of Subsistence, will visit Fort Collins, Eastonville, Col., on inspection duty.

—Leave of Absence.—Capt. Arthur L. Wagner, Eighth Infantry, five days' extension.

—Lieut. Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., Second Artillery, will join his battery.

—Capt. Walker will report to Fort Grant, Arizona Territory, for duty.

Navy.

—Ensign Harry George has been detached from Mare Island Yard and ordered to the Albatross.

WILL SUPPORT THE NAVY

The House Not Disposed to Cut the Appropriations.

MR. SAYERS MEETS WITH DEFEAT

His Efforts to Prevent the Work of Perfecting the Equipment Meets with Little Encouragement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Toward the close of the second session of the Fifty-second Congress, when the Naval Appropriation bill was under discussion in the House, and some of the prarie economists were endeavoring to prevent the extension of the naval fleet, Representative Fellows made an impassioned speech in advocacy of the construction of a coast-line battle ship which had been authorized by the Senate but to which the House seemed reluctant to consent. The speech carried the House with a rush, and the vessel was added to the growing navy.

Interest in the navy has not altogether vanished since that speech was delivered. On the contrary, it has grown with the growth of the navy, and to-day it was made apparent to Mr. Sayers, the very prudent and economical Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, who is doing his best to restrict the appropriations, that he was not likely to be successful in his attempt to stop shipbuilding for the United States fleet. While the bill is yet to pass the House, it has gone through the Committee of the Whole substantially is it was reported, and unless it meets with unexpected opposition it will go to the Senate with provisions for three new battle ships and for a fleet of torpedo boats somewhat commensurate with the size and pretensions of the navy as it now exists.

Mr. Sayers's opposition was rather more harsh and persistent than it has been against any other measure brought before the House for the appropriation of money. While he is not opposed to a navy, as Mr. Holman frankly was, he believes that money appropriated for the construction of ships and for other purposes is not carefully expended by the Navy Department. He has not criticised the department on the floor, but it is well known that he entertains the opinion that the army and the navy spend money with less concern about the burden which those departments impose upon the taxpayers than any other departments of the Government.

The disposition of the House to sustain the Naval Committee would have been strengthened to-day if the committee had shown greater familiarity with the items of the bill than they did. On several propositions it was apparently impossible for the gentleman in charge of the measure to give satisfactory answers to inquiries put to him. This is never expected to be the case, and it is in a sense unpardonable. Failure to sustain such a committee would not be regarded as surprising.

When the bill was taken up in committee of the whole the Chair ruled adversely to Mr. Sayers on his point of order against the proposition to increase the enlisted force of the navy by 2,000 men. Mr. Sayers appealed, but the Chair was sustained. Motions to strike out and to amend the clause were lost. The provision for a clerk to the Labor Employment Bureau at the Norfolk Navy Yard was stricken out after Mr. Sickles had made a speech denouncing the management of the bureau. Without completing consideration of the bill the committee rose.

In the course of the day several other important matters were acted upon by the House. The joint resolution reported yesterday by the Committee on Ways and Means directing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the shipment in bond through the United States of goods destined for the free zone of Mexico was passed. Also a bill authorizing the President to appoint Gen. Don Carlos Buell a Colonel on the retired list of the army.

A conference was agreed to on the Agricultural Appropriation bill.

SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Newark Bay Bridge Bill Meets with Executive Approval.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The President has approved an act authorizing a bridge across Newark Bay, N. J.; an act to adopt special rules for the navigation of harbors, rivers, and inland waters of the United States, except the great lakes and their connecting and tributary waters as far east as Montreal; supplementary to the act for preventing collisions at sea; a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to complete the connection between St. Joseph and Benton Harbors, Mich., out of former appropriations; a joint resolution instructing the Secretary of War to return to the State of Michigan the flags of the Seventeenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Regiments of Michigan Volunteer Infantry; an act providing for an additional Circuit Judge in the Ninth (Pacific coast) Judicial Circuit; an act amending the Circuit Court of Appeals act of 1891; an act granting to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian Reservation in Arizona; an act to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in the District of Columbia and to regulate the proceedings before them; an act to readjust the salaries and allowances of the Postmasters at Guthrie, Oklahoma City, and Kingfisher, Oklahoma Territory, and acts for the relief of Abraham D. Prince, Daniel C. Rodman of Tallahassee, Fla., and others.

THE TIME EXTENDED.

Income Tax Returns May Be Filed This Year Until April 15.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The following is the full text of the resolutions extending the time for making returns of incomes, as agreed to in both houses to-day on the conference report:

Resolved, That the time fixed by existing law for the rendering of income returns, to wit, "On or before the first Monday of March in every year," (Sec. 35, act of Aug. 28, 1894, and Sec. 3,175, Revised Statutes, as amended by Sec. 34 of that act,) is hereby extended, with reference only to returns of income for the year 1894, so that it shall be lawful to make retuns for that year on or before the 15th day of April, 1895.

Resolved, That in computing incomes under said act the amounts necessarily paid for fire insurance premiums and for ordinary repairs shall be deducted.

Resolved, That in computing incomes under said act the amounts received as dividends upon the stock of any corporation, company, or association shall not be included in case such dividends are also liable to the tax of 2 per cent. upon the net profits of said corporation, company, or association, although such tax may not have been actually paid by said corporation, company, or association at the time of making returns by the person, corporation, or association receiving such dividends. And returns or reports of the names and salaries of employes shall not be required from employers unless called for by the collector in order to verify the returns by employes.

ENGLAND HELD RESPONSIBLE

Cause of the Delay in Enforcing New Naval Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—A resolution reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, and adopted to-night by the Senate, postponing the time of taking effect of the revised international regulations for preventing collisions at sea, which had been fixed for March 1, 1895, contains a preamble reciting that while Great Britain on April 25, 1894, communicated to this Government that no time should be lost in carrying the regulations into effect, she announced to this Government on Jan. 16, 1895, that the British Government found it impossible, until Parliament had been consulted, to fix a date for bringing the regulations into force, and earnestly requested this Government to consent to a temporary postponement of their enforcement. As it is desirable that the regulations should be put in force by the maritime powers simultaneously, the time was postponed to a subsequent date to be fixed by the President by proclamation.

THE LOTTERY BILL MAY PASS.

Its Author Expects to Call It Up Late in the Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Chairman Culberson of the House Judiciary Committee is confident that during the last days of this session he will be able to bring about the consideration of a bill, which has been favorably reported, extending the prohibition against lottery traffic between the States or between any foreign country and the United States through the agency of the United States mails or the express companies.

This measure passed the Senate on May 19, 1894, and was immediately referred to the Judiciary Committee of the House. Owing to the sickness of several of its members, the committee was unable to act upon the bill for some time, and it was not until Representative Broderick of Kansas took the matter in hand that the bill was reported. Mr. Broderick prepared a favorable report, which was agreed to by all, except two members of the committee, and on July 27 he submitted it, together with the bill to the House with amendments, and it was placed on the calendar. Very strangely all attempts to induce the Committee on Rules to name a day when this bill should be considered and voted upon proved unavailing, and the friends of the bill say that they think that the only way in which it can be brought before the House is by asking for its consideration on a suspension day. Mr. Broderick made an effort last session to call the bill from the calendar, but several members objected and the attempt was unsuccessful.

Those who are opposed to this measure base their opposition on the ground that it is unconstitutional, and absolutely refuse to allow the bill to be brought before the House, when their objection is all that is necessary to prevent such action. At a meeting of the committee some time ago Mr. Culberson was directed to seize the first opportunity offered to secue its consideration, but thus far this session no chance has presented, owing to the consideration of appropriation bills and other more important matters, and its friends do not expect to be able to accomplish their purpose until the last week of the session. During the last six days of a session it is permissible for members of the House to ask for a suspension of the rules and the passage of bills on the calendar, and if two-thirds of the House agree to the proposition to suspend the rules the bills are passed at the same time. Chairman Culberson is expected to move to suspend the rules and pass the anti-Lottery bill when the proper time arrives, and there is apparently no doubt that if he can obtain recognition the bill will pass, as there are only a few members opposed to it.

No partisan feeling has been dragged into the controversy over this bill, Democrats and Republicans being in favor of its enactment, but the lottery companies are leaving nothing undone to defeat it. Several members of the committee to-day expressed the opinion that the bill would pass if it could be brought to a vote. Every Representative in Congress has been appealed to to vote for the measure.

For National Prohibition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Mr. Blair (Rep., N. H.,) introduced in the House to-day a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation, and sale of alcoholic liquors in the United States. The measure was offered at the request of the general officers of the World's and the National Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, and as the legal expression of the polyglot petition just presented to the President of the United States.

RAPID-TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS MEET

Mr. Orr Desires a Further Estimate of Cost on the Last Plan.

Rapid-Transit Commissioners Orr, Low, Starin, Inman, and Steinway, Edward M. Shepard of counsel, Chief Engineer W. B. Parsons, and Secretary Delafield attended the board meeting yesterday.

Commissioner Claflin, who went South on business, has not yet returned.

President Orr called attention to the fact that, while the board was in possession of estimates of the expense of constructing a rapid-transit road on the general plans at first suggested by the Chief Engineer and approved by the Board of Experts, it had not yet been informed definitely as to the cost should it be constructed on a level and immediately under the surface. He said he had requested the Chief Engineer to make a further estimate of the cost based upon the plan of construction now suggested.

Chief Engineer Parsons reported concerning the suggestion of Mr. Low that the sub-surface railroad should be of a width equal to the whole width of the street from house line to house line, and pointed out that one objection was that the foundations of some of the new buildings extend considerably outside of the house line.

He submitted tracings showing the encroachment upon the street of certain foundations.

A general plan for construction and the amendments to the rapid-transit law were discussed.

Expert Theodore Cooper's bill for $1,000 for services was ordered paid.

Most Exclusive of Travelers.

From The Philadelphia Record, Feb. 18.

Everybody knows how finicky grand opera singers are, especially the great ones—and who ever heard of one that wasn't great! But that is neither here nor there. However, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Pullman officials are having their own troubles in moving the eighteen principal singers of the Abbey-Grau combination from New-York to Baltimore. By the terms of their contract, every one of these people is to be provided with an exclusive drawing-room in a parlor car, and, as few cars contain more than one drawing-room, it will readily be seen in what a predicament the management is placed. Nearly every train that passed through Broad Street Station on its way to Baltimore yesterday contained a number of the singers, each in a separate car. The rivalry existing between some of the principals even prevented their traveling on the same train, and it was noticed that every one of the dusky porters wore a worried look, as though fully realizing the responsibility of their positions. At a late hour last evening all the singers had not yet gone through.

Of Notable Ancestry.

From The Brunswick (Me.) Telegraph.

The Bowdoin College Library has a gift of $1,000 from Mr. George S. Bowdoin. This money is for a general book fund for the purchasing of such new books as the Librarian shall think proper. Mr. Bowdoin is a New-York man and a direct descendant from Gov. Bowdoin, for whom the college is named. Mr. Bowdoin is also related to Gov. Sullivan, a part of whose name he bears, and is a connection of Alexander Hamilton, quite a remarkable ancestry. He has always been a good friend to the college.

YOUNG WOMEN GYMNASTS

Graceful Exercises at the Berkeley Ladies' Athletic Club.

CLEVER WORK ON ROPES AND BARS

Traveling with Rings and Jumping Receive Much Applause—Artistic Poses and Fancy Dancing Steps.

There was a gay scene in the big gymnasium of the Berkeley Ladies' Athletic Club, in Forty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon.

It was the annual "open day" of the club. Only once in the year are the friends of the fair devotees to the graces of athletics invited to witness their skillful feats with rings and ropes and bars, and invitations are much sought for. The graceful evolutions of the members were witnessed yesterday by a large number of spectators. Long before 3 o'clock, the hour for the exercises to begin, the best seats on the floor and in the balcony were taken.

There was a rustle of silken skirts, a soft, pervading odor of violets, and an effective mingling of velvets in deep, rich shades and furs, and here and there were daintily appareled little men and women who accompanied their mothers or sisters to see the fun.

Among those present were Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. John S. Iselin, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Anson W. Hard, Mrs. Bayard Dominick, Mrs. H. L. Horton, Mrs. Theodore P. T. Ralli, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. A. W. Balch, Mrs. Albert Bierstadt, Miss Helen M. Gould, who is an interested member of the club; Mrs. Paul F. Mundé, Miss Kingsland, Miss Roosevelt, Mrs. David King, Jr., whose two little girls took part in the exercises; Mrs. Edward Addison Greeley, and Mrs. A. Spencer Le Duc, who had two little sons with her.

Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, the President of the club, was absent, as she is attending the meeting of the National Counsel of Women in Washington. Miss M. L. Hawkins, the club's Secretary, did the honors of the day, for the annual exhibition is something of a social affair.

The guests had not ceased to arrive when the first chord was struck on the piano, a side door opened, and a long line of lithe figures in short gymnasium suits of blue and red and blue and gold entered the room with quick, light steps.

At the head was Miss D. M. Elliott, the club's instructor. She wore a suit of brilliant scarlet, trimmed with gold, while in her hands she carried bouquets of roses, violets, orchids, and lilies of the valley, gifts from her pupils.

There were forty-five girls in the line, ranging from the tall young girl just approaching womanhood, to her smallest sister; and at the very end were nine slim, little atoms of humanity in close-fitting black jersey suits, future leaders of cotillions, perhaps.

Only the very smallest men are permitted to enter this sacred ground, either as members or spectators, and it is a privilege to be appreciated.

It would be easier to tell what those fifty-five young women and those nine small boys did not do yesterday than to say what they did. There were dumbbell exercises first by the older members, who posed, took pretty dancing steps, and made pictures of themselves in all sorts of charming ways, each succeeding movement being more delightful than the preceding one.

The children had their chance next, and successfully went throught wonderful evolutions, in which their small musical dumbbells played a prominent part. There was jumping in this part of the programme, first with one foot, then with both feet together, and, finally, with hands waving an accompaniment, until there seemed to be a cyclone of small boys and girls.

There were more pretty poses, and graceful steps when the rings were brought out, but it was not until the first little athlete swung herself along the traveling rings that the audience began to applaud, and a fluffy little blonde baby girl in a dainty little frock of blue and white fairly screamed with rapture.

More daring feats followed. The small boys went hand over hand up a rope to the very top of the room. Two of the most skilled performers traveled the rings together, moving in such perfect unison that they never failed to grasp a ring at the same time. Two venturesome maidens swung off the balcony by the rope, and when they swung back again they were pushed off, and, dangling in the air, slid lightly down to the floor.

The baby girl in the balcony nearly had hysterics again when one of the smaller athletes tied herself into a bow knot in some mysterious fashion, and then swung back and forth with hands and feet in a ring and her body in a serpentine twist.

Another feat that called forth great applause was that of a young woman who swung herself lightly upon the parallel bars, hung head and hands down, and then, taking the hands of some one below, gave a mysterious turn and landed safe on her feet again.

At one time in the afternoon there was suddenly a great stampede from one end of the room to the other, and one after another a number of small bodies were thrown upon the floor; and no one knew what was the matter for as as much as a second. Then the familiar notes of "Yankee Doodle" came from the piano, and the smallest of the performers were found to be sitting in two lines having a lively game of "Bean Porridge Hot" to music, while they sang an accompaniment.

There was some exciting jumping of hurdles, and after that artistic poses and fancy dancing steps; and when one long procession filed out of the room, no one could say who or what was the best.

"Eliza" looked as if she had taken all the prizes if any were given. "Eliza" is the negro woman who looks after the weals and woes of these young women in the dressing room. She was made the keeper of the watches yesterday, and the line of big watches and little watches and watches of all descriptions that were pinned across her ample bosom made a more brilliant display than was ever exhibited by an honored Marshal of France.

Mrs. E. W. Allen was one of the best performers yesterday. Some of the others who took part were Miss C. F. Lawrence, Miss Isabel Noyes, Miss Pullman, Miss Katherine Bissell, Miss Jenks, Miss H. W. Southworth, Miss Barbour, Miss Montanye, Miss Read, Miss Norris, and Miss Claglett.

Massachusetts Militia Ready.

From The Boston Journal.

Massachusetts militiamen are very deeply interested in the presentation of the New-York methods of assembly upon emergency call as outlined by Col. F. V. Greene at the dinner given to that offic

MUSICAL MONEY-MAKERS

Some Pianists Get Fifty Dollars a Night for Advertising.

WILLIAM STEINWAY AS A WITNESS

How Pianos Are Kept in Public Notice—The Suit for an Accounting of the Steinway Firm.

There does not seem to be much in the money-making way that the musical artist of these days lets go by him. William Steinway, head of the big piano manufacturing firm, testifying under oath yesterday, said that it was the custom of his house, as it was of all big piano houses, to pay artists who used their instruments, and who put the line "Steinway piano used exclusively at these performances" on their programmes, the very comfortable sum of $50 a night.

Mr. Steinway also gave much other interesting information during the course of the day. He occupied the witness chair before Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, in the suit brought by Henry W. T. Steinway for an accounting of the affairs of Steinway & Sons. Wheeler H. Peckham, chief counsel for the plaintiff, cross-examined Mr. Steinway, who did not seem to mind the operation in the least. He gave his answers quietly and with an air indicating very clearly that there was nothing to conceal in the conduct of the big concern he manages.

Mr. Peckham had the cash book of the concern, and, picking out certain marked items, he asked Mr. Steinway to explain them.

"I find here an item for 'campaign purposes,' what does that stand for?"

"We gave that in the cause of good government. We are interested in good government as everybody else is."

"Ever give anything to Tammany Hall?" Mr. Peckham continued.

"That has nothing to do with this case," retorted Mr. Steinway.

"I wan. to know," insisted Mr. Peckham, "whether Steinway & Sons ever contributed to the Tammany Hall campaign fund?"

"I gave $200 when I was an Elector."

"How about the Hewitt campaign?"

"We gave the use of the hall, and charged it to Steinway & Sons."

"Did you contribute to the Long Island campaign?"

"Yes; we gave something."

"Did you contribute to both sides?"

"We were very much interested on both sides."

There was a shout of laughter at this answer, which at first seemed to puzzle Mr. Steinway. Then he, too, smiled, as he replied:

"I guess I did not make myself clear. I didn't mean that we were interested in both sides in the Long Island City campaign, but on both sides of the East River. When we made campaign contributions at all, it was only to one side."

There was an item "$145 for boxes at Liederkranz ball," and Mr. Peckham wanted to know what that meant.

"All the piano firms take boxes at this ball. We had nine, and the members of the firm and their families used them."

Then came the information regarding the money-making qualities of artists. Mr. Peckham asked:

"What does this entry mean, '$1,450 for charity'?"

"That's a mistake. That money was paid to Joseffy, and was for twenty-nine concerts, at $50 each, at which he was to play exclusively on the Steinway piano, and the programme was to state that these pianos were used at these concerts. That's the usual custom."

"Do you always pay $50 when your pianos are used at concerts?" demanded Mr. Peckham.

"That depends on the persons using them. We wouldn't pay the greatest lawyer that ever lived 5 cents for using them."

Even Judge Beekman joined in the roar of laughter that went up at the cross-examiner's expense. Mr. Peckham alone remained serious, and, without waiting for the merriment to subside, said:

"What about this entry of '$20 for a Police Captain at the Arion ball'?"

"I will explain that," replied the witness. "All of the large piano houses bought tickets for the ball, and two of the tickets were set aside for one of the Police Captains and his friend. I cannot remember his name. The tickets were left in the desk, and one day, when there was only a boy in the office, a man came in and asked for tickets for the Arion ball. The boy by mistake gave the Captain's tickets, and we had to spend $20 for two tickets for the Captain."

"How does it happen that it is not entered that way? It only says '$20 for Captain at the Arion ball.'"

"Well, I cannot explain that. Probably the bookkeeper can tell you."

"Perhaps it is one of those things no fellow can find out or explain," commented Mr. Peckham, sarcastically.

"Perhaps," replied Mr. Steinway, quietly. There was a lot of items of money paid to various pianists that bothered Mr. Peckham. Mr. Steinway explained them by saying that it was the custom of the house, and of all large piano houses, to pay artists who used the firm's pianos.

"Here's an item of $12 for bouquets for Grover Cleveland. What's that mean?"

"That was paid to Mr. Stetson to reimburse him for money he spent to send the flowers to Mr. Cleveland, he having sent them in the name of Steinway & Sons."

There were other entries that specially interested Mr. Peckham, and, after a short redirect examination, Mr. Steinway was excused.

He was followed on the stand by Felix Burkhart, who has been the bookkeeper of the firm since 1865. He swore that the plaintiff knew every detail of the books. He had often examined them, and had never objected in any way to any of the items in the accounts. He had acquiesced in many of the expenditures to which he now takes exception, and altogether had every part of the business, especially the books, at his finger ends, declared Mr. Burkhart.

The case will be continued to-day.

SUING FOR LOST AFFECTIONS.

An Old Man Asks for $25,000, Marshal Bernhard for $20,000.

Sussman Schuster, seventy-three years old, who owns a great deal of property in Harlem, is accused of having alienated Mrs. Henry Leibach's affections, and Mr. Leibach has sued for $25,000 damages. Mr. Schuster and his attorney insist that it is a case of blackmail, and the aged defendant declares he will see Mr. Leibach and the latter's lawyer, August P. Wagner, hanged in chains before he will give them a cent.

Mr. Schuster owns the building at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Second Avenue in which the Leibachs live. One Sunday morning in June, 1894, he declares, he received word from Mrs. Leibach that some repairs were needed in the apartment occupied by her. He called at the house and went to her room. After he had been there a few minutes Leibach, with a friend, he says, rushed in and charged the old man with improper conduct. Schuster denied the charge, and soon after evicted the Leibach family. Then, he says, the twenty-five-thousand-dollar suit was brought.

Henry W. Wiegele is another husband who says his wife's affections have been alienated, and he has sued Deputy United States Marshal Bernhard, whom he accuses of the alienation, for $20,000 damages in the Court of Common Pleas. Wiegele recently sued his wife for absolute divorce in the Superior Court, naming Bernhard as co-respondent. To this action, which was tried before Judge Dugro, Mrs. Wiegele made no defense, and Judge Dugro intimated that he would give a decree to the husband.

Wiegele says that Bernhard won Mrs. Wiegele by giving her presents of money and jewelry, and he sets this up in his complaint against the Deputy Marshal.

In reply, Bernhard says Wiegele was cognizant of the friendly relations existing between Mrs. Wiegele and himself, and the Deputy Marshal produced a number of letters written by Wiegele, in which he commends his wife to Bernhard's care. Bernhard admits that he gave presents to Mrs. Wiegele, but says that her husband not only knew of his doing so, but accepted some of the jewelry from his wife and wore it, knowing where it came from.

The case came up yesterday before Judge Pryor in the Court of Common Pleas, and in the course of the examination it developed that Mr. and Mrs. Wiegele had agreed to separate May 29, 1894. Subsequently, Wiegele went to Europe, and wrote a letter, dated on board the steamer, to Mr. Bernhard, in which he said: "My wife does not want a husband, but she never did anything wrong." In another letter he wrote: "She thinks well of you, but don't ever make her angry, and be good to Suzed." After reading these extracts Bernhard's lawyer said:

"Wiegele tried to extort money from Bernhard, and to induce others to swear falsely against him."

Judge Pryor remarked that, if these charges in Bernhard's answer were true, it should be called to the attention of Judge Dugro before the latter signed the decree. The case was adjourned for a week.

OBEYING RECORDER GOFF'S ORDER.

A Defendant Kept Out of Court Because He Had Not a Subpoena.

There is at least one attendant in the Court of General Sessions who has determined to obey Recorder Goff literally and blindly, and the result was rather remarkable yesterday.

The Recorder issued an order some time ago that no one but witnesses supplied with subpoenas and members of the bar should be admitted by the attendants at the door of the court room. During the rush hours yesterday a well-dressed man, evidently in a hurry, made for the door of the Recorder's court. He was met by the attendant who demanded:

"Where is your subpoena?"

"I have none," was the answer, "I am a defendant in one of the cases to be called in this Part this morning."

"Well, you can't get in without a subpoena."

"But, I've got to go in. I am a defendant."

"Can't help that, our orders are not to admit any one that is not a counselor or is not supplied with a subpoena."

"Don't you see if my case is called, and I am not there to answer my name, the Judge will forfeit my bail. I've got to get in. Don't you see?" pleaded the stranger.

But the attendant wouldn't listen to any argument, and finally said:

"You can't get in, that settles it. You have got to get away from this door, too, so that other people as has proper papers can get in."

What the result would have been is hard to tell, had not Lawyer William F. Howe, of the firm of Howe & Hummel came along at this juncture. The half-crazed defendant explained his case to the big lawyer, who took him through the door, saying:

"Let this man go with me, he is all right."

FORTY-NINE POOLSELLERS FINED

Pleading Guilty, They Find Leniency in the General Sessions Court.

In Part I. of the General Sessions, presided over by Judge Cowing, sixty-eight bail cases were placed on the calendar yesterday for trial. The greater number of the indictments had been originally found several years ago, some extending back as far as 1890. In two instances the defendants had died. Poolselling, using the mails for the purpose of sending lottery matter and green-goods circulars, conducting raffles, and similar offenses were the crimes with which the defendants were tried.

On the bench with Justice Cowing sat Anthony Comstock. It was a field day for the Society for the Suppression of Vice, as it had secured the evidence that resulted in the indictments. Mr. Comstock, as each case was called, would reach over and whisper in Judge Cowing's ear: "This case is not flagrant. I think a fine would be sufficient," or, "The case is very weak, and to hunt up the evidence would cost more than the fine imposed would amount to." With but few exceptions all pleaded guilty, and were fined $50. In all, forty-nine took advantage of the Judge's leniency. The sum added to the District Attorney's fund was $1,675.

In asking for the discharge of one of the defendants, Lawyer William F. Howe stated that the indictment had been secured during the carnival of vice in this city. Now that we had a reform administration, he said, we were living in the most moral and purest city on earth. So far as he knew there was not a single thing in the nature of poolselling, policy writing, or gambling going on anywhere in the city. It was the purest city on earth.

THE GOULD INHERITANCE TAX.

Ex-Judge Dillon Wants the Appraiser's Report Sent Back for Revision.

Ex-Judge John F. Dillon yesterday asked Surrogate Fitzgerald to send back to David McClure the report on the value of Jay Gould's estate recently submitted by Mr. McClure as appraiser, in order to fix the inheritance tax to be collected.

Mr. McClure placed the value of the residuary estate at $73,224,547.08, after deducting $6,000,000 due to George J. Gould under an agreement with his father, and various legacies and debts.

Judge Dillon said that before the basis of taxation was finally settled the fees of the executors and cost of administration should be fixed by the appraiser and deducted. He placed the cost of administration at $200,000, and the executors, he said, should be allowed at least $40,000 a year.

Benjamin R. Dos Passos, who is associated with Senator David B. Hill, for the State Controller, opposed the motion. He said the inheritance tax was always assessed on the value of the estate at the time of the testator's death, and the cost of administration should not be considered. The Gould heirs have paid to the Controller $600,000, which, they declare, will be more than sufficient to cover the inheritance tax. Mr. Dos Passos gave it as his opinion that this sum would fall short by $200,000.

The Surrogate reserved his decision.

A QUESTION ONLY OF DAMAGES.

G. M. Griswold, Charged with Libel, Does Not Make an Answer.

Edwardo Meyer wants $10,000 damages from George M. Griswold of New-Haven for libel. Mr. Griswold thinks so little, apparently, of the claim, that he has not even deemed it worth while to put in an answer to the suit brought in the Supreme Court in this city, and yesterday Justice Andrews sent the case to a Sheriff's jury in order that it may assess the damages.

Mr. Meyer is a commission merchent and manufacturer of tobacco, doing business at 35 Broadway. He received an order in January, 1893, from H. H. Romero Garcia of Venezuela, to purchase a quantity of machinery. He made the purchase and shipped the goods.

Some months later, Mr. Meyer charges, Mr. Griswold, from whom some of the machinery came, wrote a letter to Garcia, insinuating that Mr. Meyer was not honest in his dealings and that he had made overcharges in the transaction. Such intimations, Mr. Meyer declares, were unjustified and utterly false.

DID INCENDIARIES USE HIM?

Moses H. Grauer Accused of Having Written Policies for Them.

Moses H. Grauer, an east side insurance agent, is said to have been the instrument used by the incendiaries who have been operating in the tenement districts. In running down the malefactors, of whom four have already been convicted, the Fire Marshal came across evidence that led to the arrest of Grauer, and yesterday the latter was placed on trial before Judge Martine in the Court of General Sessions, charged with arson. Grauer is accused of having issued the insurance policies obtained by the incendiaries, knowing the object for which the policies were obtained.

Emanuel Friend is defending Grauer, and he insists that his client simply wrote the policies in the ordinary course of business.

The work of securing a jury was begun yesterday. The trial will probably last until Friday.

Who Owns the Diamonds?

Justice Newberger and a jury, in Part III. of the City Court, are trying to decide whether William P. Lynch or Joseph Lynch, sons of Mrs. T. Lynch, was the owner of $1,910 worth of diamonds which were seized by the Sheriff last November. The question arises in a suit, which William P. Lynch has brought against Henry Weiss and Isaac Friedman, substituted in place of the late Sheriff John J. Gorman.

William P. Lynch alleges that the Sheriff, by virtue of an execution issued against Joseph D. Lynch, seized $1,910 worth of diamonds owned by him. The execution was issued by a judgment for $409 in favor of Louis Mann and against Lynch. William P. Lynch says the diamonds were and still are his.

Ex-Recorder Smyth the Referee.

Ex-Recorder Frederick Smyth has been appointed by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court referee to pass upon the accounts of J. Edward Simmons, who was appointed receiver of the American Loan and Trust Company in March, 1891.

The last accounts of the receiver, submitted to the court in January, 1894, showed a balance in his hands of $26,273.30. Since that time he has received $152,511.12, and has expended $95,283.78, which leaves a balance now in his hands of $57,227.34.

Receiver Simmons wants the referee to pass upon the commissions that he is entitled to, and also on other claims, including one of about $10,000 for lawyers' fees.

Morin Guilty of Manslaughter.

Joseph Morin was yesterday found guilty of manslaughter by a jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Justice Ingraham. Morin, who is a truck driver, was charged with having killed William Morris, Aug. 4, 1894. He will be sentenced Friday.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF

—Patrick Mahoney of 500 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, who, with two others, was arrested last Thursday night after he had forcibly entered the home of Daniel Reardon, 210 East One Hundred and Third Street, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields on a charge of having counterfeit money in his possession. He was remanded until to-day.

—Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, decided yesterday that Freda Lindh, over whose possession there has been a fight between the mother and the present adpoted parent of the child, Mrs. Mary Ball, should remain in the care of the latter.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Walton vs. Brown.

Class II.—2—Halstead vs. Striker.

Class IV.—3—Talcott vs. National Credit Insurance Company.

Class VI.—4—Boehm vs. Shea.

Class VII.—5—Crall vs. Smith. 6—Wuersten vs. L'Amoureux. 7—Lewisohn vs. Kent & Stanley Company. 8—Howe vs. Baker-Matter of Schlow vs. Concordia Schuetzen Bund.

Class VIII.—10—Greene vs. Elwell. 11—Havana and Key West Cigar Company vs. McDermott. 12—Busch vs. Weinberg. 13—Levenson vs. American Union Life Insurance Company. 14—Bankowsky vs. Peskosz. 15—Bamford vs. Benedict. 16—Matter of Charles W. Truax Company. 17—Matter of Latrobe. 18—Keogh vs. Massachusetts Benefit Life Association. 19—Levy vs. Smith. 20—Cornell vs. Young. 21—Matter of Cross Creek Mining Company. 22—White vs. Koster. 23—Rodgers vs. Adriatic Fire Insurance Company. 24—Freund vs. Newwitter. 25—Mundt vs. New-York Exchange and Insurance Company. 26—Kehel vs. Nichols. 27—McKenna vs. Weston. 28—Matter of Indestructible Clay Work Company. 29—Spless vs. Elnstein. 30—Cook vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society. 31—Exkorn vs. Exkorn. 32—Jacquin vs. Boutard. 33—Matter of Frick. 34—Warren vs. Copp. 35—Sano vs. Crowell. 36—Parmly vs. Filbet.

Personal Tax Cases, Justice Gaynor, receiver of Taxes, upon 1—Anathan. 2—Avery. 3—Bachenheimer. 4—Bader. 5—Ball. 6—Bauer. 7—Bean. 8—Bishop. 9—Bennett. 10—Blackman. 11—Blauvelt. 12—Blum. 13—Bohling. 14—Boss. 15—Brown. 16—Brush Electric Illuminating Company. 17—Ferris. 18—Feury. 19—Feury. 20—Laveaster. 21—L. Cohen & Son. 22—McCann. 23—McCracken. 24—Meyer. 25—Moser & Heidenheimer Malting Company. 26—Mott. 27—New-York Gas Fixture Company. 28—Olcott. 29—Osgood. 30—Person. 31—Pool. 32—Ramsgate. 33—Rosenbleinger. 34—Sinclair. 35—Sire. 36—Fostevin.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part 1. Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar. The regular day calendar will be called in Part III., before Russell, J.

2537—O'Beirne vs. Bullis.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II. —Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

233—Marks vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 265—Gottlieb vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 385—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 384—Same vs. same. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 838—Lauber vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2351—Aron vs. same. 64—Newcombe vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 60—Bacharach vs. same. 310—Russell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 160—West vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 152—Hurst vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1284—Crumbie vs. Manhattan Railroad Company. 2546—Cornell vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Russell, J.—Held in General Term room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Law and Fact.—569—Jones vs. Vosseler. 1815—Eaton & Prince Company vs. Hamerstein. 2573—Bartlett vs. Goodrich. 2221—Mullins vs. Mullins. 1890—Honthal vs. Finellte. 1898—Eichold vs. same. 1900—American Credit Indemnity Company vs. same. 1902—Stern vs. same. 450—George C. Flint Company vs. Phelps. 1486—Ten Eyck vs. Fougera. 1453½—Union Railway Company vs. Travelers' Insurance Company. 737—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Trisdorfer. 2440—People ex rel. General Electric Company vs. Barker. 2441—People ex rel. Edison General Electric Light Company vs. Barker. 2442—People ex rel. Edison Electric Light Company vs. Barker. 1829—Carpenter vs. Cornell. 2534—Keirnes vs. Keirnes. 1970—Gray vs. Gray. 1211—Cohen vs. Cohen. 1415—Guilfoyle vs. Pierce. 1824—Stammler vs. White. 987—Langer vs. Hessels. 1835—Blumenthal vs. Michel. 1534—Tedesco vs. Oppenheimer. 1018—Levy vs. Brooks.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

5123—Kaufman vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 4636—Timpson vs. The Mayor, &c. 2530—Fox vs. Rural Home Company. 984—Hamilton Knitting Company vs. British-American Association. 59—Cunningham vs. Judson. 5706—Gleason vs. Mehrbach. 2761—Nathan vs. Krakower. 636—Elsas vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 2612—Duffy vs. Jeroloman. 2017—Lederer vs. Tribune Association. 2455—Blumenthal vs. Backer. 2568—Oriental Bank vs. Leeds. 2649—Stokes vs. La Montague. 5757—Millis vs. Gardner. 2578—Gansevoort Bank vs. Fischer & Bennett Lumber Company. 5566—Blinn vs. The Mayor, &c.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2,933.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—O'Brien, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bischoff, J.—Held in the Equity Term room of Superior Court. Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

36—Liss vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 37—Same vs. same. 38—McCullough vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 48—Bradstreet vs. Rendall. 50—Foster vs. Wilshusen. 102—Burstein vs. Feist. 14—Strickland vs. Phipps. 55—Odell vs. Belloni. 92—Meyers vs. Chase. 100—Wallace Muller Company vs. Valentine. 107—Langbein vs. Dackler. 64—Bankwitz vs. Bankwitz. 3—Drennan vs. Schmidt. 17—Traitel vs. The Mayor, &c. 76—Gibson vs. Nicoll.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 2 P. M.

19—Richardson vs. Harms. 20—Same vs. Platzek. 21—Same vs. Van Alst.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial in the order in which they are called.

2517—Lawler vs. French. 1232—Coleman vs. Erie Transfer Company. 2448—Katz vs. Michaels. 555—Markowitz vs. Weinberger. 1320—Scavelling vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1321—Same vs. same. 1319—Hankelman vs. Tinsley. 1352—Carleton vs. Reed. 1357—Cantor vs. Tattersalls of New-York. 1097—Lawrence vs. New-York Biscuit Company. 1309—Amsler vs. Maling. 1001—Freligh vs. Home Insurance Company. 1217—Foss vs The Mayor, &c. 917—Hoovenburgger vs. Boonkamp. 1362—Holland vs. Ninth Avenue Railroad Company. 1340—Shaughnessy vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 2742—Wells vs. Saalfield. 1380—Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company vs. North and East River Railroad Company. 702—Horan vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1331—Strobel vs. Wegener. 1355—Kohn vs. Bauman. 1384—Richardson vs. Nicholson. 1385—Hugo vs. Brannigan. 1386—O'Reilly vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1387—Same vs. same. 1388—O'Sullivan vs. Chegwidden. 1389—Same vs. same. 1390—Tweedy vs. United States Life Insurance Company. 1391—Abrams vs. The Mayor, &c. 1392—Tito vs. Seabury.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1392.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Gilegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of March.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on Calendar called at 11 A. M.

682—Schreiber vs. Schreiber. 562—Gerin vs. Bernheimer-Ellenstein vs. Ellenstein.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1042—New-York Heat, Light and Power Company vs. J. G. Shaw Blank Book Company. 1063—Stamford vs. Grider. 923—Mulley vs. New-York & Staats-Zeitung. 919—Bradley vs. Collins. 920—Goldberg vs. Ridley. 1213—Linde vs. Dowie.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

138—Sears vs. Manhattan Railway Company. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Estates of: 191—Henry M. Silverman, at 10:30 A. M.; Albert McCord, at 11 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: William K. Miller, William E. Treadwell, Joseph C. Barnes, Lucy H. Kissam, Katharine Germany, Lester B. Miller. At 2 P. M.: Charles Boswald, Thomas Trimble, Margarétha Brockmann, Mary E. Leavitt, Hannah O'Connor, Artemas B. Johnson.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

1032—William C. Noyes. 1026—Margaret O'Neill.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Ehrlich, C. J. —Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

677—Selberman vs. Old Colony Steamship Company. 800—Wilson vs. Connaughton. 843—Holmes vs. Kessler. 474—Hill vs. Turner. 475—Liepman vs. same. 1249—Bernard vs. Cordes. 1890—Keil vs. Auth. 1376—Stewart vs. Hurowitz. 1398—Sicher vs. Brail. 1256—Lyon vs. Leavitt. 198—Blen vs. Ten Eyck. 1392—Weinstein vs. Hall. 3415—Eppers, Smith & Wieman Company vs. Mayr. 1373—Bremner vs. Hallanan. 1391—Frobischer vs. Clancy. 1409—Robinson vs. Kelly. 1411—Hutkoff vs. Cowen. 1412—Moore vs. Donohue. 1413—Dietz vs. Ellers. 1400—Hatkoff vs. Gorman. 1416—Rees vs. Shaw. 1418—Buhler vs. Viau. 1419—Robinson vs. Martin. 1420—A. S. Seer Theatrical Printing Company vs. Pettengill 1421—Wright vs. Tieken. 1422—Travers vs. Cohen. 1423—Cone vs. Herbst. 1424—Woolbach vs. Young. 1425—The H. Ludwig Company vs. Eckstein. 1425½—Goodwin vs. Michaels.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1138—McKesson vs. Zipris. 2272—Salisbury vs. Ryan. 1289—Rosendorf vs. Hunninghous. 1290—Lesser vs. same. 2714—Stern vs. Sexton. 1292—Dunkelbach vs. Goble. 1145—Kelly vs. Bode. 2970—Hansen vs. Burt. 1032—Schultz vs. Swick.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

961—Wilder vs. New-York Bank Note Company. 1203—Curtis vs. Merwin. 1213—Topliz vs. Langer. 900—Macknight vs. Cassell. 1107—Serrell vs. Brady. 3270—Page vs. John Griffiths Cycle Corporation. 3388—Sickles vs. Gross. 3389—Same vs. Keppick. 1084—Gilmartin vs. National Mutual Ice Company. 485—Weyman vs. Schwab. 1088—Califano vs. Bove.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3322—Howell vs. Bangs. 3453—St. Louis Stamping Company vs. Lehman. 3289—Piser vs. Vetter. 3093—Kaufman vs. Nachman. 3402—Chipley vs. Wallach. 3485—Glick vs. Eden. 3494—Equitable General Providing Company vs. Morris. 3080—Pottier & Stymus Company vs. Ramel. 3170—Same vs. same. 3501—Moorehouse vs. Morton. 3355—R. M. Gilmour Manufacturing Company vs. Williams. 3475—Fleck vs. Hoffman. 3135—Esberg Bachman Leaf Tobacco Company vs. Rosenstein. 3407—Winans vs. Fox. 3465—Tillinghast vs. Flomerfelt. 3463—Thibaut vs. Stevens. 3614—Boehm vs. Duffy.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases.—159—Patterton vs. March. 155—Mason Stable Company vs. Lewis. 161—Carney vs. Reilly. 162—Roddy vs. Westcott. 163—Anderson vs. Van Orden. 164—Padobisky vs. Goldman. 165—Wardelmann vs. Paters. 166—Bennett vs. Slawson. 167—McLoughlin vs. O'Hare. 168—McGrath vs. Christie. 169—Donaghy vs. Ronke. 170—Werner vs. Dunn. 171—Ryan vs. Dunne. 172—Besant vs. Hynes.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 142½.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term—Williams, J.—Held in Circuit Court, Part 1. room—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Miller for The People.

1—Tuiful Tueszkwitz.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for The People.

1—Charles Simon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I. —Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for The People.

1—Henry Solomon. 2—Andrew Burns and James Daly. 3—Charles B. Templeman. 4—William Armstrong. 5—Edward A. Noblett. 6—Henry W. Leonard. 7—Marshall L. White. 8—Joseph Soliscl. 9—William McNulty and William Meyers. 10—Thomas Dunn. 11—Victor Jacobson.

Pleadings.—1—John Barrelt and Thomas F. Maher. 2—James H. Torrens, (two.) 3—William C. Applegate and Charles Fisher. 4—John Brown. 5—Barney Osnorn. 6—Lawrence Lawler. 7—Thomas Springgins. 8—Charles Delia. 10—Thomas Rudden.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Salem Abooshacra and Skinder Burssoon. 2—John Thomas. 3—Felice Buffo. 4—William L. Brockway. 5—Francis Elliott. 6—Andrew Roche. 7—Thomas Fitzgibbons. 8—Arhtur J. Stettier. 9—Lizzie Hall. 10—Tiny Wolf. 11—Bernard J. Reilly. 12—John B. Foley. 13—Joseph Figani. 14—Lee Guen. 15—Kepel Rosenfeld. 16—Henry Bohme.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Martine, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Davis and Lewis for The People.

1—Max H. Brauer.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company—John E. Ward. New-York Savings Bank vs. Chapman—Edward D. O'Brien, Munroe vs. Sanford—William C. Holbrook. Winthrop vs. Welling—John H. Judge. Van Wagenen vs. Kayne—Edward L. Parris. People, &c., vs. American Loan and Trust Company—Frederick Smyth.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. Gille—Edward Hassett. Lipman vs. Bliss—Jerome Buck. Vollhart vs. Hexter (five cases)—Samuel B. Paul.

SUPERIOR COURT—Freedman, J.—Matter of Diehl—Henry Thompson. Duncan vs. Van Cleve—Edward Kent. Bradley & Currier Company vs. Krupp—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Dorr vs. Dorr—Charles Goeller.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.—Nelson H. Salisbury vs. Matthew B. Brennan—James T. Law.

CITY COURT—Ehrlich, C. J.—John F. Luther vs. George A. Schnauper—Seward Baker. Union Distilling Company vs. Benjamin Montone—Clarence J. Shearn.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J. 614—Fagan and others (N. D. 25) vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 654—Same vs. same. 652—Same vs. same. 785—Heinz vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 692—Prout vs. Chisholm. 741—Martin vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad. 667—Ward vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 803—Niagara Brewing Company vs. Thimig. 804—Same vs. same. 809—Heins vs. Columbia Insurance Company. 815—Hooper vs. Morse. 534—Webster vs. Aetna Insurance Company. 353—Cheiks vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 715—White vs. Jeffers. 840—Ehmer vs. Title Trust Company. 1617—Cahill vs. Joyce. 488—Griffith vs. Staten Island Rapid-Transit Railroad. 1925—Ryan vs. Sperry. 1920—O'Rourke vs. Board of Supervisors. 1865—Clark vs. Clark.

Highest number reached on regular call, 893.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Osborne, J.—Part II.—Van Wyck, J.

1129—Faurot vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1136—Nolan, infant, &c., vs. Butler. 995—Clynes vs. O'Keefe et al. 972—Demond vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 963—Wynne vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 975—Lucy vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1097—Weir vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 962—McGovern vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 959—Hughes vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1022—Grady vs. Gallaghan. 1101—McCabe vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 919—Knoerr vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1045—Smith vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1110—Gold et al. vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1170—Morrison, infant, vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 661—Muller, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 451—Muller et al. vs. Hahn. 1154—Suthergill vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 307—Ruggiero, infant, vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1056—Bellinger vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1071—Parfitt vs. Weill. 1013—Wyatt vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1014—Mertz vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1160—Findlay vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad. 1279—Blandy vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.

CITY COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Clement, C. J.

183—Nassau Electric Railroad vs. White, Commissioner, &c., et al. 17—Grice vs. City of Brooklyn. 168—Molinaro vs. Molinaro. 171—Felocco vs. Waterbury et al. 173—The People, &c., vs. City of Brooklyn. 108—Parmer vs. Wechsler et al.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—Will of Louis Gelb.

Accounting in the Estates of—Marcella O'Connell, Francis A. Moran, Catharine Hackett, Samuel McLean, Catharine E. De Vandricourt, Solomon Litterton, Orrin Gilen, John Menninger, Louis Leybold, William Beard, Charles Reaseweiller, and Edward Dowling.

Administration in Estates of—W. Wilson, Elizabeth Coffey, Mary McCabe.

Transfer Tax—Henry C. Ditmas, W. A. Constantine, James G. Denman, Geza C. Leizke, Thomas Rehatigan, Ann Gillen, Catharine Hughes. William Willis, Thomas Kells, Joanna Whitman.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—10—Will of William Samson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Smith, J.—9—Damson vs. Nasssau Electric Railroad Company. Case on.

She Took Poison by Mistake.

Mrs. Edith Bently, twenty-five years old, of 302 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, the wife of a member of the Primrose & West Minstrel troupe, yesterday took a dose of tincture of iodine by mistaking it for another tincture, which she had been accustomed to take for nervousness.

It affected her very seriously, and she was taken before Justice Koch, in the Harlem Police Court, charged with an attempt at suicide. After she had explained her mistake to Justice Koch and he had allowed her to go, she fainted in the courtroom. She soon recovered, and was taken home by friends.

Civil Service in the Bank.

In accordance with the custom of applying civil service principles to the management of its clerical affairs, the Fourth National Bank made thirty-four promotions and one appointment yesterday, by reason of the resignation of Assistant Cashier John A. Hiltner, who has been elected Vice President of the Shoe and Leather Bank.

Mr. Hiltner's place will be filled by D. O. Underhill, who has been chief clerk, and W. S. Burckett will be chief clerk. The new appointment was to a place as messenger.

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The State Board of Commissioners Considers Various Matters.

APPLICATIONS FOR TROLLEY LINES

A Batch of Complaints Against a Brooklyn Road Dismissed—Fenders for Trolley Cars—New Westchester Line.

Samuel A. Beardsley, Michael Rickard, and Alfred C. Chapin, the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, met yesterday morning at the Chamber of Commerce building and heard arguments on the applications for two projected street car lines, one to run along the south side of Staten Island, and the other to be constructed between Batavia and Albion, in the Western part of the State. The Staten Island road was represented by Col. Bacon, and the other project by Gen. Avery and Gen. Wingate. The Commissioners will hand down their decision in Albany at some future day.

In the afternoon the Commissioners went to Brooklyn and held a public hearing in the City Hall. The complaints of James F. Graham and Walter A. Hall against the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad Company were dismissed. The said complaints charged that the company did not give a continuous car service, and that it exacted double fare from Fulton Ferry to Coney Island.

The prompt action of the Commissioners was due to the withdrawal of most of the charges by Mr. Hall, who said that, with the exception of the question of fares, the company had removed the causes of complaint.

The Commissioners then took up the question of trolley fenders. Several models of new patents were shown to them by the inventors, but nothing definite was done.

The incorporators of the New-York, Westchester and Connecticut Railroad Company met in the office of Martin J. Keogh, in Temple Court, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. Ex-Senator William Cauldwell was elected President, Daniel F. Cohalan Vice President, Philip Katz Treasurer, and John Foley, Jr., Secretary. An Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of Martin J. Keogh, Franklin A. Wilcox, and Daniel F. Cohalan.

The proposed route is along the Boston Post Road from the Bronx River to the eastern boundary of the State, the Byram River, and also along what is known as the Shore Road from Pelham Manor, along Pelhamville Avenue to Pelham Road, thence southerly to the Eastern Boulevard, thence through Unionport to the Bronx, near Hunt's Point, thus connecting the system at this point, and also at Bronxdale, with the lines of the People's Traction Company of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, which are controlled substantially by the same capitalists. It is also contemplated to make a connection running to Mount Vernon, White Plains, Tarrytown, and other towns along the Hudson River.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY WAGES.

A Committee of Employes Rejects the Company's New Schedule.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The committee of employes of the Southern Railway Company, which has been in session in Washington for nearly a week, has been unable to come to an agreement with the representatives of the railway company. The company, through its Third Vice President, Mr. Baldwin, made a very full and frank statement of the affairs of the company, and showed why it was not advisable that there should be a general increase in wages, as demanded by the employes. Since receiving the statement, the employes' committee has been in secret session, and has finally concluded not to accept the schedule proposed by Mr. Baldwin, and the Grand Chiefs of the various trainmen's brotherhoods have been summoned to this city to assist, if possible, in arriving at a satisfactory arrangement of the difficulty. These gentlemen are expected to arrive here to-night.

Those into whose hands the matter now passes are P. M. Arthur of Cleveland, Ohio, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; E. E. Clark of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Grand Chief of the Order of Railway Conductors; Mr. Wilkinson, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and F. P. Sargeant, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen.

The officers of the company express confidence that a mutually satisfactory settlement of the wage question will be arrived at very soon. The printed statement put before the men by President Spencer and Vice President Baldwin gives facts that show exactly what the company can afford to do, and it is believed that wise counsels will prevail among the men, and prompt them to accept the best terms the company is able to offer.

Western Freight Rates.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The Chicago committee of the Central Traffic Association was in session all day to-day, the main subject discussed being freight rates. Many charges have been made of late that certain roads in the association were freely cutting rates, and those charges were fully inquired into and were in every instance denied. After a careful investigation, the statement was given out that the committee was convinced that the rate of 20 cents per 100 pounds on grain, which was adopted at the Cleveland meeting, was being maintained to the letter, and that all statements to the contrary are false. The question of reducing the rate on provisions was touched upon in an informal manner, but no action was taken. It is believed it will be necessary to make a corresponding cut in the rate on provisions before freight business will resume its normal condition.

Pocket Railroad List.

The first edition of "The Pocket List of Railroad Officials" has just been issued by the official Railway Equipment Guide. This is a compact and well-arranged volume, and it contains much useful information relative to railroad men. It is the design of its publishers to issue it quarterly. Among other things, its contents include tables showing number of miles operated, gauge, and rolling stock equipment of the railroads and private car lines of the North American continent; alphabetical list of officials, which gives the individual names of officials, with their titles and the record number of the railroad with which the official is connected; headquarters of officials, arranged by cities, and names of national and State Commissioners.

More Atchison Investigation.

At a meeting of the Atchison Protective Committee in this city yesterday there were present Theodore W. Myers, Gen. B. F. Tracy, E. N. Tailer, Henry Clews, and William Palmer Smith. The announcement was made by Chairman Myers that sufficient money had been subscribed by Atchison stockholders to enable the committee to employ expert accountants to examine the books and accounts of the Atchison in the stockholders' interests. One expert has already been engaged, and will proceed with the work at once.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Judgment for $34,927 was docketed yesterday against the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company in favor of the Merchants' National Bank of New-York, that amount being the deficiency on the sale at auction of $80,000 of the company's first mortgage bonds. The amount realized, $20,000, has already been applied to the bank's claim of $54,720.

—A dispatch from Chicago says that it is suspected that certain members of the new Western Trunk Line Committee are violating their agreement by slyly abetting the Grand Trunk Road in its determination not to abolish excessive commissions on immigrant business at Canadian points. A meeting of the Immigrant Clearing House has been called to look into the matter.

—By a decree of the State Supreme Court in Missouri, the consolidation of the Grand Avenue Cable Railway and the Kansas City Railway Companies is annulled on appeal of the minority stockholders of both corporations. They allege the consolidation was effected without their knowledge or consent.

—T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, says in his recent annual report: "In 1894 the amount of taxes imposed upon railroad companies was equal to at least 50 per cent. of the total amount of all dividends paid in that year."

—A judgment for $17,975 was entered here yesterday against the Denver City Cable Railway Company of Denver, Col., in favor of Walter L. Clark, on an assigned claim of the Midvale Steel Company for a gear wheel and pinion made for the railway.

—Charles Norris, agent of the Michigan Central Railroad in Joliet, Ill., has resigned to take the management of the Rio de Janeiro branch of the Pan-American Coffee and Commercial Company in Brazil.

—Stockholders of the Augusta Southern Railroad will meet in Augusta, Ga., on March 20 to vote on the question of issuing bonds to get money to change the line from narrow to broad gauge.

—The City Council of Chicago has directed the elevation of the tracks of the Galena Division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. The improvement will cost about $2,000,000.

—General Manager J. W. Kendrick of the Northern Pacific says that the contract for carrying United States mails from Chicago to the Pacific coast has been awarded to his company.

—John L. Milon of Knoxville, Ky., has been appointed Traveling Passenger Agent of the Memphis and Charleston Road, with headquarters at Atlanta.

—Joseph C. Whitney has been chosen Charman of the new association of railway and steamship line agents in Baltimore.

READY TO TRY THE TRAIN ROBBERS

Searcey and Morgan, alias Morganfield, Who Got $25,000 from an Express Car in November Last.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 19.—Charles August Morgan, alias Morganfield, who, with C. J. Searcey, Nov. 12 last robbed an express car of $25,000 on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad at Acquila Creek, fifty-one miles from the City of Washington, will be brought before the Stafford County Court for trial to-morrow. The robbery was a daring piece of work, Searcey keeping off the entire train's crew while Morgan effected an entrance to the express car by blowing open the door with dynamite.

The robbers, as soon as they had finished their work in the car, made the fireman uncouple the train from the engine, which they then boarded and went several miles down the road. They then made for the woods with their booty, first starting the engine down the tracks in the direction of Quantico, where a collision with an Atlanta special was narrowly averted. The reports of the trainmen at headquarters here after the robbery were that at least half a dozen men were in the gang that robbed the train, but subsequent events proved that Morgan and Searcey did the work alone.

On the Thursday following the robbery Searcey was taken prisoner at Cumberland,

Charles August Morgan, alias Morganfield,

Charged with train robbing in Virginia.

Md., just as he was about to board a train for the West. Nearly $1,000 in money was found upon him, besides some of the express company's papers, which left no doubt in the minds of the authorities that he was one of the men wanted. A day later Morgan was captured in Cincinnati. In endeavoring to jump from a moving train at Chester Park, on the outskirts of Cincinnati, he broke a leg, and his actions before he was taken to a hospital aroused the suspicions of the police officers. Twelve hundred dollars was found upon him and several pistols. Morgan denied that he had been at Cumberland, Md., where Searcey had been arrested, but when a pillbox was found in his valise with the name of a druggist of the latter place printed on it he admitted having been there.

When Searcey was informed of Morgan's arrest he at once showed uneasiness, and it was not long before he confessed. He said that Morgan had planned the whole robbery and had induced him to go into it with him. Searcey said that it was his first experience in this kind of work. He was a carpenter, and had lived in Texas, where he had a family. Searcey consented to accompany the officers to the place where the booty was hidden. Detective Pinkerton and Commonwealth's Attorney White, with Searcey, drove to the spot, a lonely place in the pine woods of Fauquier County, but it took a two days' search before the buried pouch was found.

Morgan was compelled to stay in the hospital in Cincinnati on account of his broken leg until a few weeks ago, when he was brought to this State. The express messenger went on to Cincinnati a few days after and identified the prisoner. Morgan was at one time a farmer in Missouri. The trial of the two highwaymen, which begins to-morrow, will attract general attention.

Tried to Sell Their Plunder.

A number of small boys got into a restaurant at 88 Park Street Monday night, and robbed the money drawer, which contained several watches and other articles of jewelry.

Joseph Deluchy of 36 Baxter Street and "Jack" Barchi of 61 Baxter Street, two of the boys, were arrested on the platform of the Mott Haven Railroad Station at midnight Monday while attempting to sell some of the plunder to the station agent.

They were remanded yesterday to the care of the Gerry Society, and will be examined this morning at the Morrisania Police Court.

Chicago Murderer Caught Here.

Canio Branico, seventeen year old, of 130 Ewing Street, Chicago, was arrested in this city yesterday on a charge of having murdered Dominick Buonanna of 125 Ewing Street, in that city. The shooting occurred Sept. 13. Brancio and Bounanna quarreled while skylarking. Branico ran away, and was not seen or heard of until his capture in this city. He was found working in a coal cellar at Forty-seventh Street and First Avenue.

He was committed for thirty days to await the action of the Chicago authorities, who have been notified.

DAMAGED COL. WARING'S BUGGY

Arrest of a Mail Driver for Running Into His Vehicle.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring was a complainant in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning, against Peter Hefferman, twenty-one years old, of 457 West Thirty-eighth Street.

Col Waring stated that he was seated in his buggy in front of the Grand Central Station at 11 o'clock Monday night, when Hefferman deliberately drove a United States mail wagon into his vehicle, damaging it to the extent of "not less than $5, nor more than $25."

The case was heard in the Judge's private room, and at the close Hefferman was held in $300 bail to answer to a charge of malicious mischief.

A report was circulated yesterday that it was the Commissioner's eight-hundred-dollar-hansom cab that had been damaged. This statement Col. Waring denied with indignation, saying:

"Why, that cab could hold its own with the staunchest vehicle in the Government service."

He then told of the accident as follows: "I was driving in one of the buggies left by Commissioner Andrews, when the mail wagon struck us. We were in a procession with a street car in front, and a lot of vehicles behind. The mail driver kept coming up behind me, and his horse put his head into the rear of my buggy I did not like that.

"When we reached Depew Avenue, on the east side of the Grand Central Station, the mail wagon swung around and struck my buggy. The buggy tipped up, and one of the axles was bent.

"I immediately jumped out and gave chase. A policeman followed me, and we caught the mail driver. I think he drove into my buggy carelessly. At first he admitted that he had done so, but he denied it later in court."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.
Sun. rises	6:47
Sun sets	5:41
Moon sets	4:53

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	4:21	5:15	10:54	11:02
Governors Island	4:56	5:50	11:32	11:42
Hell Gate	6:49	7:43	1:10	1:10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Banan, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	.....
Berlin, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Britannic, Liverpool	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Para, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ciudad Condal, Havana	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 21.

Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 22.

Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 23.

Alene, Kingston	.....	12:00 M.
Caribbee, Windward Islands	.....	4:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	.....	4:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	.....	4:00 P. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	.....	2:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, Curacoa	.....	.....
Obdam, Rotterdam	.....	1:00 P. M.
Scandia, Hamburg	.....	9:30 A. M.
Servia, Liverpool	.....	4:30 A. M.
Seguranca, Havana	.....	1:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Feb. 20.—Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Feb. 10; Lahn, Bremen, Feb. 12; Majestic, Liverpool, Feb. 13; Martha, Hamburg, Jan. 31; Mohawk, London, Feb. 8; Mozart, St. Lucia, Feb. 12; Noordland, Antwerp, Feb. 9.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21.—Braunschweig, Bremen, Feb. 10; Obdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 6.

FRIDAY, Feb. 22.—Advance, Colon, Feb. 14; Alamo, Galveston, Feb. 15; Peconic, Gibraltar, Feb. 6.

SATURDAY, Feb. 23.—Etruria, Liverpool, Feb. 16; Island, Christiansand, Feb. 9; La Champagne, Havre, Feb. 16; Martello, Hull, Feb. 8; Paris, Southampton, Feb. 16.

Arrived.—New-York, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

SS Rio Grande, Barstow, Fernandina Feb. 14, via Brunswick, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Muller, Altona Feb. 4, in ballast to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Ferguson, Liverpool Feb. 9, via Queenstown, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:23 A. M.

SS Maracaibo, Sukeforth, Maracaibo Feb. 10, via Curacao, with coffee to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Ardanrose, (Br.,) Smith, Caibarien Jan. 31, via Matanzas, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Berlin, (Br.,) Lewis, Southampton Feb. 10, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:08 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS H. M. Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

SS Yorktown, Dodd, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Czarina, Lapsey, Pensacola Feb. 9, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Feb. 8, with mdse. to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 11:04 A. M.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Seiders, Savanilla Feb. 6, via Kingston, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS El Sol, Mason, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

Bark Catharina, (Swed.,) Oom, Trapani 62 ds., with salt to order—vessel to master.

Brig Fredricka Schepp, Hart, Corn Island 19 ds., with cocoanuts to order—vessel to L. Schepp.

Ship Luzon, Park, Manila 98 ds., with hemp to order—vessel to De Groot & Peck.

Ship E. B. Sutton, Carter, San Francisco 136 ds., with mdse. to J. Rosenfeld & Sons—vessel to I. F. Chapman & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M., SW, light breeze, cloudy and hazy.

Sighted.

SS Berlin, (Amer.,) from Southampton, was sighted east of Fire Island at 2:12 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Cevic, for Liverpool; Saale, for Bremen, via Southampton; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Taormina, for Hamburg; Nacoochee, for Savannah; Massasoit, for Bristol, via Liverpool; Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville; El Dorado, for New-Orleans; Chester, for Dover; Dalton, for Macelo, &c.

Bark Elisabeth, for Guantanamo.

Spoken.

Ship Kistna, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Manila Oct. 27 for New-York, was spoken Feb. 3 in lat. 37 N., long. 30 W.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that the lighthouse steamer Holly, moored as a light vessel off Bush Bluff Shoal, east side of the Elizabeth River, Virginia, having been carried away by floating ice two days in succession and withdrawn from the station, owing to the impracticability of maintaining her in position, has been replaced by the schooner Drift, which shows two fixed white lights. The schooner Drift is without topmast and jibboom. Her hull is red and marked in large white letters on each side, "Relief Bush Bluff." During thick or foggy weather a bell will be rung by hand. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894, Page 78, No. 431, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Fifth Lighthouse District, 1893, Page 63.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—SS Amalfi, (Ger.,) Capt. Kraeft, from New-York Feb. 2 for Hamburg, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Cyril, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, sld. from Para for New-York Feb. 14.

SS Elysia, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, sld. from Palermo for New-York Feb. 16.

SS Laleham, (Br.,) sld from Palermo for New-York Feb. 16.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Capt. Jansen, from New-York Jan. 27, arr. at Leixoes Feb. 12.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New-York Feb. 13 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Viola, (Br.,) from Palermo prior to Feb. 2 for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from New-York Feb. 6, via Bermuda, for Mediterranean ports, arr. at Malaga to-day.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

MR. A. DUANE PELL THE BUYER OF THE PICKHARDT MANSION.

He Will Fit It Up for His Treasures of China and Old Silver—Details of Auction Sales.

A great deal of curiosity has been displayed as to the purchaser of the Pickhardt mansion, at the southerly corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, offered for sale at auction by Mr. George R. Read on the 5th inst., and knocked down to a young real estate man named Mathews. It seems that the real purchaser was Mr. A. Duane Pell, who will put the mansion in habitable condition at a cost of about $150,000. The plot measures 102.2 by 150, and the building is 60.2 feet front by about 125 feet deep. The price at the auction sale was $472,500, and the total cost, after the necessary changes are made, will foot up the sum of $622,500.

Mr. Pell is well known as a collector of china and old silver. His treasures of this kind, gathered together by the exercise of taste and knowledge, as well as the outlay of large sums of money, are known to his friends and to others with similar hobbies. In the Fifth Avenue mansion he will have an opportunity of displaying his collection to advantage, as the building will be adapted to the purpose.

Mr. Mitchell A. C. Levy has sold to Edward Kelly at $25,000 the five-story brick stable 122 East Thirty-second Street, 20 by 100. He has bought of the Irving estate, at $14,000, the property at 149 East Thirty-first Street, 23.9 by 98.9, with old building.

Mr. L. Z. Bach has sold the five-story brick and stone flat 53 East One Hundred and Third Street, 25 by 100.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, at $12,100, to Jacob Korn, the property at 347 West Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 200 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, with three-story front and rear brick tenements.

Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, at $1,575, to W. S. Weser, the lot, 25 by 100, on the west side of Eagle Avenue, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street.

Some interest was manifested in the sale announced for yesterday of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Annunciation property, in West Fourteenth Street, near Seventh Avenue. The sale was to have been had under foreclosure, although the amount due is far from approaching the actual value of the property. It was postponed for a week because of efforts now in progress for a consolidation of the church with St. Ann's, in West Eighteenth Street.

None of the property offered for sale at 59 Liberty Street was disposed of.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 16 West Seventieth Street, south side, 215 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100, with extension, by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 1,655 Third Avenue, east side, 50.4½ feet south of Ninety-third Street, 25.2 by 100, five-story and basement brick double tenement, with stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 2,315, 2,317, and 2,317½ Third Avenue, east side, 24.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 50 by 80, three-story and basement brick buildings, with stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sales, as follows: No. 530 East Twelfth Street, south side, about 220.6 feet west of Avenue B, 25 by 103.3, five-story brick tenement, with store in front and four-story brick tenement in rear; also two lots, 50 by 100, at northeast corner of Sherman Avenue and Academy Street.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sales, as follows: No, 2,319 Third Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 24.11 by 90, three-story brick building, with store; also 139 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; also 170 and 172 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 117 feet west of Third Avenue, two three-story and basement brick dwellings, each 17 by 99.11; also 159 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 77 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sales, two actions, William H. Bristow, referee, 405, 407, and 409 West Forty-first Street, north side, beginning 115.10 feet west of Ninth Avenue, three four-story brick tenements, respectively 28.1¾, 27.11½, and 28.1¾ by 98.9. Due on judgments on Nos. 405 and 407, $22,000; on No. 409, $11,600.

At 59 Liberty Street—By W. W. Fogg, auction sale, about eight acres fronting on the east side of Jerome Avenue, Yonkers.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 350.3 feet east of Morris Avenue, four-story brick tenement, by Catharine Egan, of 643 Morris Avenue; cost, $12,000.

Ninth Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-first Street, three five-story brick flats, by Joseph M. Ledwith, of 309 West One Hundred and Fourth Street; cost, $60,000.

Nos. 301 and 303 East Twenty-fifth Street, five-story brick flat, by Solomon Weinhandler, of 319 East Seventeenth Street; cost, $17,000.

Melrose Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Fifty-seventh Street, two three-story frame tenements, by Michael Scheringer, of 1,899 Bathgate Avenue; cost, $7,000.

Madison Avenue, west side, 40 feet south of Ninetieth Street, three five-story brick flats, by William C. G. Wilson, of 1,153 Park Avenue; cost, $72,000.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, southeast corner of First Avenue, three five-story brick flats, by William H. Hale, of 227 Lenox Avenue; cost, $82,000.

Forty-fifth Street, south side, 144 feet west of Avenue A, two-story brick stable, by Consumers Brewing Company, (lessees); cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 175 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, five-story brick flat, by Julia Steers, of 473 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; cost, $15 000.

No. 729 Lexington Avenue, by Herman Ausbacher, alterations to three-story brick dwelling; cost, $250.

Nos. 125 and 127 West Thirty-second Street, by Daniel E. Seybel, alterations to two four-story brick factories; cost, $2,500.

No. 360 West Nineteenth Street, by Josephine L. Peyton, alterations to three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $2,000.

No. 1,216 Broadway, by George Rudd estate, alterations to two-story brick office and store building; cost, $2,000.

No. 96 Mulberry Street, by Anna Sweeney, alterations to five-story brick tenement, &c.; cost, $350.

No. 335 Eighth Avenue, by Louis Simon, alterations to three-story brick dwelling, &c.; cost, $600.

Nos. 133 and 135 West Twenty-third Street, also 124 to 128 West Twenty-fourth Street, by Alfred B. Darling, alterations to two-six-story brick factories, &c.; cost, $800.

Ninety-ninth Street, southwest corner of Second Avenue, by City of New-York, alterations to five-story brick public school; cost, $500.

No. 40 Vesey Street, by Grace Church, alterations to two five-story brick stores; cost, omitted.

No. 252 West Forty-second Street, by Edward T. Landon, alterations to five-story brick flat and store; cost, $10,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Feb. 19.

CANAL ST, 357 to 361; Nancy E. Banta, wife of William Banta, to William Banta..... $1

DIVISION ST, 192 and 192½; Albert B. Cohn to Alexander Haft..... 1

12TH ST, n s, 156.4 ft w of Broadway, 49.4x irregular; Philip Braender and wife to Frederick Potter and another, trustees, ex prop.... 1

13TH ST, 410 West; Somerville P. Tuck and wife to Grosvenor S. Hubbard..... 1

36TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 85x98.9; William F. B. Redman and others, executors, &c., of Eliza Redman, deceased, to Thomas Cowman and another..... 39,000

31ST ST, s s, 60 ft e of 6th Av, 20x63, one-fifth part; Elizabeth C. Gardiner and husband to Adele G. Gardiner..... 1

31ST ST, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 23x98.9; Joseph B. Guttenberg and wife to Jacob Wolf..... 17,500

51ST ST, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x200.10; Dennis J. Menton, executor of Timothy Menton, deceased, to Frances Kenny and others..... 1

44TH ST, n w corner of 1st Av, 75x114.11x48.8x11x26.1x25x39.5x25.1x60x75.8; James A. Blanchard, receiver, &c., of David Jones Company, to Jacob Fleischauer..... 68,500

58TH ST, n s, 65 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Richard Dolan to Mary J. Dolan..... 1

77TH ST, 407 East; Moses K. Wallach to Karl M. Wallach..... 26,750

75TH ST, s s, 215.1 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x102.2; Frederick Nuding to John G. Nuding..... 1

64TH ST, s s, 400.1 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Herman Schmuck and wife to Adam May and wife.... 2,300

BEEKMAN ST, 75, one-sixth part; St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers, to Ann E. Livingston and another... 10,725

AVENUE D, 54; Henry Gans to Abraham Einstein..... 1

150TH ST, s s, 316.8 ft e of 10th Av, 16.8x99.11; Francis L. Donohue, referee, to Egbert Mills..... 5,450

37TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Edgecombe Av, 150x99.11; Edmund Coffin and wife to Catharine M. Carlin..... 10

116TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Madison Av, 30x100; Clara E. Bliss and husband to Everett C. Hugell..... 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 102d St, 100.11x125; Frederick Potter and others, trustees, to Philip Braender, exchange..... 1

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Alexander Haft to Albert B. Cohn..... 1

121ST ST, 249 West; William F. Auerbach and wife to Mary L. Willoughby..... 20,000

152D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 100x100; Lloyd McK. Garrison, referee, to Helene Lowenstein..... 12,200

GRAND BOULEVARD, n w corner of 104th St, 104x104.5x100.11x128.5; Morris Steinhardt and Marx and Moses Ottinger to John D. Taylor.. 100

BROADWAY, n e corner of Hawthorne St, 125x150x irregular; Clara Fairchild to Charlotte W. Crane... 10

153D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Adam May and wife to Herman Schmuck..... 12,000

ARTHUR AV, e s, 33.2 ft n of dividing line between Lots 55 and 56, map of N. Jarvis, Jr., Upper Morrisania, 16.10x125x16.11x128.4; Andrew Dettinger and wife to Eugene Rose..... 3,300

97TH ST, 155 East; Alexander Haft to Albert B. Cohn..... 1

COLES or post road from New-York to Boston, adjoining land of John J. Walker, runs n e 116x s e 433x s w 97.6x n w 487; Thomas D. Rambaut, referee, to Henry Hunneke... 14,000

NORTH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Fleetwood Av, 64.7x72x64x87; Fannie E. Lawrence to Richard H. Springmeyer..... 10

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDREWS, Kate H., to J. B. Snook; 72 West 91st St, 1 year..... $2,118

ANDREWS, Margaret M. St. J., to Henri C. de Portes; 1,835 Madison Av, 3 years..... 30,000

BARCLAY, Anne E., to Louis V. Bright; 4 Barrow St, demand..... 50

BOLAND, Mary E., to Mary A. G. McLochlin; e s of River Av, 300 ft n of 167th St, 3 years..... 4,000

BRAENDER, Philip, and wife to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; n s of 12th St, 156.4 ft w of Broadway, 1 year..... 160,000

BOLAND, Mary E., to Mary A. G. McLochlin; s s of Arcularius Place, 409.3 ft e of Gerard Av, 3 years.... 2,500

CARLIN, Catharine M., to E. S. Coffin; n s of 137th St, e s of Edgecombe Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 80,000

CRANE, Charlton W., to Clara Fairchild; n e corner of Broadway and Hawthorne St, 1 year..... 5,000

COWMAN, Thomas, and another to William F. B. Redman and others; s s of 36th St, 200 ft w of 9th Av, demand..... 19,000

FLEISCHAUER, Jacob, and wife to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; n w corner of 44th St and 1st Av, 3 years..... 50,000

HOLTZ, Eugenia, to Gottfried Furck; e s of Hewitt Place, 100 ft n of Leggett Av, 2 years..... 500

HAHN, George W., to Frederick W. Hahn; n s of 8th St, 158 ft e of Avenue C, 1 year..... 2,000

JENCKS, Frances M., and wife to A. F. Sahler; s e corner of Manhattan Av, and 113th St, demand..... 9,000

LARSENS, Andrew, and others to Gabriel Fensterer; e s of Croton Av, 455 ft n of Oakland Place, 10 years.. 4,000

LIVINGSTON, L. Helen, to Thomas M. Bertine; 58 Convent Av, 1 year.. 3,600

LOWENSTEIN, Helene, to James P. Burrell and another, trustees; n s of 152d St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year.. 9,000

LORD, A. W., and H. H. Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 14th St, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 5,000

MALONEY, Thomas, and wife to A. M. Bendheim; s s of 134th St, 282.6 ft w of Lenox Av, collateral mortgage..... 3,500

MILLS, Egbert, and wife to George I. Collins; s s of 150th St, 316.8 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years..... 4,000

MENDES, Henry P., and wife to Seaboard National Bank; s e corner of Lenox Av and 121st St, note..... 25,000

NOLTING, August, and wife to Charles W. Bennett and others, executors; n s of Gray St, 50 ft w of Lafayette Place, 3 years..... 2,500

NORRIS, John G., to M. Sire; n s of 59th St, 250 ft e of 11th Av, installments..... 1,200

O'NEILL, Mary, and another to Eunice Otersen; s s of 175th St, 500 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years..... 1,500

QUACKENBUSH, Daniel, and others to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 87th St, 287.7 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 35,000

ROSE, Eugene, to Andrew Dettinger; e s of Central Av, part of Lot 56, map of Upper Morrisania, 3 years.. 3,000

ROSENTHAL, Morris, and others to New-Jersey Agency Company; 39 and 39½ Forsyth St, 5 years..... 28,000

SCHULTZ, Louise, to Clara Rose; 204 and 206 Greene St, demand... 5,500

SCHAUER, Henry, and wife to the German Savings Bank; 127 West 19th St, 1 year..... 7,000

SPRINGMEYER, Richard H., to the Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; part of Lot 134, map of Mount Eden, installments. 1,440

SCHNUGG, Francis J., and wife to Annie N. Curtis; n s of 99th St, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 20,000

TAYLOR, John D., to Morris Steinhardt and others; n w corner of 104th St, and Grand Boulevard, 1 year..... 1

THYM, George W., and wife to John D. Crimmins; s e corner of Columbus Av and 92d St, 1 year..... 25,000

WALKER, Mary A., to John T. Ellison; w s of Sedgwick Av, 921.11 ft n of Riverview Terrace, 2 years.. 1,800

Assignments of Mortgages.

FEINER, Solomon, to George Hornberger..... $7,000

GERMAN American Real Estate Title Company to Caroline Schwarz.. 12,500

NEW-YORK Guaranty and Indemnity Company, guardian, to Alice W. Clark..... 7,067

SIRE, Meyer L., to Edward F. Browning..... 1,200

Recorded Leases.

WERNBACHER, Christian W., to Andrew Yaeger; store 2,405 2d Av, 5 years..... $756

LAMMERS, John H., to Frederick Kampfer; store, floor, &c., 782 Washington St, 7 years..... 720

KOHN, Sandor, to Charles Selpp; 1,048 2d Av, 5 years..... 600

ENGEL, Samuel, to Solomon Cohen; 226 Broome St, 2 2-12 years..... 1,700

MULLER, Friedrich, to John H. Cohrs; store, &c., 310 West 43d St, 3 2-12 years..... 480

CUSKLEY, Patrick J. and John J., to Theodore A. Von Glahn; 796 6th Av, 3 years..... 2,200

Lis Pendens.

75TH ST, 233 East; Moses K. Wallach against Louisa Frohlich and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BAINBRIDGE AV, and Suburban St, n w corner; Harris H. Beall against William H. Duggan, (action to set aside deed.)

104TH ST, 53 East; Ellen McCabe against Jennie Angwine, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

158TH ST, w s, 150 ft w of Gerard Av, 27.6 ft front; Cortland B. Littel against William W. Richards, (specific performance.)

97TH ST, w s, 300 ft e of 4th Av, 105 ft front; Mutual Life Insurance Company against

SEEKING WOMAN'S SPHERE

Work of the National Council Sitting in Washington.

A DAY OF INTERESTING DISCUSSION

Able Papers Read on the Capacity of Women to Further the Cause of Religion and Temperance.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—There was a large attendance at Metzerott Hall this morning when President May Wright Sewall called the National Council of Women to order at 10 o'clock. The big hall was by no means crowded, but what the audience lacked in numbers it made up in interest.

Mrs. Sewall introduced the fraternal delegates of the Woman's Farmers' Alliances and Industrial Union, Mrs. E. W. Nardwell of Topeka, Kan., and Mrs. Helen S. Johnson of Pennsylvania, who delivered five-minute addresses. Alemia S. Quinton of Philadelphia was also present as the representative of the Woman's National Indian Association.

An elaborate paper on "The Influence of Women in Bringing Religious Conviction to Bear Upon Daily Life" was the first thing on the programme. It was read by Minnie D. Louis of New-York. She said that Edward Bellamy was the prophet of the new religion. His, she contended, was the only theory by which the divinity became a thing of fact.

Mary F. Lovell of Pennsylvania, delegate of the Anti-Vivisection Society, discussed the paper. She was heartily applauded when she asked, with reference to a remark of Mrs. Louis, "Was a woman doing the will of God if in her dress she paid no attention to the will of God?" Mrs. Lovell branched off into a discussion of her pet theory of vivisection, and was applauded when she said that cruelty was exhibited very largely in the dress of women. She explained this by the statement that feathers and other ornaments worn by women were obtained from birds and animals at the cost of terrible suffering to those dumb creatures.

Mrs. Frances E. Bagley of Michigan, Vice President of the National Council, also discussed the paper. Mrs. Bagley is the widow of ex-Gov. Bagley of Michigan, and was one of the members at large of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair. She said that woman's law was life, and her character gave the law.

There was a woeful lack of acceptance when President Sewall invited her audience to join in the general discussion. Mrs. Jenkins of Detroit made brief remarks, and then Mrs. Johnson of the Pennsylvania Farmer's Alliance nettled Mrs. Lovell by a comment on the latter's remarks about cruelty. Mrs. Johnson said: "Consistency is a jewel, and we all have meat on our tables."

Mrs. Lovell was on her feet in an instant. She said that she did not maintain that it was wrong to kill anything mercifully. It was the unmercifulness practiced in slaughter houses that she objected to.

Miss Frances E. Willard, the temperance leader, also made a few remarks on the subject to the effect that we should practice kindliness to every being that had to pass the boundary of death.

The next subject was woman's mission to the Church as minister and missionary, and an address on it was delivered by Mrs. Katharine Lente Stevenson of Massachusetts. She contended that the question of this day was not of woman's right to the ministry, but of the right of the ministry to woman; not whether she had a right to preach, but whether, having that right, she should preach. Woman combined most perfectly love and capacity for suffering, and therefore she was better fitted than any other for divine work, and man had recognized woman's capacity for the spiritual.

Mrs. Emeline B. Cheney of Maine, delegate of the National Free Baptist Woman's Missionary Society, opened the formal discussion on Mrs. Stevenson's paper. She was loudly applauded when she said that as men had formed the religious creeds, she did not see why women should follow in those creeds. Open discussion by members of the council followed. Lady Henry Somerset made some brief remarks, in which she criticised Protestant Christianity for eliminating women from its doctrines, and she maintained that, so long as the Virgin Mary was not recognized, so long would woman not be recognized.

Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson of New-York, leader of the King's Daughters and Sons, also made some reference to the Virgin Mary, and this prompted President Sewall to tell her audience that the fraternal delegate of the women of the Catholic Church would be present at the session before the triennial closed.

The Rev. Anna H. Shaw maintained that woman was doing the practical work of the Church; the men took the pulpits, the women took the slums. She believed that Deity was as much a mother as a father.

Mrs. Emeline B. Wells of Utah, who was one of the six wives of a Mormon, and whose daughter married a son of Brigham Young, also spoke, and the council took a recess until 3 o'clock.

The afternoon session was devoted to topics concerning the subject of the morning—"Woman's Work in Religion." Mrs. Frances E. Bagley of Michigan, National Vice President, presided, and introduced Hannah J. Dailey of Maine, delegate of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Union of Friends, who explained the missionary work carried on by Quaker women.

Mrs. Mary A. Davis of Rhode Island, President of the National Free Baptist Woman's Missionary Society, followed with an explanation of the results accomplished by her organization. She said that the society had twice been on the verge of bankruptcy, but prayer had worked wonders in cash, and placed it again on its feet. The young women connected with the society, she said, were taught to discourage the attentions of young men with the flush of wine on their cheeks, and the scent of the cigar in their breath.

There was a buzz of interest and cordial applause when Mrs. H. Soloman of Chicago stepped forward to tell something about the National Council of Jewish Women, of which she is President. When she said that the Jewish women were engaged in offsetting the persecutions against the Jews, the audience broke into handclapping. Mrs. Soloman made reference to Russian and Armenian persecution, and paid her compliments to those statesmen who wore smoked glasses while making treaties for the protection of persons persecuted by barbarous rulers. She thought that less should be spent in converting starving Jews than in feeding and clothing poor Christians.

"Organized Work on Temperance" was the next topic, and Miss Frances E. Willard was called on to tell something of it. Miss Willard said, however, that, as she would have to do a deal of speaking to-night, she preferred to "sit by Susan," referring to Miss Anthony, and, therefore, introduced as her proxy Mrs. Barker, Treasurer of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. Barker made an interesting address, laying stress on the efforts of the temperance union for the protection of the home and the protection of young girls. She said it was the Women's Christian Temperance Union, in connection with William T. Stead, that broke up the traffic in young girls in London. The statement that women who belong to the various progressive societies neglected their families was resented by Mrs. Barker; none of these women, she said, belonged to the Women's Christian Temperance Union. She wanted women educated so that they would be independent of men and need not marry merely to gain a home. Ninety per cent. of the applications for divorce in the Chicago courts came through the traffic in strong drink.

The night's session was devoted to Jewish work and temperance matters.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS STILL OUT

The Contractors Reject a Proposition to Concede an Eight-Hour Day After April 1.

The strike of the electrical workers for an eight-hour working day remained, all day yesterday, in practically the same condition as it was in when the strikers and their former employers arose in the morning. Propositions for a settlement were made by the union, and were laid before the Electrical Contractors' Association, at its meeting in the afternoon, but were rejected by the bosses, who declared that they would adhere firmly to the decision they had first formed.

At the rooms of Union No. 3 of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 37 Clinton Place, Strike Leader James P. McMahon expressed confidence in the success of the strike, and declared that, in his opinion, the matter would be entirely settled in the course of a few days. In regard to the statement of the contractors, that only one day's notice of the union's demands had been given, while the agreement called for ninety days, he said that the Secretary of the union had notified the contractors by letter five weeks ago. He believed, also, that the notice contained in the published newspaper accounts was sufficient.

The meeting of the Electrical Contractors' Association was held at 3 P. M., at the Building Trades' Club, 117 East Twenty-third Street. The Master Builders' Committee laid before the association the proposition of the strikers, which stated, in substance, that the wiremen were willing to return to work at once if the eight-hour working day were conceded on and after April 1, the other questions to be arbitrated afterward.

The contractors adopted a resolution to the effect that in view of the fact that the former agreement called for ninety days' notice of any demand for a change, and that only four days' notice had been given, and in view of the fact that the Board of Walking Delegates had formally and officially guaranteed, on the part of the union, the execution of its part of the agreement, they would not recede from the position taken Monday. The offer then made to the men conceded the eight-hour day after May 15.

A meeting of the Walking Delegates' Committee and a committee of the Master Builders was held last evening, the result of which will be reported to the contractors at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Arbitration Commissioner Feeney was present, unofficially, at yesterday's meeting, but made no propositions.

The contractors have made a condition that the men must return to work before they will agree to arbitration. They declare that no non-union men will be employed until all peaceable means of settlement have been exhausted. They vigorously deny that any member of the association has signed an agreement with the men, and say that their action is always unanimous.

AMERICAN HORSE'S FUNERAL

IN UNCONSECRATED GROUND THE IROQUOIS IS BURIED.

Drooping Bough, His Widow, Shrieks as the Casket Is Closed, and Weeps Over His Grave.

American Horse, the Iroquois Indian, who for many years had lived at 509 Broome Street, and about whom nobody outside of his own immediate circle and the next door firewater saloon had heard until he passed away to the happy hunting ground, was buried yesterday in Evergreen Cemetery.

Long before 9:30 A. M., the time fixed for the funeral, the Indian settlement, squaws and pappooses and all, were attending to the last rites for American Horse. The Indians, with White Eagle Bill, the Chief for the time being, assembled around the casket and sung weird songs in voices that aroused the entire neighborhood before the dawn. Shortly before 9 o'clock the Indians knelt by the casket and cried aloud for American Horse.

Drooping Bough, his squaw, placed his hatchet beside him, with some other objects of which none of the Indians would speak. All of them left the room shortly afterward save Drooping Bough. They disturbed her in half an hour, and then the undertaker fastened the lid of the casket.

Drooping Bough shrieked and threw her hands upward, then varying the ceremony by shouting words in the tongue of the Iroquis. Eventually the casket was carried to the hearse. There was no religious ceremony, no priest in attendance, but White Eagle Bill, who has many terrible scars on his face, declared that the Indians sang many Catholic hymns. "Some of them," said he, "are Protestants, and some Baptists and Methodists, but I'll bet my life old American Horse was a Catholic. They're all full of firewater, anyhow," he added.

White Eagle Bill did not go to the funeral, having to look after his dime museum business, but Denny, the only Indian ever known to laugh, and two others, as well as Drooping Bough, went along in the only carriage. White Cloud and Young White Cloud, a bright boy, also went too, and somehow all found room in the single vehicle. Drooping Bough wore a short gray skirt and a gray and red plaid blanket, which she drew over her head and so much over her face as to leave only the eyes and nose to be seen. Her eyes were filled with tears.

At the grave in Evergreen, in an unconsecrated spot, she wept, lying face downward. There was no ceremony there, and when the last sod was placed on the mound beneath which American Horse was laid the party returned to Broome Street.

Trinity College Alumni Dinner.

Trinity's sons will make merry to-night at the Hotel Savoy, where the annual dinner of the New-York association will be held. Dr. George Williamson Smith, the President, has promised to be present, as has Prof. Luther, who will respond for the Faculty and for athletics. Prof. Johnson was expected; but, having been recently in the clutches of the grip, he has sent to the Chairman of the committee his regrets with a few verses which will be read after dinner.

The Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert of Trinity Chapel, the President of the association, will preside, and others who will speak are John Sabine Smith, class of '63, a member of the Board of Trustees; W. D. McCracken, class of '85, author of many recent works on Swiss history and the Swiss people, and Richard Burton, class of '83, of Hartford, who will read some unpublished poems. The Executive Committee having the matter in charge consists of Robert Thorne, Chairman; Frederick E. Haight, E. Lawson Purdy, Gilbert P. Coleman, and Victor C. Pedersen.

Edward S. Breeder a Suicide.

Edward S. Breeder, thirty-eight years old, a veterinary surgeon, who lived at 498 Brook Avenue, committed suicide yesterday.

He had been so ill for several months that he was unable to attend to his practice, and so lost the greater portion of it and became despondent.

He locked himself in his room during his wife's absence and shot himself in the right temple.

DR. PARKHURST'S MEANING

The Charge He Made Sunday Causes Lots of Guessing.

COL. KETCHUM THINKS HE KNOWS

Church of the Sea and Land Dispute —Was the Presbytery Meant or Was It an Idle Fund of $52,000.

There was a great deal of guessing yesterday as to what Dr. Parkhurst referred to in his sermon last Sunday when he said that a sum of money was put in the hands of a body of men—some of them ministers—to be used for a specific object and that this body of men had voted to apply the money in a manner not intended by and offensive to the donors.

There was an idea at first among the Presbyterian ministers that Dr. Parkhurst was referring in some way to the Presbytery in connection with the Church of the Sea and Land controversy. Dr. Parkhurst, however, declared at the meeting of the Presbytery, Monday, that his remarks did not apply to the Presbytery, in that connection at least. This statement did not clear the matter up at all, but set the ministers to guessing again more than ever.

Dr. Parkhurst was unable to leave his home yesterday. He got something in one of his eyes Monday evening, and the eye became so inflamed that he was obliged to stay indoors all day. He excused himself from receiving any callers.

It was evident that the resolution passed by the Presbytery Monday, by which the Trustees of the Church of the Sea and Land were to be asked to consent to having a fifty-thousand-dollar mortgage placed on the property, had not restored the Presbytery to its normal state.

Col. Alexander P. Ketchum, for one, had not forgotten what Dr. Parkhurst had said about him before the Presbytery. The doctor had said, among other things, that Col. Ketchum had acted in an unchristian manner. The Moderator, during the heat of the controversy, had seen fit to ask that no personalities be used. Col. Ketchum, speaking of the meeting, said yesterday that he thought Dr. Parkhurst's attack on him was entirely unwarranted.

"I am pretty sure," Col. Ketchum said, "that I know what Dr. Parkhurst means by his remarks last Sunday. I am not free to explain them, however, until Dr. Parkhurst has made some intimation as to his meaning.

"In this controversy about the Church of the Sea and Land the Presbytery is with me. The questions of dispute are now in abeyance. What the outcome will be I am unprepared to say. It is uncertain what view the Trustees of the Church of the Sea and Land will take about having a fifty thousand-dollar mortgage placed on the property.

"I have noticed that I have been alluded to as the Presbytery's counsel. That is erroneous. It has no counsel. I am a member of the Presbytery, and, as I happen to be a lawyer, I sometimes give legal advice. I am in no sense the Presbytery's counsel, however."

A person connected with the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, who is familiar with the entire controversy over the Church of the Sea and Land, said yesterday that he did not believe Col. Ketchum could know what he was talking about if he intimated that the entire Presbytery took sides against Dr. Parkhurst and the Madison Square Church in regard to the Church of the Sea and Land. He also said he did not think Dr. Parkhurst meant to have it understood that he did not refer in any way to the Presbytery in his sermon Sunday, but that he did not refer to the Presbytery in connection with the Church of the Sea and Land.

There are others, too, who believe that Dr. Parkhurst had the Presbytery in mind, although an analysis of his remarks might seem to preclude this idea. The opinion was by no means silenced that, somehow, the Presbytery was in some measure to be involved in what Dr. Parkhurst said.

One grievance, the Madison Square Church claims, is that while it held a protectorate over the Church of the Sea and Land, the project for selling the church was carried forward without the knowledge of the session of the Madison Square Church, and that the resolution to sell the property was passed upon while Mr. Humphrey, who represented the session, was absent from the meeting. It is also said that the Madison Square Church was not informed until recently that the Presbytery wished to raise money for the New-York Presbyterian Church by selling the Church of the Sea and Land.

Col. Ketchum declares on the other hand that the Madison Square Church was informed as to the intentions of the Presbytery.

The Madison Square Church holds that so far as mortgaging the Church of the Sea and Land is concerned, it has nothing to say. That matter rests with the Trustees of the Church of the Sea and Land. What Dr. Parkhurst claims, is that it would be in direct violation of the contract made with his church, to sell the property.

It is also claimed by some that to sell the property would be contrary to the terms of the deed of gift by Hanson K. Corning, for the reason, they say, that useful work is still being carried on there.

The question involving the sale or mortgaging of the Church of the Sea and Land, and the lifting of half the $100,000 on the New-York Presbyterian Church, together with Dr. Parkhurst's mysterious remarks, are more than sufficient to make every one look forward with interest to the next meeting of the Presbytery.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, said yesterday: "As to what Dr. Parkhurst was hinting at by his allusions I have not the slightest idea. I am as much in the dark as ever, and I think the only person who can give the explanation is Dr. Parkhurst himself."

All manner of guesses as to what Dr. Parkhurst has in mind were hazarded yesterday.

It was suggested that he might have been referring to something in connection with the fund of $52,000 that is lying idle in the hands of the American Missionary Association.

The history of this fund has been given in The New-York Times.

The nucleus of the fund was contributed in 1879 by Dr. Robert Arthington of Leeds, England. It was to be used in establishing a missionary station in Africa.

Dr. Arthington's contribution was £3,000. Other sums were added, until the sum amounted to $52,000. Two missionaries were sent out in 1880 to explore the field where the proposed station was to be established. They reported so many difficulties in the way that the project was deemed impracticable. The fund since then has remained idle.

An application was made in court recently to have a decision rendered as to what disposition should be made of the fund. Some thought it might be applied to the education of the negroes in the South. The courts have been called on to say whether the money shall be used in some such way or be returned to the donors.

It was held by others that Dr. Parkhurst had something entirely different in mind. What that something was they could not decide.

Outside the Presbytery much interest is felt in the fate of the famous old church at Market and Henry Streets. It is one of the few landmarks that still remain of the older New-York.

KILLED HIS WIFE WITH A RAZOR

Vincenzo Nino, a Shiftless Barber, Ended the Life of the Woman Who Had Supported Him.

Vincenzo Nino, a barber, killed his wife by cutting her throat with a razor yesterday morning. His two children were the only witnesses of the crime. He was arrested.

The couple lived on the top floor of a wretched tenement at 55 Baxter Street. They had been married ten years. They came to this country from Potenza, Italy. Two children were born to them, a boy, who is nine years old, and a girl, whose age is six years. They lived in squalor, as the barber was too lazy to work. He did not think it proper that his wife should betray such traits, however, so he compelled her to support the family. All the wretched woman could do was to pick rags, and at this toil she labored industriously.

Nino frequently beat her, and frequent quarrels annoyed the other tenants. Mrs. Catherine Kaveney, who lives in rooms adjoining that occupied by the barber, was awakened yesterday morning by the sound of quarreling. She knocked at the door, demanding to know when the quarreling was to cease. She almost fainted when the barber opened the door and looked at her with a frightened expression.

He held the door partly open for a minute, then slammed it in the visitor's face, and turned the key in the lock. Mrs. Kaveney screamed until every one was awakened, and the tenants came pouring up the rickety stairway, all crying at once for an explanation. Several of the most excited tenants broke in the door and found Mrs. Nino dead. The murderer was arrested by a policeman from the Elizabeth Street Station.

He said his wife had been unfaithful to him. Her brother, Pietro Visagia, who works in a restaurant at 69 Gold Street, said the only trouble between Nino and his wife was that she refused to support a man who was unwilling to work.

Nino was taken before Justice Voorhis in the Tombs Police Court, and was committed without bail for examination Thursday. The Gerry Society took charge of the children.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AT AUCTION

GOOD PRICES FOR THE STOCK OF MOSES & GUTHMAN.

Purchases Made by Houses in All the Leading Cities—The Firm's Laces to be Sold To-Day.

The entire stock of dress trimmings of the firm of Moses & Guthman was sold at auction yesterday at 21 and 23 Mercer Street, by Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell.

The sale was a peremptory one, as the firm is going out of business, and all the goods were disposed of at whatever prices were offered.

The catalogue comprised 940 lots of satin, silk, bead, and fur dress trimmings, mohair and net trimmings, and jet and bead ornaments. There was also a fine assortment of embroideries for dress trimming, crystal, pearl, and bead fringes, ornamental and millinery gimps, beaded panels, silk garnitures, ostrich and black feather trimmings and bands, black and colored appliqué trimmings, feather collars, gold braid trimmings, silk crochet trimmings, silk beaded and jet collars and garnitures, bodices, and forageres, spangled fringes, black and colored beaded trimmings on net, and black and gold trimmings on net.

The terms and conditions of the sale were as follows: Approved indorsed notes, satisfactory to the sellers, at four months, for all sums of over $100, payable in the City of New-York, and all sums under $100, cash, without discount. Six per cent. per annum discount was allowed for cash on bills of $100 and upward.

The sale attracted a fair collection of the representatives of city and out-of-town buyers. The lower grades of the goods offered sold at cheap prices, but for the better and finer grades of goods on the catalogue there was lively competition, and the result was that very good prices were realized for the high grades. In many instances where a sample lot of good quality and desirable pattern was sold there arose a lively demand for duplicate lots, and often there were not lots enough to supply the demand. In some cases the duplicate lots brought better prices than were paid for the original lots.

Dealers present at the sale said that the result was doubtless satisfactory to the sellers, as the prices realized for the better class of goods were within a small fraction of the prices at which they could have been purchased at regular sale.

Among the principal buyers were Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, R. H. Macy & Co., E. Ridley & Sons, Ludwig Brothers, Ellenbongn & Co. of Philadelphia, E. Lans-Rothschild, William Dreyfuss & Co., A. Friedlander & Co., Dreyfuss & Oppenheim, and S. S. Steinfeld & Co. of this city; Wechsler Brothers & Co. of Brooklyn, T. Ellenbenge & Co. of Philadelphia, E. Lansberg & Brother of Washington, D. C.; A. Brager & Co. of Baltimore, R. H. White & Co., and S. Cohen & Co. of Boston, D. Samuels of San Francisco, Stix, Baer & Fuller of St. Louis, J. W. Tompkins, and Edwards & Co. of Syracuse, Kohlberg, Strauss & Co. of San Francisco, E. Doplitz of Baltimore, L. Fellman of New-Orleans, J. H. C. Peterson & Co. of Davenport, Iowa; Hale Brothers of San Francisco, B. F. Dewes & Co. of Philadelphia, and Furst Brothers of Jersey City.

D. R. Heine, a buyer for a number of out-of-town houses, bought large quantities of the goods for his principals.

The stock of laces belonging to thefirm of Moses & Guthman will be sold to-day at the same place and under the same conditions.

Dinner of the Delaware Society.

The fifth annual banquet of the Delaware Society of the City of New-York will be held at the Reform Club Hall, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, to morrow evening, at 7 o'clock.

The following prominent Delawareans, together with Mayor Strong, have been invited to be present as guests, and several of whom will address the society: Gov. Joshua H. Marvil, Senator Anthony Higgins, Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg, Congressman-elect Jonathan L. Willis, Samuel Bancroft, Edward G. Bradford, George V. Massey, Dr. Joseph H. Hearn, President of the Sons of Delaware, Philadelphia; E. B. Harper, and W. T. Tomlinson, one of the founders of the Delaware Society of the City of New-York, and George Alfred Townsend.

The President of the society is ex-Assistant District Attorney H. B. B. Stapler. Former Presidents have been Robert W. Todd, H. B. Harper, and W. B. Wilkins.

Found Dead in a Hallway.

Michael Cox, twenty-six years old, an engineer, of 1,153 Second Avenue, attended the Letter Carriers' Ball, in the Central Opera House on Monday night, and early yesterday morning he was found dead in the hallway of 189 East Sixty-fourth Street.

There were no marks of violence upon him, but as his gold watch and $10, which he had when he left his home, were gone, it is thought that his death was not a natural one.

ATWOOD ARRESTED AT THE HOSPITAL

His Wife Had Been Sent to Bellevue, Her Mind Being Disordered.

Frank J. Atwood, a machinist of 1,956½ Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, was taken to the Yorkville Court Yesterday and formally committed into a Brooklyn detective's custody. He was charged with grand larceny.

Atwood was married three weeks ago. Four days later he is alleged to have taken $1,100 belonging to his wife, and left town.

Mrs. Jennie Atwood, the deserted wife, was found wandering about New-York, demented, last week, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital. The Brooklyn authorities were notified, and the police of that city instructed the roundsman stationed at Bellevue to arrest Atwood in the event of his calling to see his wife.

Atwood called yesterday. The gate keeper detained him, and notified the roundsman.

The prisoner said he had been to West Virginia on business. He read of his wife's insanity in the newspapers, and lost no time in returning.

When asked about taking his wife's money Atwood said: "Oh, that's all a mistake. I can explain everything satisfactorily at the proper time."

He would say nothing more.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 23 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin, via Southampton, (letters must be directed "per Berlin";) at 9 AM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Alliança, via Colon, (letters must be directed "per Allianca";) at 10 AM for North Brazil, per steamship Moorish Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Moorish Prince";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 11:30 AM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown; at 12 M for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Geo. W. Clyde; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Banan.

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 12 M for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Terrier.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Salerno";) at 10:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Servia, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Bessel, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Bessel";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia, and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 10 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 2 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 2 PM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *3 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 3 and up to March *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y. Feb. 15, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WINTER TOURS
TO THE
WEST INDIES
By the commodious passenger steamers of the
ATLAS LINE,
Weekly from Pier 55 N. R., carrying U. S. Mail.
S. S. ALENE
SAILS SATURDAY, FEB. 23,
For Jamaica Direct.
THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND HEALTH-GIVING WINTER RESORT IN THE WORLD.
SPECIAL TOURS
to the West Indies and the Spanish Main, costing about $5 A DAY, fully described in our Illustrated pamphlet, mailed free. Address
PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Feb. 20, 3 P.M.	Britannic, Mch. 20, 2 P.M.
*Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 A.M.	*Majestic, Mch. 27, 8:30 AM
*Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M.	*Adriatic, April 3, noon.
Teutonic, Mch. 13, 9 AM.	*Teutonic, Ap. 10, 8:30 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $30, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Servia, Feb. 23, 2 P.M. Aurania, Mch. 9, 8 P.M.
Etruria, Mch. 2, 9 A.M. Umbria, Mch. 16, 10 A.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $30 to $50.
Berlin, Feb. 20, 11 A.M. Paris, Feb. 27, 11 A.M.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
West'n'l'd, Feb. 20, 2 PM. Noordland, Feb. 27, 7 AM.
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mohawk, Feb. 23.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Wed., Feb. 20, 2 PM.
LA. BOURGOGNE, Lebeouf..Sat., Feb. 23, 2 PM.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent..Sat., Mch. 2, 7 A.M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Feb. 22
ALGONQUIN.....Monday, Feb. 25
SEMINOLE.....Wednesday, Feb. 27
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacksonville, Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Egor, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Werra	March 9	Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda	March 23	Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II.	March 30	Genoa
Werra	April 13	Genoa
Fulda	April 27	Genoa
Kaiser W. II.	May 4	Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M.	Saale, Tu., Apr. 2, 9 A.M.
Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M.	Ems., Sat., Apr. 6, 7 AM.
Havel, Tu., Mch. 12, 9 A.M.	Havel, Tu., Apr. 9, 9 A.M.
Trave, Tu., Mch. 19, 7 A.M.	Trave, Tu., Apr. 16, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 26, 4 P.M.	Lahn, Tu., Apr. 23, 4 PM.

SPRING SAILING, 1895.
to Southampton, (London,) BREMEN.

Saale,	Tues., April 30	Kaiser W. II.,	Sat., June 8
Ems,	Sat., May 4	Trave,	Tues., June 11
Havel,	Tues., May 7	Lahn,	Tues., June 18
Trave,	Tues., May 14	Aller,	Tues., June 25
Lahn,	Tues., May 21	Ems,	Sat., June 29
Saale,	Tues., May 28	Havel,	Tues., July 2
Ems,	Sat., June 1	Saale,	Sat., July 6
Havel,	Tues., June 4	Spree,	Tues., July 9

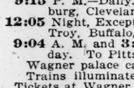
Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.	HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 4 P. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.

North German Lloyd,	Hamburg-American
Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts.,	Line,
2 Bowling Green, N. Y.	37 Broadway, N. Y.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with Twin-Screw Steamers.
New-York-Southamoton (London, Paris)-Hamburg
This Line holds the record for fastest time on this route.
Spring Sailings, Express Steamers.
Normannia, Mh. 28, 11 AM | A. Victoria, May 16, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Ap. 11, 11 AM | Columbia, May 23, 11 AM
Columbia, Apr. 25, 11 AM | P. Bismarck, May 30, 11 AM
Normannia, May 9, 11 AM | Normannia, Je. 6, 11 AM
NOTICE.—After June 1, steamers will run to and from the Dock at Southampton alongside London train. NO TRANSFER BY TENDER.
Besides DIRECT HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S. S. and other S.